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THE
Herald and Genealogist.

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Genealogical - 2000 copies

IN the Second Volume of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST the Editor has had the satisfaction of publishing some very valuable essays on the science of Heraldry; particularly that with which the Volume was commenced, on the Law of Inheritance, in England, as applied to Arms; and that on the Legal Right to Arms in Scotland, as controlled (more effectually than in England,) by the office of the Lord Lyon. For the early development of the Art of Blason in this country he has had two excellent opportunities of investigation,—on the occasion of discussing the ancient modes of Differencing in the review of Boutell's Heraldry, and when considering the remarkable statements of the old poet of the reign of Edward I. on the Siege of Carlaverock. Many other minor topics of Heraldic interest are obvious in the titles prefixed to their several articles.

As an aid to the promotion of Genealogical inquiries, the review of Herald's Visitations, so far as they have hitherto been published, has been pursued in considerable detail, and is now completed.

IN THE BIBLIOTHECA HERALDICA, or a bibliographical account of works of Heraldry and Genealogy, either produced since the appearance of Moule's work so entitled, or inadequately described by him, some five-and-twenty articles have appeared, and many more are now in preparation. The utility of such a department in this miscellany is obvious, when it is remembered

that many of these productions, being privately printed, are exceedingly scarce and but rarely to be seen.

For general articles of Family History allusion need only be made to those on the Families of Dorsetshire, of Lincolnshire, and of Jersey; and for more particular accounts to those of the houses of Sarsfield, Mauleverer, Underhill, Thackeray, and some others noticed in reviews, as Archer, Beatson, the Dudleys and Suttons, Waldo, and Sleigh; and the curious papers relative to the Hares, both of England and Ireland. Of this nature a very valuable series of documents respecting the family of Cary (Viscounts Falkland and Lords Hunsdon,) will appear in our Third Volume: together with other matters which we trust will be deemed of equal interest and originality.

A synoptical view of the Contents of all our Parts (from I. to XII.) will be found at the close of the present volume.

The Herald and Genealogist.

THE LAW OF INHERITANCE AS APPLIED TO ARMS.

THERE can be little doubt that Heraldic devices, which in course of time have come to be regarded rather as the property of a family than of an individual, were originally a purely personal distinction. Their primary use was to distinguish the warrior in the field, when his form and features were hidden by his armour. This purpose would have been frustrated, if the same emblems had been adopted by several persons. Hence, the assertion of an exclusive property in arms. It was natural that the device which had been borne with honour by the father, should be adopted by the son, and that its assumption by a stranger should be resented as the invasion of a prior right. Hence, the hereditary character of the right to coat-armour.

The exclusive privilege of bearing the arms of an ancestor was formerly maintained with enthusiasm in all European countries, and this right is in theory recognised by the law of England.*

It appears, however, to be somewhat doubtful what remedy is in practice provided for its infringement. In former times the proper court for determining questions of this nature was the Court of Chivalry, in which the Lord Constable and Earl Marshal of England, or their deputies, were the judges; and which by a statute of 13th Ric. II. as well as by previous custom, had cognizance of matters, usages and customs relating to war, which could not be discussed at the common law. The powers of this court have, for at least a century, been allowed to sleep; and it might perhaps be found difficult to wake them.† On the other

* Blackstone, Comm. vol. iii. p. 105.

† The Court of Chivalry, or Court Military, formerly exercised both a civil and a criminal jurisdiction. The criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Chivalry appears to have ceased, since the hereditary office of Lord Constable was forfeited on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, 13 Hen. VIII. except in those cases in which a Constable

hand, there is no precedent in the books, so far as the present writer is aware, of an action at common law for usurpation of arms; and it is probable that it would be held in Westminster Hall, that no such action will lie, both on the ground that the proper remedy is (in theory at least) in another court, the common law judges having never assumed jurisdiction in such matters, and because the injury, as it affects the honour and not the property of the complainant, is not of a nature to be remedied by pecuniary damages. It would seem that the more appropriate remedy might be applied by the Court of Chancery, which could interfere by injunction to restrain a wrongful usurpation of arms, in the same way as it interdicts the invasion of a trade-mark, the infringement of a copyright, or the publication of private correspondence. This jurisdiction might with more reason be assumed by the Court of Chancery, inasmuch as that court appears to have exercised a sort of superintendence over the Court of Chivalry in its later days. But the fact that no precedent of such a decree could be produced might prove a serious obstacle in the way of obtaining relief in a court of equity as well as in a court has been appointed for the express purpose of holding the court, as in the well-known instance of the charge of high treason brought by Lord Reay against David Ramsay in 1631. (Rushworth, Hist. Coll. vol. ii. p. 112.) For the exercise of the authority "touching arms and honour," a Lord Constable has not been considered necessary, and the jurisdiction has remained with the Earl Marshal. (See Levinz, Rep. vol. i. p. 230; Blackstone, Comm. vol. iii. p. 68.) It appears to have been formerly customary to appoint "some doctor or expert civilian" to represent the King in this court; and this office is said to have been called in the time of Edward IV. "Promoter of Royal Causes." In the time of Charles I. the office was filled by Dr. Arthur Duck, the author of a work on the authority of the civil law. See Duck de Ant. Jur. Civ. (ed. Elzev.) p. 396. The Lansdowne MSS. 867, 868, contain copies of proceedings in the Earl Marshal's Court and Heralds' Office in the seventeenth century. They are a good deal occupied with disputes between the Heralds, and complaints of the invasion of their office by Painter-Stainers and others. In a Court held 3 May, 1634, by the Earl of Arundel, certain noblemen, with Dr. Martin a civilian, are named as assessors, and Dr. Duck appears as King's Advocate, moving an information *ex officio*. (Lansd. MS. 868, f. 77b.) In the library of the Heralds' College there are also some unsorted documents relating to proceedings in the seventeenth century. So late as the year 1737 we find the Court still active, and that in a cause relating to the right of bearing arms. (See Sir Henry Blount's Case, Atkins' Chancery Reports, vol. i. p. 295.) Lord Coke states that an appeal lay from the Court of Chivalry to the King (Coke, Inst. Pt. iv. p. 125); but in later times the practice appears to have been to petition the Court of Chancery to appoint a commission of delegates to hear the appeal. (See Sir Henry Blount's Case, as above cited.)

common law.* Although the hereditary character of heraldic insignia is universally admitted, I do not know of any work,† either legal or heraldic, which contains a reliable statement respecting the rules of law applicable to the descent of coat-armour; and the ideas which are afloat upon this subject, among those who take an interest in such matters, are vague and confused. It may therefore be interesting to the readers of *The Herald*, to inquire somewhat more accurately, what is the nature of the hereditary quality which unquestionably attaches to the privilege of bearing arms, how far it is governed by the ordinary canons of descent applicable to land, and how far these canons are modified by analogy to the case of the descent of dignities, or by elements peculiar to the particular right in question. The final decision of the obscurer points arising in such a discussion must be left to higher authority; but the amateur of Heraldry may find some interest in tracing the general rules applicable to the subject, and the legal principles upon which it is grounded.

The right to bear arms is what is termed by lawyers an incorporeal hereditament, that is to say, an heritable right not connected with the corporeal possession of land; and the owner of a coat of arms has an estate in fee therein.‡ It may perhaps be assumed, that, subject to such modifications as can be shewn to have been introduced by custom and the usage of arms, or to have been recognised in the Court of Chivalry, the common-law rules of descent apply to this as to other hereditaments held by the ancestor in fee.

The above assumption, however, even with the qualification introduced by a reference to the usage of arms, is not so much a matter of course as it might at first sight appear. Our old lawyers,

* In Scotland this jurisdiction is exercised by the Lord Lyon, subject to an appeal to the Court of Session. (Seton, *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, p. 48.) The latest case in the Court of Session was *Cuninghame v. Cunyngham*, 13th June, 1849. (Ib. p. 332).

† Since writing this paper I have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Seton's work (recently published) on the "*Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*," in which many of the points touched upon in the following observations are discussed with reference to Scottish practice, and the whole subject of Heraldry is treated with an unusual amount of learning and legal accuracy.

‡ Coke, *Litt.* 27a.

whenever they refer to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Constable and Marshal, are careful to inform us that the proceedings in that Court are governed rather by the civil than by the common law; and it was said in the King's Bench in the 37th Hen. VI., that in the Court of Chivalry the civil law was the law of the land, and the law of the King.* So Dr. Duck, who was himself the King's Advocate in the Court of Chivalry, asserts that it is admitted by common lawyers that causes in that Court were to be determined by the civil law and the usages of arms, and not by the common law.† It might, therefore, be supposed that the civil law rules, where such rules differ from those of the municipal law of inheritance, may possibly prevail with respect to rights subject to the jurisdiction of this court. This supposition, however, appears to be opposed both to convenience and authority. It would be obviously inconvenient if the right to use the ancient insignia of a family did not, as a general rule, accompany the property and dignities of the head of the house. The same reasons which have induced the Court of Chancery to adopt the maxim, *æquitas sequitur legem*, and to apply the rules of the common law to the transmission of those rights which have been created by its equitable jurisdiction, would operate to induce the Court of Chivalry to follow the common law as a general guide in similar questions. And accordingly, we find that in the old cases in the Court of Chivalry, especially the Grey and Hastings controversy, to which I shall presently refer, it is always assumed that, as a general rule, the heir at the common law is also the heir in the Court of Chivalry.‡ We may therefore take it for granted, that, either by its intrinsic authority, or as a part of the law and custom of arms, the common law rules of inheritance are applicable, with the qualification above mentioned, to the descent of coat-armour.

A further and not an immaterial question arises, whether the alterations in the law of inheritance, introduced by the statute

* Year Book, 37 Hen. VI. Pasch. 21. See also 37 Hen. VI. Mich. 3.

† Duck de Aut. Jur. Civ. p. 396.

‡ It may be observed that, in the Roman law of inheritance, neither the right of primogeniture nor the preference of the male issue to the female obtained. Both these doctrines were clearly part of the law of arms.

3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 106, are applicable, so far as the common law was previously in force, and as the nature of the subject matter will admit, to this species of hereditaments. It appears most reasonable to conclude that they are so applicable. The word used throughout the Act, in speaking of the subject-matter of inheritance, is "land," but by the interpretation clause in the first section it is enacted that "the word 'land' shall extend to manors, advowsons, messuages, and all other hereditaments, whether corporeal or incorporeal, and whether freehold or copyhold, or of any other tenure, and whether descendible according to the common law, or according to the custom of gavelkind, or borough English, or any other custom, . . . and to any other interest capable of being inherited." It will be seen in the sequel, that if this statute is applicable, it will serve to solve in a very convenient way one of the most vexed questions concerning the inheritance of arms.

There is a peculiar circumstance affecting the species of hereditament under discussion, which tends somewhat to simplify the questions of descent which may arise concerning it. Many controversies respecting the inheritance of land have turned upon the question whether there has or has not been a conveyance or other act constituting what is termed in law a new "purchase" of the tenement in dispute. It is admitted, in modern times at least, as a general rule, that a coat of arms will not pass by conveyance,* or by any title except that of inheritance, so that there can be no purchaser of such an hereditament, except the person originally assuming by lawful authority the use of the arms.

Another peculiar rule which may be treated as the first canon of descent with respect to arms, is that no person can claim a coat of arms of inheritance who is not lineally descended from the first purchaser of the arms. This is the traditional doctrine of the

* It is not part of my present subject to discuss the practice which in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries appears to have been freely used of alienating arms by deed. Numerous examples of such deeds have been preserved; and I am not aware whether any judicial decision has ever been given respecting the validity of any of them. It may be assumed for the present purpose that the right of alienation forms no part of the law and usage of arms as now received. See further, upon the subject of alienation of arms, Thynne's observations, and the authorities cited in Hearne's *Curious Discourses*, vol. i. p. 141.

Heralds' College, and appears to be implied in the form which has been for two centuries in use by the heralds in appropriating new coats of arms; which are "granted and assigned" to the person named (without any limitation to his heirs general or special) "to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the grantee and his descendants, with due and proper differences according to the laws of arms." The word "descendants" is perhaps somewhat vague, but it appears to exclude persons who might claim by inheritance from the grantee in the ascending or collateral lines. The form of grant generally used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries differs little in its terms. In a grant made by Richmond *alias* Clarencieux, in the ninth year of Hen. VII. to William Greene, the arms are limited to the grantee "and to his posteritie, he and they to have, occupie, and inioye the same and therin to be revested at ther pleasures."* So in 1522, 13 Hen. VIII., Thomas Wriothesley, Garter, ordains, devises, and assigns a crest to William Coffin of Haldon, co. Derby, "for him and his posterity with due difference."† So Dethick's grants in the time of Elizabeth appear to be made to the grantee and his posterity to use with suitable differences,"‡ and a similar form was used in grants of the time of James I. In earlier times the form is more varied, and it is very probable that grants may also be found of the sixteenth century with other terms of limitation. It is remarkable however that in "one of the earliest grants preserved in the Herald's College," which is said to have been made in the 16th year of Edw. III. to one Alan Trowte, the arms are expressed to be assigned for the grantee, "et sa posteritie et eux en revestir a tous iour mais."§ A grant in English made in the 36 Hen. VI. by Guyenne king of arms to William Swayne is to the same effect, the arms being assigned, "to have, use and hold unto the said William Swayne and to the yssue and procreation of his body lawfully begotten in all worship and gentleness everlasting."|| It is remarkable that in all these forms the term "heirs," or "heirs of

* MS. Harl. 1115, f. 3b.

† MS. Harl. 1115, f. 5.

‡ MS. Harl. 1116, f. 31b. and elsewhere, in the same collection.

§ This grant is printed in Mr. Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, Appendix D.

|| MS. Harl. 1115, f. 6.

the body," so essential to the creation of an estate of inheritance in land, is not found. An argument might be based upon this, that the right of inheritance in arms does not depend upon the manner of limitation, but is inherent in the subject matter itself; so that the mere assignment of a coat of arms to an individual by lawful authority gives him an estate descendible to his lineal heirs, in the same way as a summons to Parliament creates a peerage with a similar heritable quality.

The well-known letters patent of Ric. II. to John de Kingeston, whereby the grantee was received into the estate of gentleman and created an esquire, and arms were granted to him, contain no words of limitation with respect to the arms assigned.* So the letters of nobilitation granted by Henry VI. to Bernard de Guares, a foreign subject, contain a grant of arms with no words of limitation to his heirs or posterity.†

On the other hand numerous ancient grants might be cited in which a limitation to the heirs is found. Thus, in the 30th Edw. III., William Baron of Graystock granted arms, founded on those of Graystock, to Adam de Blencowe and his heirs for ever.‡ And the very remarkable grant of a crest in 1390 by King Richard II. to Thomas Earl Marshal and of Nottingham, is expressly made to the said Thomas and his heirs.§ So, it appears, that in the 13th Edw. IV., arms and a crest were

* This document is cited by Coke (Inst. Pt. ii. p. 595) from the Patent Roll 13 Ric. II. Pt. i. A copy of it is given in Harl. MS. 1178, f. 42b. It recites that Johan de Kingeston had been challenged by a French Knight to certain feats and points of arms; and in order that he might be more honorably received thereto (the patent proceeds), "Luy avoms resceuz en estat de gentilhomme, et luy fait esquier, et voloms quil soit conuz par Armes, et porte desorenavant, cestasaver, dargent oue un chapeau dasure ouesque une pleume dostriche de goules."

† Rot. Vasconia, 24 Hen. VI. cited MS. Harl. 1178, f. 43.

‡ Hutchinson's Hist. Cumberland, vol. i. p. 314.

§ Rex omnibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod cum dilectus et fidelis consanguineus noster Thomas Comes Mariscallus et Nottingham habet justum titulum hereditarium ad portandum pro crista sua unum leopardum de auro cum uno labello albo qui de jure esset Crista filii nostri primogeniti, si quem procreassemus, Nos ea consideracione concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eidem Thomæ et heredibus suis quod ipsi pro differentia in ea parte differre possint et differant unum leopardum et in loco labelli unam coronam de argento absque impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum supradictorum. In cujus rei, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium 12º Januarii, anno 17º regni nostri. (Rot. Pat. 17 Ric. II. MS. Harl. 1178, f. 45.)

granted by William Hauksloe, otherwise Clarentieux, to William Colingburne and his heirs for ever.* And in the numerous examples of conveyances by individuals of their own arms, the limitation is always in the same form. It may be left an open question whether, in the exceptional cases in which arms were so originally limited, they are descendible out of the direct lineage of the grantee.† It will be enough to assume that as a general rule in ordinary cases the heir must be found among the lineal descendants of the first purchaser.

It might appear difficult to apply this rule to ancient coats of arms, the origin of which is lost in antiquity;‡ but in such cases it is conceived the law would be that the claimant must show himself descended from an ancestor who was in actual occupation of the arms, whether by descent or by inheritance.

The doctrine which underlies the whole legal theory of inheritance, and which is expressed by the maxim, *nemo est hæres viventis*, no one can claim any right by inheritance until the death of his ancestor, is applicable, but with some modification derived from the usage of arms, to the matter before us. An heir apparent or presumptive has no right to assume the whole or undifferenced arms of his ancestor; but the heir apparent, and possibly the heir presumptive also, is entitled according to the custom of arms to use his ancestor's coat with a label of three points. This usage seems to have been very early established. Thus, in the metrical Siege of Carlaverock, after describing the arms of Sir Maurice de Berkeley, the writer adds:

* MS. Harl. 1115, f. 5b.

† It will be seen in a subsequent page that the authority of Lord Coke seems to be in favour of such an opinion. See Co. Lit. 27a, *post*, p. 18.

‡ It is observable that, in the old controversies about Arms, the ancient arms of noble families are generally assumed to have been used before the Conquest. So in the libel in the Grey and Hastings' Case, the plaintiff states that the Lords of Hastings had "used and borne the arms, the field of which is of Or with a maunche of Gules, for a time whereof the memory is not to the contrary, in divers realms and countries, and by such they were publicly known and reputed in voyages royal, and battles in divers realms and lands, freely and without challenge or contradiction of any, before the Conquest and since." (Grey and Hastings Controversy, p. 8.) The libels in Scrope against Grosvenor, and in Lord Lovel against Morley, (Processus Militaris, MS. in Coll. Arm.) are in similar terms.

Ou un label de asur avoit,
 Por ce qe ces peres vivoit.*

But the use of such labels does not appear to have been strictly confined in early times to the expectant heir.† And in the case of the royal family, labels of three points, with various superadded differences, are still employed as badges of distinction for the junior children as well as the heir apparent. In the Grey and Hastings controversy, in the reign of Hen. IV., it appeared that the junior branch of Hastings, from which the defendant Sir Edward Hastings was descended, had for some generations used the family arms, differenced with a label of three points; and as it was proved by the evidence of several knights and esquires

* E Morices de Berkelee,
 Ki compaignis fu de cele alec,
 Baniere o vermeille cum sanc,
 Crossillie o un chievron blanc,
 Ou un label de asur avoit,
 Porce qe ces peres vivoit.

(Siege of Carlaverock, by Nicolas, p. 58.)

From other descriptions in the same poem examples of the use of the label might be drawn. It is said of Nicholas de Segrave and his elder brother John :—

Cil ot la baniere son pere,
 Au label rouge por son frere
 Johan, ke li ainsnez estoit,
 E ki entere la portoit.

* * * *

O un lyon de argent en sable
 Rampant et de or fin coronne,
 Fu la baniere del ainsne,
 Ke li Quens Marischaus avoit
 Mis en service kil devoit,
 Por ce ke kil ne i pooit venir.

(Ib. p. 12.)

John de Clavering, son of Robert FitzRoger, bore his father's arms, with a green label. (p. 10.)

So Patrick de Dunbar, son of the Count of Laonis, (*i. e.* Lothian or Dunbar, not Lennox as supposed by Sir Harris Nicolas; see Riddell's *Law and Practice of Scottish Peerages*, 1842, p. 988,) "bore in no way different from his father, excepting a label of asure." (p. 34.)

† It will be seen in the last note that at the siege of Carlaverock Sir John de Segrave, the eldest son of Nicholas de Segrave, who was then deceased, bore his father's banner entire, while the younger son Nicholas bore the banner with a label. The grant by Richard II. of a crest to the Earl Marshal, cited in a previous note, recognises at the same time the right of the eldest son to the plain label, and a conflicting "hereditary title" in a younger branch.

experienced in arms, that the label of three points was the "conusance" appropriated to the nearest heir, it was argued that the defendant's ancestors would not have borne the arms with the label only, unless they had been reputed next heirs to the heads of the family of the Earls of Pembroke.* It is evident that the employment of the label in this instance was derived from the usage of a previous age.

The first point which is treated by our legal writers in laying down the canons of inheritance, is to determine from whom the descent is to be traced ; or, in other words, to whom the claimant must prove himself heir. The old rule of the English law was, that the descent must be traced from the person last actually seised of the subject of inheritance. This was expressed by the maxim, *seisina facit stipitem*. But, in so tracing the descent, none could claim who was not of the blood of the purchaser. Two points were therefore to be looked to. Who was last seised ; and from which line of ancestry the estate had been derived by him, since last it had been the subject of conveyance or devise. The latter question was only material when a collateral heir was to be sought ; in which case the estate, if derived by inheritance from the father, was to go to the heir *ex parte paternâ* ; if by inheritance from the mother, to the heir *ex parte maternâ*. The statute of William IV., already mentioned, has made an important improvement in this part of the law of inheritance, by enacting that, "in every case the descent shall be traced from the purchaser ;" that is, from the last person who has acquired the inheritance by any mode of transmission other than descent. The practical importance of this change is principally apparent in the case of half-blood ; that is, where persons are akin to each other by one parent, but not by the other. It was a singular and harsh rule of the common law, that persons of kin to each other by the half-blood, whether half-brothers or sisters, or their descendants, could not inherit from each other by virtue of that connection ; so that if an estate descended to an elder brother, and he had seisin of it, and died without issue, it would pass to a remote cousin, descend-

* See the evidence of Sir William Hoo, Sir William Bendwell, Sir John Wiltshire and Henry Rolffes, esq. in the Case of Lord Grey against Sir Edward Hastings. (Grey and Hastings Controversy, ed. Sir C. G. Young, privately printed 1841, pp. 25, 26.)

ant of a common great-grandfather and great-grandmother, rather than to his brother of the half-blood. This rule is now altered; but still a sister of the whole-blood and her descendants have preference to a brother of the half-blood. Hence, if an estate in land, or, we will say, if a coat of arms is granted to A., and A. has issue by his first marriage a son B. and a daughter, and by his second marriage a son C., and the lands or the arms descend upon A.'s death to B. and B. dies without issue, it is of importance to determine from whom the descent is to be traced; since, if the inquiry be, who is the heir of B. (the person last seised) the daughter will be the person indicated; if it be, who is the heir of A. (the purchaser) the second son C. will come in. The maxim of the old common law was, that the *possession* of the brother made the sister of the whole-blood heir.* By the new law, unless some conveyance is executed by which a new purchase is created, the descent is traced from the father, and the second son succeeds to the inheritance. But, before the change thus made by legislation, there was a remarkable exception to the rule of *possessio fratris*, and that in a case somewhat analogous to the inheritance of arms. When a peer died seised of a barony, created by writ of summons, or other dignity acquired by inheritance, and descendible to heirs general, leaving a sister of the whole blood and a brother of the half blood, the brother was entitled to succeed, it being held that there could be no *possessio fratris* of a dignity, and that the descent was to be traced to him that was first created noble.† The effect of the change in the law has therefore been to assimilate the general rule to that which before held in the case of the descent of a barony by writ.

There is in many points an obvious analogy between the case of an hereditary dignity descendible to heirs general and the case of a coat of arms. In both the owner has an hereditament in fee-simple, but is restrained from alienation; and in both the inheritance is restricted to the lineal descendants of the purchaser. It might be reasonably argued that, independently of the recent statute, the descent of a coat of arms ought, in analogy to the case of a dignity, to be traced from the purchaser. Upon this

* *Possessio fratris facit sororem esse hæredem.* (Co. Lit. 14b.)

† Co. Lit. 15 b.

supposition averment of seisin, or actual enjoyment of the right by the immediate ancestor of the claimant, would be immaterial, and the difficulty arising from the rule of law concerning half-blood would be avoided. But it is remarkable that this is the one question upon the descent of arms, which may be said to be concluded by the authority of a known and established decision. It was upon this point that the great controversy between Lord Grey and Sir Edward Hastings, which has already been mentioned, turned. The rival claimants of the ancient arms of Hastings, Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn and Sir Edward Hastings, were descendants of a common ancestor, Sir John, Lord de Hastings (summoned to Parliament 23 Edw. I. to 6 Edw. II.), who, by his first wife, Isabel, daughter of William de Valence, and sister and heir of Aymer de Valence Earl of Pembroke, had two children, John de Hastings, the ancestor of the line of Hastings, Earls of Pembroke, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Roger Lord Grey of Ruthyn, from which marriage the plaintiff was descended. By his second marriage with Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh le Despenser, Sir John de Hastings had a son, Hugh de Hastings, who was represented by the defendant Sir Edward Hastings. The elder male line of the house of Hastings became extinct in the person of John de Hastings Earl of Pembroke, who died without issue in the year 1391. By the rules of the common law his heir general was the plaintiff, Lord Grey, being the representative of his great-grandfather's sister of the whole blood. The defendant Sir Edward Hastings was the male representative of the family of Hastings, and the heir male of Sir John de Hastings the common ancestor of the two claimants; but, being of kindred only by the half-blood with John Hastings Earl of Pembroke, the person who last died seised of the estates, honours, and arms of Hastings, he could not, according to the rules of the common law, be his heir. Each of the disputants claimed both the barony and the arms of Hastings. According to the rule now established the barony created by the original writ of summons of their common ancestor had undoubtedly descended to Sir Edward Hastings; and this right has been confirmed by the summons to Parliament, in 1841, of Sir Jacob Astley as Baron Hastings, in virtue of his descent from a brother of Sir Edward Hastings.

Although the disputed barony could not come under the cognizance of the Court of Chivalry, it may well have been thought on both sides that the decision of this high court might have some influence upon the determination of the other disputes which were pending, both as to the honours and the lands.

Full copies of the pleadings and evidence in this celebrated cause have been preserved; one of which, formerly in the possession of Peter le Neve, was purchased by the Heralds' College at the recent sale of the library of the College of Advocates. A more concise statement or abstract of the same proceedings was edited by Sir Charles Young, and printed for private distribution by Lord Hastings in 1841. The cause was commenced in the 8th Hen. IV. 1407, and was heard at several sessions of the Court of Chivalry before the lieutenants or deputies of John Duke of Bedford, Constable, and John Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshall of England. The plaintiff relied on the peaceable seisin or possession of the arms by his ancestors the Earls of Pembroke, whose lawful heir he undoubtedly was. He also alleged that, as heir of John Hastings Earl of Pembroke, he had had lawful livery of the lands belonging to the lords of Hastings, and submitted that the arms were parcel dependent and annexed to the said lordship. The defendant asserted his title as heir male of John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, and also of Hugh Hastings the defendant's father, and Hugh Hastings his brother, who, as he alleged, died in peaceable possession of the said arms, and had borne them without contradiction or interruption of any of the Greys. He denied that the alleged livery of the lands could affect the arms, which he asserted to be appropriated, accessory, and appurtenant to the name of Hastings, and to the heir male of that family, and not to the lands of the said lords: and, supposing that the livery had been lawfully made according to the laws and customs of England (which he denied), he pleaded that "the said laws and customs were not admissible in this most high Court of Chivalry, for that the laws and customs of England ought not to be confounded with the laws and customs of the said Court, nor be put forward or alleged in a cause of arms except so far as they were accordant with the laws and customs of arms." The plaintiff, in his reply, claimed both the arms, the

lordship, and *the name of Lord Hastings*, as lawful heir of the Lords of Hastings.

The definitive sentence in the above cause was given under the seal of the Constable of England, on the 12th of October, 12th Hen. IV. and purported to be founded upon "good deliberation and the advice of divers sages of the law and of the usage of arms"; it found that Sir Reginald de Grey had well and sufficiently proved his contention, and that the said entire arms of the lords of Hastings ought to belong to the said Sir Reginald, and decreed and adjudged the same accordingly, and that the said Sir Edward should not thereafter use the said arms, or molest or disturb the said Sir Reginald in the use, occupation, and portation of the same; it further condemned Sir Edward Hastings in the costs of the cause. It is well known how Sir Edward Hastings, for default in payment of his adversary's expenses, which were taxed at the enormous sum of 987*l.*, was thrown into prison, where he lingered for many years, refusing to compromise a claim by which he considered his honour so materially affected.

I have mentioned at some length the nature of the pleadings in this case, for the purpose of showing upon what points the discussion turned, and how far both parties relied upon the seisin or possession of the ancestors through whom they claimed. The common law rule, *seisina facit stipitem*, was clearly admitted by the court, as governing the inheritance of arms, as well as that of land.

This opinion is adopted without question by Dugdale in his *Usage of Arms*;* and, in the absence of any opposing authority,

* "Before the time of Henry the Sixth, men were much more wary and discreet in bearing of their marks, and in foreseeing that no intruders should enter into their families; nor that any should lay away or remove their *Differings*, without special warrant or licence of them that thereby might be prejudiced. For a *Labell* being much in use for the heire apparent (to weare as his difference during his father's life) was seldom removed to the second brother, but when the inheritance went unto the daughters of the elder brother; and then the second was permitted to bear the same for his difference as being the heire male of his family, and as one that remained in expectancy; yet might not the second brother use to intrude himself into the absolute signs of his house (the inheritance being in his neeces or kinswomen), as appeared in the case between *Gray of Ruthine* and *Hastings*. . . . Gray, recovering the inheritance of the Hastings (by the law which saith, *Possessio fratris facit sororem esse hæredem*,) called the said Hastings also (having removed the difference of his mark for

there is strong ground for concluding that in this respect “the law and custom of arms” was in accordance with the common law canons of descent. On the other hand, it may be said with great plausibility, that if the question as to the descent of the barony of Hastings had been under the cognizance of the Court of Chivalry, there can be little doubt that it would also have been adjudged to the plaintiff, who expressly claimed the arms as annexed to the lordship; and as this principle has been clearly abandoned in the inheritance of dignities, it ought to be considered to have been set aside in the analogous case of the descent of a coat of arms.

It will have been seen that if the Act of William IV. for the amendment of the law of inheritance applies, either by force of the statute or by analogy to the descent of arms, it has set this question at rest in favour of those who advocate the tracing of the descent for the purchaser, so far at least as regards any descent which shall have taken place upon a death since the 1st of January, 1834.* This solution of the question has the recommendation of convenience, and the difficulty which might arise in the case of ancient coats of arms in determining who was the purchaser, is obviated by the clause in this Act, which provides in effect that the person last entitled shall be considered to have been the purchaser, unless it be proved that the right came to him by descent.

In discussing the question from whom the descent is to be traced, it has been necessary to assume the general applicability of the greater part of the canons of descent, which provide that inheritances lineally descend to the issue *in infinitum*; that the male issue is admitted to the inheritance before the female; and that when there are two or more males in equal degree the eldest only inherits, but several females in the same degree inherit together.† The preference of the male issue to the female, the privilege of primogeniture among the males, and the right of a female to

that he was heir male of that house,) into the Court of Chivalry, and there having a judgement against him, the said Hastings was compelled to use a difference (which was a *Labell of Silver*) upon his mark (a fair red sleeve of his ladies upon his golden vesture), since which the heirs of that younger family have used the said labell even until this our age.”—Dugdale, *Usage of Arms*, ed. Banks, p. 16.

* Stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 106, s. 11.

† Blackstone, *Comm.* vol. ii. pp. 212, 214.

inherit on failure of males in the same degree, are undoubtedly incorporated into the law and usage of arms; and it is obvious that in the absence of these doctrines the questions discussed in the Grey and Hastings Cause could never have arisen. The decision of that case also shews that upon failure of sons and their issue, the inheritance of a coat of arms passes to the female issue and her descendants. The doctrine of the equality of several daughters *inter se* was not involved in that case, but is no less universally admitted by the practice of heralds. It may be observed, however, that this equality is contrary to the original use and purpose of coat-armour in distinguishing the person of an armed warrior, and in early times it may possibly have been held that the husband and descendants of the eldest daughter had *droit d'aînesse* in this respect, as they appear to have had in the analogous case of the descent of an Earldom or Barony.* It is mentioned by Dugdale, that when James Fiennes was summoned to Parliament in the 25th Hen. VI. as Lord Say and Sele by virtue of his descent from his mother Joan third sister and coheir of William de Say, he had on the 1st November following a charter of confirmation and quit-claim from John Lord Clinton, as well of the honours as of the arms of Say, which by reason of descent from Idonea, eldest sister of William de Say, did or might belong to the said Lord Clinton.† It is remarkable that in this in-

* Cruise, on Dignities, p. 180.

† Dugdale, Baronage, vol. ii. p. 245. A copy of this instrument may be seen in MS. Harl. 1178, f. 23b, dated 1 Nov. 27 Hen. VI. It is in the form of a Deed Poll, by which Lord Clinton first grants the name and style of Lord Say, and then, separately, “arma quæ mihi ratione nominis stili prædicti vel honoris vel dominii de Say jure hæreditario vel alio modo descendere spectare vel excidere debent . . . habendum gerendum occupandum et exercendum nomen stilum et Arma honoris et dominii de Say præfata Jacobo hæredibus et assignatis suis prædicti dominii de Say tantum, tantomodo sine alia additione nominentur et nomine illo simpliciter utentur imperpetuum, &c.” It is observable that the instrument is represented as sealed by Lord Clinton, with a seal bearing the inscription, “Sigillum Joh'is domini de Clinton *et de Say*,” around a coat of arms, in which the arms of Clinton are quartered with those of Say. The same MS. collection contains a copy of an indenture dated 2nd Dec. in the same year, which seems to have been executed under the apprehension that the former deed might prejudice Lord Clinton's claim to some part of the lands of the Lords Say. After reciting the deed poll, James Fines, Lord Say, grants to John Lord Clinton his (John's) share of the manors, &c. of the lordship of Say, so that James may enjoy only the name, style, and arms, by virtue of the former deed.

strument the name and style of Lord Say, and the arms of Say, are granted with the condition that the grantee shall use the name simply, and without any addition.

The cardinal doctrines, however, of the preference of males and of primogeniture require some modification or addition when applied to the subject matter of arms. Though there is no doubt that the right to the entire shield of his father descends by the universal usage of arms to the eldest son,* yet the younger sons, and even the daughters, derive, by a quasi-inheritance, a right to bear arms, and even a sort of interest in the paternal insignia. In former times it was customary for the cadets to assume arms in some way allusive to or formed upon the model of those borne by the head of the house, so as to express their alliance with the chief, while they avoided the usurpation of his peculiar honours. In modern times a custom has been substituted, which in theory answers the same object of distinction, but in practice is not found to be efficacious for this purpose, and is in fact much neglected, even, as I understand, by the authorities of the Heralds' College itself. The younger sons are, as is well known, entitled to adopt the father's arms, with the addition of a badge or difference expressive of a second, third, or fourth house, or that of any younger cadet. And in the case of daughters it is the practice to permit each daughter, while unmarried, to exhibit her paternal arms upon a lozenge, and her husband to bear the same arms impaled with his own during his life.

The indulgence in permitting younger sons to use, with a difference, the arms of the heads of families has been so far extended by custom, which in this matter at least may be assumed to have the force of law, that they are allowed to quarter the arms of the old alliances of their house, the right to which centered in their father, and even those of their mother, if an heiress, whose arms, according to the usage at present received, their father could not have quartered. But whenever quarterings are assumed by a cadet, his mark of difference ought to be placed in the centre of

* "Les pleines armes sont réservées aux aînés par les loix divines et humaines. Les cadets et puisneux les portent aussi, mais avec quelque différence d'infériorité, ce que l'on appelle Brisures, dont le nombre n'est point limité, puis qu'elles dependent de la fantaisie." (*Le Trophée d'Armes*, Paris, 1650, p. 33, cited by Dugdale, *Usage of Arms*, ed. Banks, p. 29.)

his shield, so as to cover the quarterings as well as the paternal arms of his family.

There is a passage in Coke's Commentary upon Littleton, bearing upon this subject, which it is proper to quote, because it appears to exhibit that part of the law of arms in a somewhat different light from that in which it has been regarded in the foregoing observations. The text of Littleton lays down the rule, well known among lawyers, that when lands are given to one and his heirs male or heirs female, this gift does not create an estate tail, but an estate in fee simple descendible to the heirs general. Lord Coke's observations are as follows:

This rule extendeth but to lands or tenements, and not to the inheritance that noblemen and gentlemen have in their armories or armes. For where the nobleman or gentleman hath a fee simple in his armories or armes, yet is the same descendible to the heires males lineall or collaterall. For albeit a female be heire at common law, yet the shield armories and armes descend unto them that are able to bear them (farre exceeding the nature of gravelkind), but with several differences. And all the females in that family, in respect that they be of the same blood, may in a losenge, or under a curtaine, manifest of what family they be, by expressing the armories and armes belonging to that family; and the husbands of them may impale them or quarter them with their owne as the case shall require. And for distinction and better explanation hereof, if the King by his letters patents giveth lands or tenements to a man and to his heires males, the grant is void, for that the King is deceived in his grant, inasmuch as there can be no such inheritance of lands or tenements as the King intended to grant. But if the King, for reward of service, granteth armories or armes to a man and to his heires males, without saying "of the body," this is good, and, as hath been said, shall descend accordingly.*

In Coke's Commentary two things are principally remarkable, first, the assertion that arms descend to the heirs male, lineal or

* Co. Lit. 27a. It will be observed that the view here taken of the effect of words of limitation in a grant of arms is consistent with the opinion above suggested, that technical words of limitation are unnecessary; but it appears rather to be Coke's opinion that if the arms are granted to the heirs male they will descend to the heirs male of the purchaser, whether lineal or collateral, and not to the heirs male of his body only; or, in other words, that if acquired under such a grant (and the case would be stronger if the limitation were to the heirs simply), the inheritance is confined to males, though not to those lineally descended from the purchaser.

collateral, to the exclusion of the female heir; secondly, the statement of opinion, somewhat obscurely expressed, that there is a sort of gavelkind descent of arms to all the sons, "but with several differences." Taking the first assertion in connection with the subsequent remark that the husband of a daughter may impale *or quarter* the arms with his own, as the case may require, it would seem to have been Lord Coke's opinion, that where a daughter or other female, or her representative, was heir general, the nearest heir *male*, though in the collateral line, had a right to the entire coat-armour of the ancestor, but that the husband of the daughter, or her descendant, might bear the same coat quartered with his paternal arms. (It is well known that the practice which now obtains, of placing the arms of an heiress upon an escutcheon of pretence is one of late introduction.) This opinion is opposed not only to the decision of the Hastings cause in favour of Lord Grey, and with the prohibition to Sir Edward Hastings, which was part of the judgment, but to the arguments of both claimants, who assumed without question that the right to bear the entire arms of Hastings was the exclusive property of one or the other.* The other statement of Lord Coke as to the descent of arms to all who are able to bear them, with several differences, is merely another way of expressing the qualification or addition

* Thynne, in the discourse presently quoted, after having stated some considerations favourable to the exclusive interest of the male issue in the arms of the family, concludes that "law and custom have permitted that women should inherit with us both lands, honours, name, and arms; et quod consuetudo dat, homo tollere non potest." (Hearne, Curious Discourses, vol. i. p. 143.)

The doctrine suggested by Coke, that the entire arms descend to the heir male, and not to the heir general, was no more the received opinion in the Court of Chivalry in the time of James I. than it was in the time of Henry IV. An order of the Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal, dated the 13th July, 1618, recites that a petition was exhibited in January 1616 to the Commissioners "by Sir Richard Blunt of Mapledorem, co. Oxon, knight, against Sir Francis Moore, knight and serjeant-at-law, for bearing the coate armour of Moore of Burcester without a difference, which the said Sir Richard Blount claimeth to appertain to him as the heire generall of that house; whereunto the said Sir Francis Moore answered that he did not claim or give those armes without a difference, nor denied Sir Richard Blunt to be the heire generall of that house." (Lansdowne MS. 868, f. 56.)

The order made by the Court is not in point, as it finds Sir Francis Moore to be a stranger to the family of Moore of Burcester, and confirms his right to some totally different arms; but the preamble clearly shows that the exclusive right of the heir general to bear the arms without a difference was assumed as incontrovertible.

which we have already indicated as necessary in the application of the law of primogeniture to the descent of arms. It might savour of hypercriticism to insist that the younger sons, though permitted to assume arms founded upon those of their father, do not take such arms strictly by descent, but become upon such assumption the first purchasers of a new right, inheritable by their lineal descendants only.

A similar modification of the canons of inheritance was permitted even in favour of bastard sons. For "although," as is said by Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, in his discourse on the office of an Herald, printed in Hearne's Collection, "no man can inherit things annexed to the blood, but such as are interested in the blood, which bastards are not; yet custom, following the example of nations, doth, by the courtesy of the law of arms, cast upon them some pre-eminence to be adorned with the ensigns of his reputed father, if he carry his father's name And then he shall bear the arms with a bastard difference according to his difference of bastardy, whereof there are twelve kinds." We need not follow the author into his distinctions of bastardy, according as the father or mother was married or unmarried, a religious person or a secular, or the connection incestuous or otherwise, all which he conceives "in bearing of arms must observe their peculiar differences, well known, or at the least that ought to be well known to the heralds, though I suppose few or none of us know it!"*

The existence of a double family by two marriages, has given rise to other questions concerning the descent of arms, beside that which has been already mentioned. Where a gentleman marries an heiress, and has a daughter by her, and has also a son by another wife, upon the death of the first wife the daughter is her heir, but she never becomes heir to her father. It has been a matter of considerable controversy among heralds, in what way she should bear the arms which have descended to her from her mother. "Upon this point," says Thynne, "there be divers opinions repugnant to each other; whereof one is that of the reverend herald of our age, Robert Glover, Somerset, who in his book *de differentiis armorum* saith, that she during her own life shall bear

* Hearne, Curious Discourses, vol. i. p. 140.

her father's coat quartered with her mother's. But, saving correction, I cannot be induced to permit the daughter during her life to bear her father's and mother's arms quartered, because quartering denoteth a settled inheritance of the arms of both these houses in the person that beareth them so quartered, which cannot be in her, because the brother must carry the arms of the father from her: besides, she in that doth wrong to the heir male in [assuming] the father's arms, because it wholly belongeth to him. Wherefore, for my part, I rather incline to the opinion of other, and amongst others to Gerarde Leigh, who in his *Accidence of Armorie* doth write, that if she will needs carry her father's coat (to show from whence she is descended), she must carry them in the chief of her arms, as he there setteth down the example.* But, howsoever she may bear the coat of her father during her life, either quartered, as Somerset hath said, or in chief of her own, as Leigh hath, or in canton, as others hold, and that not improbable; yet they all agree that her issue can no way have to do with the arms of the grandfather, but only with the arms of the grandmother: and therefore the Lord Marquis cannot, by any opinion, bear the arms of Howard in any whatsoever order, notwithstanding his mother should bear them in any of these three forms."†

The question here discussed relates rather to the marshalling of arms than to inheritance. It is clear, as a matter of law, that the daughter and her issue are entitled to the mother's arms, and that they take by descent no right to the use of those of the father, although the daughter, during her life, is admitted, by the custom of heraldry, to a modified use of the paternal coat.‡

Where, on the other hand, an heiress has married two husbands, and has left a son by one of them, and daughters by the

* See the woodcut over-leaf.

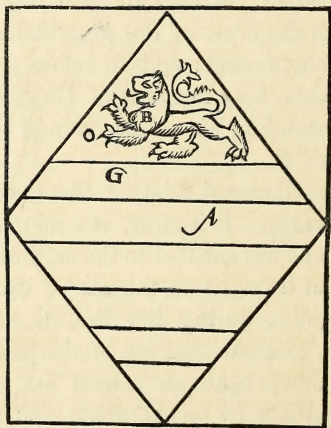
† Hearne, *Curious Discourses*, vol. i. p. 143. William Pawlet, fourth Marquess of Winchester, was the son of William, third Marquess, by Agnes, only daughter of William Lord Howard of Effingham, by his first wife, Katherine, sister and coheir of John Broughton, esquire.

‡ By modern practice the use of the paternal coat in a canton is continued by the children of the daughter. (See an example of Larder, with Basket on a canton, among the quarterings of Husey engraved at p. 525 of Vol. I.) The rule laid down by Thynne appears more reasonable and convenient.

other, it is, as I am informed, the opinion of some heralds, founded upon precedents admitted in the College of Arms, that the daughters are entitled to quarter their mother's coat, and to transmit it to their representatives, although the eldest son by the other marriage is the sole heir of the mother. This doctrine, so far as regards the transmission of the right, is so completely subversive of the principle of inheritance, and of all exclusive property in arms, that it cannot possibly be admitted upon the authority of precedents which have never undergone the discussion or been sanctioned by the adjudication of a competent court.

The other canons of the general Law of Descent, which are principally occupied with inheritance in the collateral line, do not call for any observation with reference to their bearing upon the inheritance of Arms.

F. M. N.



Arms from Legh's *Accidens of Armory*, fo. 97 b. of a Gentlewoman whose mother was an heiress, but whose father had a son by his second wife. She bears her mother's coat, with that of her father placed on a chief.

BRIEF NOTES ON JERSEY FAMILIES—ABORIGINAL AND IMMIGRANT.

BY J. BERTRAND PAYNE, AUTHOR OF "AN ARMORIAL OF JERSEY."

. . . . "l'isle de Gersui,
Ki est en mer vers l'occident,
Al lieu de la Normandie apent."—WACE, *Roman de Rou.*

THE natives of the beautiful and now much-visited island of Jersey possessed, down to the close of the last century, marked individualities and peculiarities. These distinguished them, not only from their fellow-subjects in England, but, to some extent, also from their brethren, dwellers in the other smaller and less important isles of the Channel Archipelago.

Belonging, as Napoleon pointedly remarked, "geographically to France," and severed from England by a tedious and often dangerous voyage,* Jersey had little connection with the dominant country other than to receive from it two classes of defenders—Governors and Justices-Itinerant. The one protected the islanders from enemies at home, who, in the guise of Seigneurs and Jurats, cried havoc with the lands, lives, and liberties of the commonalty.† The other led the Jerseymen, naturally fearless, to combat with success the numerous and well-sustained attacks of their powerful and envious neighbours the French. The latter, for five centuries, scarcely ceased their endeavours to seize the tantalizing island, whose shores were plainly to be seen from their own, whose people spoke a dialect of their mother-tongue, and, by every qualification save that of will, were eminently calculated, by position and extraction, to be their compatriots. The reason that so strangely led the Channel Islanders at the period of the subjugation of Normandy by Philip Augustus to remain firmly

* "And thence to the Isle of Jersey, one of the most dangerous winter voyages in the world."—The Sad Suffering Case of Major-General Overton, a Prisoner in the Isle of Jersey. London, printed for L. Chapman, at the Crown in Pope's Head Alley. 1659.

† See the Gossiping Guide to Jersey, p. 63.

attached to the English crown and government has never been, and probably never will be, discovered. This choice was as much against the seeming interest as it was against the peace of the Jerseymen; for it entailed on them and their descendants for these six centuries an almost uninterrupted succession of battles and sieges, through the chequered fortunes of which, sometimes even at the cost of semi-capture, they have alone been enabled to hold their own.

The families of Jersey may be classified under five heads :—

1. The original Norman settlers.
2. Families of English extraction.
3. Immigrants of continental derivation (chiefly French,) the victims of the various political and religious disturbances that convulsed Europe from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries.
4. Royalist sufferers from the great French Revolution of 1789.
5. Political refugees from France since the year 1848.

Of these, the first named class is by far and, on all accounts, the most important; none of the other four having succeeded in vitally disturbing local manners, customs, or language. These early settlers in Jersey were, it may be premised, as essentially Norman as their cousins on the mainland. The *Extentes* (or Rolls of the insular Crown Dues) of 1297 and 1331, record names well known on both sides of the Channel for ancient descent and for warlike achievement. The descendants of these tenants of the King exist, in most instances, to this day, unchanged in name, social position, and parish. Even at the period referred to, surnames invariably distinguished the islanders; no one individual being recorded without one. Most of them were arbitrary, as opposed to territorial names, or names derived from personal qualities or vocations; indeed, a large number of the more considerable tenants possessed fiefs named after themselves. Few, if any, of the Jerseymen, appear to have derived their patronymics from insular or other localities. The dialect peculiar to Jersey, at present spoken chiefly by the peasantry, with variations particular to each of its twelve parishes, is nearly identical with the language spoken by the soldiers of William the Conqueror, and in which the poet Wace (himself a Jerseyman) wrote his metrical Chronicles in the reign of Henry II.

Among the names that shed lustre on the aboriginal section of

the Jersey families may be noted that of DE CARTERET,* whose members have possessed St. Ouen's manor from the early part of the twelfth century, and have given for some six hundred years an almost uninterrupted roll of military and judicial worthies to their country. No less than three times were the French repelled when invading the island in almost overwhelming force by the Jerseymen under the leadership of the De Carterets. The local royalists, and their prince, afterwards Charles II., found in Sir George Carteret a spirited leader and generous host. From the latter descended the famous John Carteret, Earl of Granville, Prime Minister of George I., the ornament of his age and country, and the collateral ancestor of the present Marquess of Bath, and of several other noblemen of this kingdom.

The family of LEMPRIERE † is another of almost immemorial existence in Jersey, where its members have possessed fiefs from the fourteenth century. Of this house was Michael Lempriere, the Republican Bailly of the island, the friend of Cromwell, and the leader of the local Roundheads. Dr. Lempriere, of "Classical Dictionary" fame, was a later unit of this family,—one which has for some fourteen generations given the place of its nativity a host of Bailies and Jurats, and to the English service many eminent naval and military officers.

Jurats (local judges) and Seigneurs named PAYN ‡ are recorded from the earliest historic period. This house was staunchly loyal at the period of the Great Rebellion. Colonel Payne, who

* *Arms of De Carteret.* Gules, four fusils conjoined in fess argent. Crest. On a mound vert a squirrel sejant cracking a nut, all proper. Motto, LOYAL DEVOIR. Supporters. Two winged deer gules, langued azure. *Vide An Armorial of Jersey*, p. 87.

† *Arms of Lempriere.* Gules, three eagles displayed or. Crest. An eagle rising proper. Motto. TIMOR DEI NOBILITAS. Supporters. Two knights, fully armed, visors raised, proper.—For this family consult Mr. Payne's "Monograph of the House of Lempriere," reviewed in our former volume. EDIT.

‡ *Arms of Payn.* Argent, three trefoils slipped sable. Crest. A woman's head, couped below the shoulders, proper, vested azure, her hair dishevelled or, on her head an antique crown of the last.

Arms of Payne. Gules, a fess between two lions passant argent. Crest. A lion's gamb erased (by some branches couped) and erect, grasping a broken tilting spear gules. Motto. MALO MORI QUAM FEDARI.

Arms of Payen. Argent, three ogresses, two and one, the first charged with a rose or. Crest. A savage proper, wreathed around the loins vert. Motto. IN ARDUIS FORTIOR. Supporters. Two savages proper, wreathed around the loins vert.

assisted King Charles the Second in his escape from Sussex to the continent, was one of its members. Another, Abraham Payn, sometime *Connestable* (or Mayor) of his native parish of St. Martin, Jersey, emigrated to the neighbouring coast of Devonshire during the sway of the Cromwellians, and founded a family of which the late Ralph Payne, Lord Lavington, the present Sir Charles Gillies Payne, Bart., and others of the name, descended from a common source, belong. This house originates from the Norman family of Payen (*Lat. Paganus*), to which the ancient Romaunts assign an antiquity as high as the period of the Roman occupation of Neustria, then known as *Lugdunensis Secunda*. If not actually the oldest settled patronymic extant in western Europe, it disputes the palm of antiquity with any other. A *Fitz-Paganus* figures in most of the copies of the *soi-disant* Battle Abbey Roll, and the name appears in the extinct English Baronage. Hugues Paganus was the principal founder of the order of the Knight Templars. And the same name, with variations in accordance with the genius of each language, may be found in almost every European nation.

VALPY,* originally Volpi, said to have been transplanted from Italy at the period of the Norman excursion thither, a name well known in England's classical and bibliographical circles; MILLAIS,† a patronymic worshipped among Pre-Raphaelites; PERCHARD,‡ a family which gave a Lord Mayor to London in 1804-5; and a host of other names, of more or less note, and of which bearers still exist, find a place in the list of the insular Crown Tenants of 1331.

Although a large number of Englishmen visited Jersey in the train of the various Governors (or Captains) of the island, very few of these settled there permanently. Exceptions exist in the family of HAMPTONNE,§ of Hamptonne, in the parish of St.

* *Arms of Valpy*. Counter-bendy of six gules and argent, on a chief of the last a fox courant, holding in the mouth a cock, both proper. (Dr. Valpy of Reading bore as a device the Greek digamma sable, and for crest, a mountain proper.)

† *Arms of Millais*. Per bend or and azure, an estoile of eight points counter-changed. Crest. A dexter hand, mailed and apaumé gules.

‡ *Arms of Perchard*. Argent, five lozenges in fess sable. Crest. A pheasant proper. Motto. EN FAISANT BIEN.

§ *Arms of Hamptonne*. Gules, three mullets pierced or.

Laurence, which is descended from an Englishman, Thomas de Hamptonne, Warden (or Keeper) of the Norman isles in 1343. One of its members, Laurens Hamptonne, was Vicomte (or High Sheriff) of Jersey *temp.* Charles II. and a great favourite of the "Merrie Monarch." Several relics of the King's stay are still preserved at Hamptonne House.* The family of CORBET † was also of English origin, although of considerable antiquity in Jersey: the last of its members, Colonel Moses Corbet, is well and unfavourably known in connection with his surrender of Jersey to the French under Baron Rullecourt ‡ in 1781.

Another family, that of HILGROVE, also migrated from England, but I have been unable to discover its county or its armorial bearings; it is now extinct in the island, and its representation became vested in the late Sir Hilgrove Turner, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, one of the boon companions of George the Fourth when Prince Regent.

The Breton wars that ensued on the death of Louis XI. of France, and which ended with the decisive battle of St. Aubin-du-Cormier, and the defeat of the Duke of Britany, sent to Jersey, among other partisans of the losing side, the founders of the insular families of COLLAS § and LERRIER, || both of much and deserved local fame. The name of CABOT ¶ is first found in insular records of about this date, and possibly owes to the war in question its introduction to Jersey. The first immigrant is traditionally supposed to have been a younger son of the famous French house of Chabot. It is not impossible that Sebastian

* Among others "a pair of his silver spurs; the bed on which he slept, and the embroidered quilt that kept him warm; the carved oak table and chair which he used; and a massive silver seal on which are engraved the Hamptonne arms, and which the King is said personally to have given his entertainers."

† *Arms of Corbet.* Or, a raven sable. Crest. An elephant argent, armed or, on his back a castle triple-towered of the last, trappings gold and sable.

‡ *Arms of the Baron Rullecourt.* Or, a palm-tree proper. Crest. A fleur-de-lis or, between two palm trees, as in the arms.

§ *Arms of Collas.* Argent, a double-headed eagle displayed sable, armed gules. Crest. A plain cross. Motto. CRUX SPES UNICA.

|| *Arms of Lerrier.* Argent, a fess sable, in chief the sun in splendour, between two crosses patée vert; in base a cottage proper; the whole within a bordure engrailed azure. Crest. A chapel proper. Mottoes. PUGNA PRO ARIS. BONUS, JUSTUS, ET UTILIS.

¶ *Arms of Cabot.* Or, three chabots (chubs) haurient gules. Crest. An escallop or.

Cabot may have owed his extraction to this source, notwithstanding the tradition (for it is no more) of his Venetian origin. His father, one John Cabot, was born or settled at Bristol. Now, from time immemorial Bristol has had trading relations with the Channel Islands, and it is quite within the bounds of probability that the father of this celebrated navigator had, for commercial purposes, taken up his residence at a port in constant communication with his native island.

The troubles connected with the so-called Revocation of the Edict of Nantes caused Jersey to be inundated with a larger influx of "illustrious foreigners" than it had ever before known. It offered to these the advantages of a common language, and of entire religious and political liberty. Among them came one David BANDINEL,* a clever and crafty schemer, who became Dean of his adopted country, and a thorn in the side of the adherents of the Crown during Cromwell's time. The late Bodleian librarian, Dr. Bulkeley Bandinel, was the last of the elder branch of this family.

Estienne BOUDIER,† a member of a famous and warlike Norman family, settled in Jersey at rather a later date, but from religious motives. His ancestors were seigneurs of fiefs at St. Malo, Coutances, Villemer, and other localities both in Normandy and Britany. Pierre-François Boudier, Grand Prior of the Abbey of St. Denis, and Superior-General of the Order of the Benedictines, was of this stock. The Rev. John Boudier, Vicar of St. Mary, Warwick, is now head of this house, which is extinct in France.

John GOSSET‡ migrated from Jersey to Normandy in the seventeenth century and died there in 1712. He founded a

* *Arms of Bandinel.* Gules, a fesse between an eagle displayed in chief, and three escallops in base argent. Crest. A griffin statant proper. These arms are compounded of the bearings of the families of Lempriere and Dumaresq, with which the Bandinels were connected. Of late one member of the family has assumed the arms of Bandinelli of Sienna, viz. Or, in the dexter chief a round shield azure, charged with a knight in full career, spear in rest, argent.

† *Arms of Boudier.* Or, on a pale azure a crescent argent between two mullets of the field. Crest. A crescent argent. Motto. DIEU ET LA RELIGION.

‡ *Arms of Gosset.* Azure, a bean-wreath or, leaved and fructed, on a chief argent an eagle displayed sable. Crest. A greyhound's head, erased argent, collared gules, with ring and garnish or. (*Vide* The Herald and Genealogist, vol. i. p. 269.) In some cases the bean-wreath is blazoned as "an annulet, around it at equal distances

family, numerous both in England and Jersey; to which the late Isaac Gosset, D.D., the great book-collector, Capt. R. A. Gosset, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, and many other officials of the army, navy, and church, belong.

The family of which Dr. Francis JEUNE,* the present Master of Pembroke, late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and sometime Dean of Jersey, is the chief, was established in the island during the reign of the *Grand Monarque*, and with the foregoing were a large number of the founders of Jersey families, on whose names and members space forbids dilation.

These naturalized families, although mixing cordially and intermarrying with the aborigines of their adopted country, did not, as a rule, either possess or inherit any of the more important estates in the island, or fill high judicial or ecclesiastical offices there. When commerce began to develop itself in Jersey, which it did soon after the Rebellion, the heads of these families were principally engaged in trade, and for the most part were moderately successful in the pursuit of wealth. But, although holding a subordinate position among the gentry of Jersey, these immigrants played a very important part in the history of the island: chiefly they were professional preachers, and all strongly imbued with the doctrines of the Reformed Religion. They were, also, we may suppose, more fluent and more impassioned than the Romanist priests, to whom the simple islanders were heretofore accustomed; thus they were so successful in their proselytism, that there exists no record of a single Jerseyman professing, since that period, Roman Catholic doctrines.

The French Revolution of 1789 brought to the island a large number of its victims. They consisted principally of members of the *ancienne noblesse*, and of ecclesiastics, mostly of high rank, who were profuse in their expenditure, and who introduced a taste for the belles-lettres and for luxuries, until then unknown to Jersey. But these visitors, like their fellow-sufferers of 1848 and 1852, made no permanent stay in the island; they came like

(*en pal*) three bunches of beans, leaves and stalks or." The arms, with this variation, are given by Dubuisson, in his *Armorial*, as appertaining to the French family of *Gousse*, and are consequently canting; but Gosset, as appears by a MS. book of arms now at St. Lo, should bear them as first blazoned.

* *Arms of Jeune*. Sable, a stag trippant or, attired argent. Crest. The attires of a stag proper. Motto. FAIRE SANS DIRE.

shadows and so departed, leaving no further traces of their stay than the remains of the polish and high tone of courtesy with which they inoculated their insular hosts. Perhaps the solitary exception, which proves this rule, is found in the case of the Count Henry de CHATEAUBRIAND,* whose grandfather Count Armand, first-cousin of the poet of the name, was the royalist agent in the Channel Islands from 1795 to 1810. He married a Jersey lady, settled in the island, and bought a small estate there, and to this day some members of his family live on it.

Among the later French visitors were Victor HUGO † (now living at Guernsey), Pierre Le Roux, Count Salvandy, and a posse of other refugees, famous for their connection with recent political effervescences in France. But none have had more than a passing connection with their place of residence.

But, while the Jerseyman has preserved his characteristics almost untainted through so many centuries, he is, as a national character, now becoming rapidly extinct. His unwritten language has, just when passing away for ever, been preserved by that indefatigable philologist, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and thus has its monograph. But the intermarriages that are much in vogue between the hitherto exclusive natives and the English settlers, will, before very long, render but a name and a memory the purest remnant of the ancient Normans, and the people of the oldest dependency of the English Crown.

* *Arms of Chateaubriand.* Gules, semée of fleurs-de-lis or. Mottoes. JE SEME L'OR. MON SANG TEINT LES BANNIERES DE FRANCE. The arms and last motto were granted by Louis IX. to Godefroi de Chateaubriand, for his valour in the disastrous battle of Massoura, 1250.

† The arms of Victor Hugo present an heraldic curiosity peculiar to France, and are therefore blasoned in detail, from an explanation of them given to a friend of the writer by M. François-Victor Hugo. Azure, on a chief argent two martlets sable (being the ancient patrimonial ensigns of the family, one of immemorial antiquity in Lorraine), surmounted by "le heaume de gentilhomme ancien." Impaling, to the sinister, the arms granted under the first Emperor to the father of M. Hugo, a general officer in the French service: Quarterly, 1st. Azure, a sword in pale argent, garnished or, hilt in base, in chief three estoiles, 1 and 2 (a bearing common to all Counts ennobled from the army). 2nd. Gules, a bridge argent, maçonné sable. 3rd. Gules, a castle, triple-towered argent, maçonné sable. 4th. Azure, a horse rampant crined argent, on a terrace vert. The sinister half of the shield surmounted of a Count's coronet. The whole inclosed within a "manteau de pair de France," and apexed with a Viscount's coronet (that being Victor Hugo's rank, as second son of a Count), the coronet filled with a cap azure, and on this the Crest—a demi-griffin gules. Motto, Ego Hugo.

R E V I E W.

*Heraldry, Historical and Popular. By the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A.
(Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.) 8vo. 1863.*

When we noticed this work a few months ago, we had the pleasure to report that the first edition had already been sold, and that a second was in preparation. We have now a copy of the Second Edition before us. A very attractive book it is, handsomely printed on excellent paper; its illustrations increased from 700 to 870; and all for the wonderfully low price of Twelve Shillings. The liberality of the publishers (Messrs. Winsor and Newton) is well calculated to increase the popularity of the art of Heraldic Illumination: an art which, at the lowest estimate, may be ranked in advance of potichomanie or text-writing, and which may frequently lead to matters of graver moment. Nor have they shown less judgment by inlisting the aid of archæological research and authentic precedents, to direct and chasten this attractive amusement, and to provide that it should harmonise not only with established armorial rules, but also with that revival of architecture and the kindred arts of design which it is the happiness of the present day to witness. Such aid will have the effect of training the growth of Heraldic Art in a right direction. Its luxuriances and extravagances will be checked, not merely by rules, but by the more powerful influence of a correct taste, and we shall see something better in its future productions than mere servile copies, or ridiculous caricatures, of archaic models.

The Author has not materially enlarged upon his first Edition (except in the matter of illustration, to which we have already adverted), but he has revised and corrected it throughout. His chapter on Marshalling has been considerably extended; and he has assigned two chapters instead of a single one to Cadency. An entire chapter (the xvth) is devoted to the Cadency of our own royal houses; whilst the succession of the armory of our Sovereigns occupies the xixth.

We are glad to find Mr. Boutell entering so fully into the division of his subject which he has styled Cadency, but which might perhaps have been better entitled Differencing; for it is not mere Cadency or

the junior ties of blood, but Alliance and Feudal dependency also, that have much to do with the particulars collected in these chapters.

Differencing, which comprises in truth the growth and ramification of Coat-Armour, and the whole system of its early development, has been strangely lost sight of in the numerous treatises on armory that have satisfied recent generations of Englishmen. From the days of Gerard Legh, in the middle of the sixteenth century, heraldic students have been told that Cadency is marked by placing upon the shield a series of small and almost invisible charges, which denote the order in birth of a family of brothers, whose children again may be distinguished by a still minuter difference placed upon the former: but *cela est tout*, and all beyond is obscurity and confusion.

When the visored warrior really required some conspicuous distinction upon his surcoat, such trifling could not have answered the purpose: and we find, as might be expected, that the ancient modes of Differencing were far more numerous, more important, and more effectual.

To treat of them systematically and scientifically much space is necessary; and we cannot now attempt to follow Mr. Boutell in all their particulars. We can only briefly describe some of the various ways in which Differencing was effected in the early days of coat-armour:—

1. By a change of Tinctures.
2. By a Label.
3. By a Bordure.
4. By a Bend.
5. By Gerating.
6. By Charging the field or ordinaries, or varying their Charges.
7. By inserting Charges from the coats of allies.
8. By the superposition of a Canton.
9. By placing on the shield a small Charge of Difference—which is the mode made familiar in all our elementary books.

All these variations might be made at the will of the parties; and to them was added, in later times, Augmentation by royal or official grant.

Each of these methods would furnish materials for an interesting treatise: but at present we must chiefly confine ourselves to such remarks as are suggested by the statements advanced by Mr. Boutell.

1. Differencing by change of Tinctures was a simple expedient, and was practised at the earliest period. Thus (says our author), in the time of Henry III. the two Furnivals appear bearing, the one upon a field of gold, and the other upon a field of silver, the same red bend

and the same six martlets also red: and the brothers De la Zouche severally bear Gules, bezantée, and Azure, bezantée. The De Genevilles bear, the elder Sable, three breys or barnacles * in pale or, and on a chief ermine a demi-lion issuant gules: the younger simply differencing the same arms by changing the tincture of the field from Sable to Azure. (Roll t. Hen. III.)

In the poem on the Siege of Carlaverock, A.D. 1300, John Paignel, who is described as

Un bachelor jolif et cointé,

the companion of Edmond of Hastings, bore a maunche like his friend, but whereas the maunche of Hastings was of gules on a golden field, that of Paignel was of gold on a green field. Here was Feudal dependence, apparently, without Cadency.

In some cases the tinctures were merely reversed. In the reign of Edward II. Sir John de Harcourt, a banneret, displayed Or, two bars gules; whilst Sir John de Harcourt, of Leicestershire, bore Gules, two bars or,—which has been the modern coat of that illustrious house. In the reign of Edward III. the lord Moulton of Gilsland bore Argent, three bars gules, and the lord Moulton of Frankton “le revers.”

2. Differencing by a Label is also of primæval origin. Mr. Boutell remarks:—

“The earliest known Label appears upon the counter-seal of the Saer de Quincy first Earl of Winchester, who died in 1219; but whether this label, which has seven or eight points, was borne as a Mark of Cadency has not been determined.” (p. 197.)

These words are quoted, we perceive, from Mr. Planché’s *Pursuivant of Arms* (first edit. p. 144); and we find that the same author, in his longer essay on the arms of the same earl, treats the question more fully, as follows:

“The seal of Saer de Quincy would seem to prove, that the label originally was not worn only during the life of the father, but was used as a difference of the family arms for the second son, and became an hereditary charge, as asserted by Nicholas Upton; who expressly declares that the eldest son bore a crescent, or some other small difference [but that surely is a mistake]; that the second son bore a label of three points to show that he was the third person who had a right to bear the family arms (the father counting as the first); the third son, a label of four points, and so on. * * * That Saer, Earl of Winchester, was a second son, is proved by Dugdale; and the pedigree in Vincent’s *Chaos*, Coll. of Arms, and the Catalogue of Brooke, are equally incorrect in making Robert his father, instead of his elder brother. The

* “Barnacles for a horse’s nose.” Cotgrave. The breys were borne by the Genevilles from their being seigneurs de Broyes, as marked by Planché in his *Pursuivant of Arms*.

label in this seal is one of the earliest instances of this practice ; and the more remarkable, from the great and apparently indefinite number of points. (Transactions of British Archæological Association, Winchester Congress 1845, p. 304.)

Now, as to the number of points or pendants to the Label, their assumed meanings, if not entirely fanciful (as we rather believe), can apply only to continental heraldry, the rules of which Upton was transcribing, and not to our own. Our roll of the reign of Henry III. mentions many labels, but does not specify in any case the number of their pendants. So, the poem commemorating the siege of Carlaverock in the reign of Edward the First contains several passages regarding labels, showing that they were of various colours,* and that they were used to distinguish the coats of younger as well as of elder sons ; but the poet says nothing by way of limiting their pendants, whilst the accompanying drawings (probably copied from a contemporary original MS.) represent them, apparently arbitrarily, either of three or five points. Labels were also frequently drawn in early times with four points. The label of Edward Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward II.) appears at Carlaverock with five pendants, though in later generations the Prince of Wales's label has always been limited to three. In the Prince's case and in those of Sir John de Clavering, Patrick of Dunbar (son of the Earl of Lothian, not Lennox†), John de St. John, Maurice de Berkeley, and Bartholomew de Badlesmere, (all described in the same poem,) the label distinguished an heir apparent ; but in others, namely John de Segrave and Edmund de Hastings, it was borne as the difference of a younger brother ; and so the King's nephew, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, bore a " label of France," which had been assumed by his father Edmund (a younger brother) upon his marriage in 1276 with Blanche Queen of Navarre, daughter of Robert Comte of Artois, who took the similarly designed coat of Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or, a label of Castile (*i. e.* gules charged with castles or), from his mother Blanche of Castile.

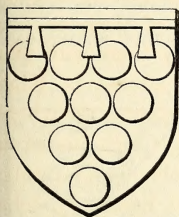
Labels were often thus tinctured and charged to correspond with the coats of maternal ancestors ; Sir James Audley had a label of Longespée, Sir William Lovel a label of Valence, and Sir Richard de la Vache a label of Warren. (Boutell, figs. 669, 670, 671.) The

* Among the rest, John de Clavering had a label *vert*, superimposed upon a field or and gules and a bend sable. It would seem that the colours of labels were determined to contrast with the tinctures upon which they were set, and in that respect, as well as size, they were made as conspicuous as possible.

† We have before (in p. 9) pointed out this correction of Sir Harris Nicolas made by the late Mr. Riddell.

first was maternally grandson of William de Longespée titular Earl of Salisbury.* So John Bouchier lord Berners, on his Garter-plate, 1475, has a label of England, commemorative of his maternal descent from King Edward III: whilst William his brother, lord FitzWaryn, with the same meaning, bore a label of France.

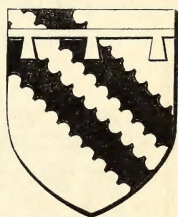
Of Maurice de Berkeley the poet of Carlaverock particularly states, that "he had a label of azure *because* his father was still living †;" and Sir Harris Nicolas shows in his memoirs that the same reason applied to all the other eldest sons we have enumerated.‡ In the case only of Hugh de Courtenay, afterwards the first Earl of Devon of his name, the label appears to have already become hereditary, as it has since in the coats of Babington, Barrington, Colville of Duffield, in Derbyshire, Radclyffe of Foxdenton, in Lancashire, and some others.



Babington.



Colville.



Radclyffe.

Yet the label of Courtenay has been sometimes relinquished, and usually was so in the last century, upon which Sir Harris Nicolas remarks—

"The ancient arms of the English house of Courtenay were Or, three torteaux, a label azure; but the label has subsequently, with as little propriety as taste, been discontinued." (*Siege of Carlaverock*, p. 196.)

We find that in p. 155 Mr. Boutell states,

"The Label of the Courtenays has long ceased to be a Difference, and has become an integral component of the Courtenay arms; but in the Roll of Henry III. the representative of this family bears, Or, three torteaux, without any label;"

and the latter assertion is repeated in pp. 180 and 203. Whether this is derived from a trustworthy copy of the Roll we do not know, for in the copy edited by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1829, the arms of

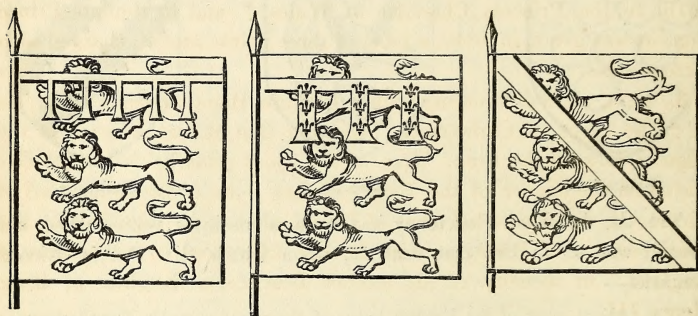
* His name is misprinted Andele in p. 202 of Mr. Boutell's volume; and in the same page Trudringe should be Tendring.

† See the passage quoted in a previous article, p. 9.

‡ In another instance, that of Hugh le Despenser, Sir Harris Nicolas identified the individual as the elder of that name by the absence of a label, which is assigned to his son in another roll.

"John de Courteney" (p. 11) are left blank. This John was baron of Oakhampton, and grandfather of the first Earl of Devon. It is true that in the Roll temp. Edw. II. the coat of Sir Philip de Courtenay is differenced by a *bend*, without any label; but subsequently, when the Courtenays were most flourishing and most numerous in England, the label was generally borne by all of them, and their differences were formed by a great variety of distinctive charges placed upon it, many of which are still to be seen at Exeter, Canterbury, and Maidstone, and are enumerated by Mr. Boutell in p. 203.

We may add, with regard to the Label, that the numbers of its points were evidently undetermined, as shown by the monument of Edmund Earl of Lancaster in Westminster Abbey, where he is figured on horseback in his coat of mail, having upon his surcoat and the caparisons of his horse his arms embossed and depicted, viz. Gules, three lions passant guardant or, a label of *five* points azure, each



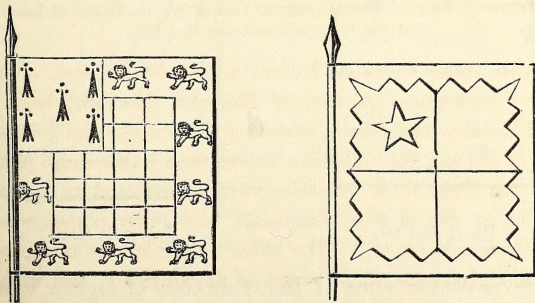
Edward Prince of Wales. Thomas Earl of Lancaster. Henry of Lancaster.
At the Siege of Carlaverock, 1300.

charged with three fleurs de lis or; whilst on his seal, engraved in Sandford's *Genealogical History of England*, this label has only *three* points. The same variation is found on the obverse and reverse of the great seal of his son Earl Thomas, represented in the same plate. The artists, as Sandford there remarks, were accustomed to use a label of three points, or one of five, "as seals, and other places, would most conveniently receive them." The same principle may be recognised as running throughout the whole range of heraldic art, and as being one reason why the armory of the olden age, unrestrained by the exact and precise stipulations now in force, is more symmetrical and beautiful than that of modern times.

Mr. Boutell remarks further, with regard to the Label, that its use

by the eldest son is now generally obsolete; except in the Royal Family, where it is still employed, for all the Princes, and all the Princesses too, in each case distinguished by appropriate charges. In Mr. Boutell's Plate XXXVI. are represented the peculiar differences of all the nine children of Her present Majesty, and of the Duke of Cambridge. The latter has inherited his father's label, which is also of three points; but that of the late Duke of Gloucester was of five,—such distinction having been made in the case of the brothers and sisters of King George the Third, because they were not children, but grandchildren, of the Sovereign (George II.). The Duke of Gloucester, when Prince William-Henry, in his father's life-time, had borne a plain label of three points below that of his father. A label of *five* points argent, the centre point charged with a red rose, was granted in 1818 to Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg (now King of the Belgians), the like label, but of three points only, having been previously assigned, in 1816, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales;* and to the late Prince Consort was given, in 1840, a label of three points argent, charged with a cross gules.

3. Next, as to differencing with a Bordure, there are some examples in "The Siege of Carlaverock" showing that it was adopted in the reign of Edward the First. One of the most remarkable is that displayed on the banner of the King's nephew John of Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, whose paternal arms of Dreux, already distinguished by the ermine canton of Bretagne, were further differenced by a "bordure of England," in memory of his mother Beatrice, a daughter of King Henry III.



At the same time, Hugh de Vere, a younger brother of the Earl of Oxford, bore round his ancestral coat the variety of a black bordure indented.

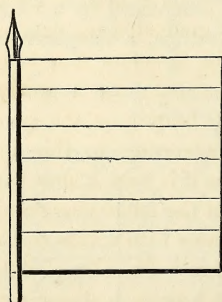
* See the exemplification in our vol. i. p. 118.

John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, second son of King Edward the Second and Isabel of France, bore his father's arms within a bordure of his mother's. Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward the Third, bore his father's arms within a bordure argent (his four elder brothers all bearing labels); and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry the Fourth, bore the royal arms within a bordure compony argent and sable. So also the Beauforts and Somersets, descended from John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, have borne the same within a bordure compony argent and azure,—white and blue being the Lancastrian colours. And the Holands, the half-brothers of Richard the Second, were permitted to use the royal arms within a bordure argent; whilst Henry Holand, Duke of Exeter, had a bordure of France. Thus this was for a long period a highly honourable mode of differencing, though it was afterwards adopted for illegitimate sons.

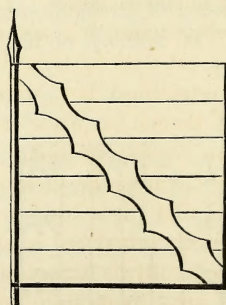
4. Differencing by a Bend was displayed at the siege of Carlaverock by Henry of Lancaster, the brother and afterwards the successor of Earl Thomas;

Et portait les armes son frere
Au bleu bastoun sans label.

(Compare the two banners in p. 36.) Here we see that the bend or bendlet was in those early days termed a baton; and that it was not as yet a token of illegitimacy, any more than the bordure.



Henri de Grai.



Johan de Grai.

At Carlaverock the arms of Henry de Grey of Codnor were, Barry of six, argent and azure; his cousin John de Grey, who was descended from Robert, a younger son of Henry de Grey, great-grandfather of the said Henry, bore the same arms differenced by a bend engrailed gules.

5. Of differencing by Gerating some existing families show the result, but fewer than might be expected from its prevalence in early times. The term has not been used in blason, but is expressed by *semée*; or varied, according to the small charges employed,—as *crusilly* (the most common kind), if with crosslets; *billety*, if with billets; *besantée*, if with besants; *fleuretty*, if with fleurs de lis. Mr. Boutell's account of this practice is not so clear as might be wished. He says that

“In the Book of St. Alban's (printed 1486, being a species of paraphrase of a part of an earlier treatise on Heraldry by Nicholas Upton,* A.D. 1440) the ancient practice of powdering shields is described under the title of Gerattyng. This Gerattyng is defined to include nine figures or charges, each of which is said to have been used with a definite and distinct signification. The nine figures are crosslets (any small crosses, that is), fleurs de lis, roses, primroses (probably quatrefoils), cinquefoils, escallops, chaplets, mullets, and crescents. This series accordingly does not include martlets, billets, annulets, or roundles of any tincture. Whatever may have been the original intention, in actual practice all traces were soon lost of any systematic Gerattyng, which professed to difference in obedience to any established law; and the crosslets and other charges, having become integral components of heraldic compositions, ceased to be regarded as marks of cadency; except indeed when a single crescent, mullet, or other figure was retained to represent the early orle or powdered field, and to act alone as a Difference.” (p. 184.)

In these remarks our author has embarrassed himself with the idea of a system, tantamount to the modern system (which is hereafter to be noticed,) of adopting or laying aside a difference of cadency according to circumstances. The like must have been frequently done in the earliest times, but not under any graduated regulations resembling those set forth by Gerard Legh, and therefore it is vain to look for an “established law” which never existed. In a previous page (165) Mr. Boutell has made some remarks bearing on the same point, which also require revision. Without adverting to this important practice of Gerating, he there advances, as if it were a mere suggestion of his own, that “it is *highly probable* that the minor charges of shields were originally introduced in almost all cases with a view to Cadency.” And subsequently he hazards a surmise that “The idea of differencing shields of arms by means of small charges again and again repeated, may possibly have been derived from the early practice of diapering.” Now, diapering was merely a mode of heightening the beauty of a plain surface by ornamenting it with small patterns. It may be said to be connected with the tincturing of coat armour: but it is clearly distinct from charges of any kind. We shall do well to retain in view the

* Nothing, however, is said of Gerating by Nicholas Upton. (EDIT. H. & G.)

grave cautions of Dame Juliana Barnes (or whoever it was that wrote the work attributed to that learned lady)—

that ye be not in yowre mynde to *hasty* or to *swyfte* in the discernyng - - - and be not to *full of consaitis*. For he that will hunt ij hares in oon owre, or oon while oon, an other while an other, lightly he losys both. Therfore take heede to the rules.

(*Boke of St. Alban's*.)

It must, however, be admitted that *The Boke of St. Alban's* is a very incomprehensible treatise, and in fact we wholly despair of understanding it perfectly until we can compare it with the French or Latin original, from which we believe it to have been translated. Meanwhile, we must take its assertions for what they may be worth, and so far as they are intelligible. Among them are the following on the present subject:—

“Geratly is calde in armys whan the coot armure is powderd. . . . A gentilman mai not weer tokyngs of armys bot of steining colowre, that is to say his coot armure ynyat or ellis y gerratt with precieuse stonys. Gerattyng have ix. bagges of coot armuris,” [&c. as enumerated in the passage quoted from Mr. Boutell.]

Afterwards, when the arms of Bar are introduced, nothing more is said of gerating, nor is the term *crusilé* used: but *poudrée de croys crocelés fichés*,

Et Anglicè sic, He berith asure powderit with crossis croslettys pyche and ij. barbellis of golde backe to backe.

Now, this shows us that the term *poudrée* or “powdered” had the same meaning with *semée*, the present blason for this arrangement of small charges; and the latter leads us to the derivation of “gerating,” which we believe has never yet been pointed out. Among the perpetual misprints of the *Boke of St. Alban's* we have little doubt that the word *ynyat* in the few sentences above given stands for “yngerate,” and that it is taken from the Latin *ingero* (though the correct participle would be *ingesta*, not *ingerata*), “to pour or throw upon.” This gives a sense corresponding very nearly with the established term *semée*.

It is remarkable that though this practice was already frequent in the reign of Henry III. we do not find in the roll of that date either the term *poudrée* or *semée*. There are many coats *crusilly*, four *billety*, four *besanty*, and one strewn with *escallops*; but on the last case the blason is thus expressed:

Rauf le FitzNicole, de goules ung quintefueil de or, le champ pleyn des escallopes d'argent. (p. 14.)

In the Roll temp. Edw. II. we have two coats *fleuretté*, or sprinkled with *fleurs-de-lis*, besides the varieties above mentioned, and one “a les *trefoilles de or*,” *i. e.* sprinkled with *trefoils*, by which Sir Edmund

Dacre of Westmerland differenced the coat of Gules, three escallops argent, borne by the head of his family; but we do not find the terms *poudrée* or *semée*. The former, however, is introduced into the roll t. Edw. III., belonging to the late Mr. Stacey Grimaldi.

Le Conte Patrike de Dunbarre port de goules a un lion rampant de argent ove la bordure d'argent poudré de roses.

John de Eyncourt porte d'azure a une fesse daunceee d'or ove billetez d'or poudrés en l'escu.

Thomas de Mountford port d'argent un lion d'azure rampant, le champ poudrée de croiselettz de goules.

The present term, *semée*, is apparently of still later origin.

As with the modes of Differencing already noticed, very ancient examples of this are to be found. On the Seal of William de Roumare the third (styled Earl of Lincoln, though he was never admitted to that dignity,) who died so early as 1198, we have what is evidently a gerated shield.* The major charges are mascles and the minor crosslets. We are not aware that any authority for their tinctures exists.

But in the roll of Henry III. there are other examples, in which the gerating is distinctly used to difference the arms of members of the same family; as the Bardolfs—

William Bardolf, d'azur a trois quinte fueiles d'or.

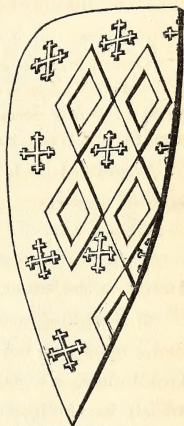
Thomas son Fitz, autiel, a croislets d'or.

A Baliol at the same time differenced both by tinctures and by gerating:

John de Ballioll, de goules ove ung faux escochon d'argent.

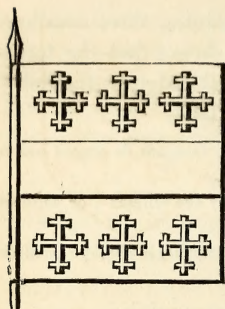
Eustace de Ballioll d'azur au faus esocchon d'or, crusulé d'or.

Of the Beauchamps, the original coat, for Beauchamp of Elmley, was Gules, a fess or.† Having been gerated crusilly, this coat became the well-known fess between six crosslets of the Earls of Warwick; whilst the Beauchamps of Alcester, and afterwards of Powick, bore martlets instead of crosslets. The still more familiar coat of Berkeley, of a chevron with ten crosses patée (further differenced at Carlaverock

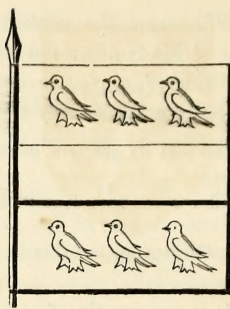


* For the woodblock of this we are indebted to Mr. Planché's *Pursuivant of Arms*. Mr. Boutell has copied it in his Plate XLV.

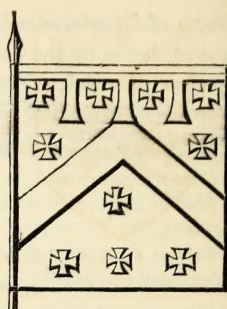
† "William Beauchamp de Almeley, port de goules ove un fess d'or." Roll t. Hen. III. edited by Mr. Stacey Grimaldi in the *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.* vol. ii.



Guy Earl of Warwick.



Walter Beauchamp.



Maurice Berkeley.

At the Siege of Carlaverock, 1300.

by a blue label), is another case in point, for in the Roll t. Hen. III. the Maurice de Barkele of that day had a simple chevron upon his red field. In the reign of Edward II. Sir Thomas de Berkeleye gerated rosetty, or with roses, instead of crosses patée; and a Berkeley of Wimondham in Leicestershire changed them for cinquefoils, the badge of that county.

Pole of Devon (Baronet 1628) still bears Azure, fleuretté d'or, a lion rampant argent; and the coat of Beaumont of Leicestershire (Baronet 1660) is the same, except that the lion is or. It is remarkable that those Beaumonts who remained in France, seated at Brienne sur Aube in Champagne, bore the like coat, but geraty with billets. The English Beaumonts, adopting fleurs de lis instead of billets, seemed thus more visibly to commemorate their French origin. Another Beaumont was geraty of crescents (Boutell, fig. 638).

Sometimes, in ancient blason, we find the smaller charges when disposed around the principal figure, described as an *urle* or *orle*, and again as a *bordure*.* Thus in the roll t. Edw. III.

Monsire de Pierpoint port d'argent, a une lyon de sable rampant, et une *urle* de cinquefoiles gules;



whilst in the roll of the preceding reign,

Sire Robert Pirepound, de argent a un lion de sable, od la *bordure* de roses de gules.

The present Earl Manvers, and the old Earls and Duke of Kingston, bearing this name, have displayed the same coat geraty of cinquefoils, as engraved in the margin.

* In *Le Siege de Karlaverok*, the border of the arms of Montbouchier is termed an *ourle*: which shows that both terms bore the same meaning.



Acton.



Clifton.



Beaumont.

Among other gerated coats * still in use are those of Acton of Aldenham in Shropshire (Baronet 1643-4); and Clifton of Clifton in Nottinghamshire (Baronet 1611). The former is evidently a gerated coat of Lestrangle; for Edward Acton, of Aldenham, married the coheirress of Lestrangle, living in 1387, and with her acquired a moiety of the manor of Longnor, in the same county of Salop. The well-known house of Lestrangle of Knockyn in Salop (now represented by the Earl of Derby) bore Gules, two lions passant argent; which Acton merely differences by his golden crosslets.

In coats of Valence and Chaworth, shewn in Mr. Boutell's Pl. xxxviii. in company with others of both names, the orles of martlets have more thoroughly the appearance of bordures, as there is no central charge. The coat of Valence, which is well known among the quarterings of our old nobility,† had an orle of red martlets, whilst Chaworth had one of black. The original coat of Chaworth was Barruly argent and gules; that of Valence,‡ Barruly argent and azure.

The coat of Paynell, which was of similar design, is thus described in the Roll to Edw. II.

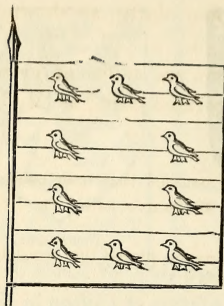
Sire William Paynel, de argent, a ij barres de sable, a les merlos de goules *en la maner de bordure assis*.

At Carlaverock, in 1300, Aymer de Valence (afterwards Earl of Pembroke), the King's cousin by their common grandmother Isabel of

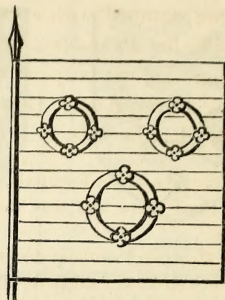
* We are permitted to extract these shields from Mr. Shirley's "Noble and Gentle Men of England."

† The shield of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, (1296) in Westminster Abbey, which is of *champlevé* enamel, is beautifully reproduced in gold and colours in Plate VII. of Mr. Boutell's volume; and he informs us in his Preface that facsimile chromo-lithographs of this shield and of the other *champ-levé* enamels remaining on the same monument, are in preparation for publication in their full size, after drawings by Mr. Berrington of Westminster Abbey.

‡ Originally Lusignan or Lezingham. The monument of Ethelmer or Aymer bishop of Winchester, brother to William Earl of Pembroke, in Winchester Cathedral (engraved in Hollis's Monumental Effigies), bears a shield of this plain barry coat.



Aymer de Valence.



Rauf le FitzWilliam.

Angoulesme, bore the banner above figured and described; whilst Ralph le Fitzwilliam only differed from him in having three chaplets instead of the martlets (their tinctures being the same).

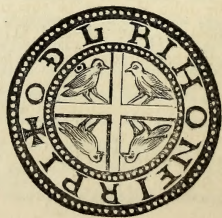
This Ralph fitz-William was the son of William fitz-Ralph, lord of Grimethorp in Yorkshire. His grandmother was heiress of the barony of Greystoke in Cumberland; and his descendants assumed the name of Greystoke, which they bore, as barons of parliament, until the reign of Henry VII., together with the arms depicted on the Carlaverock banner. Surtees, in his History of Durham, gives a plate of a sepulchral effigy from Nesham Abbey, having a shield with "a barry coat *semée of crosslets*" which he attributes (vol. iii. p. 260) to a Greystoke. If such was one appearance of the family coat, we may then conclude that the more usual arrangement displayed above is an example of gerating with chaplets, one of the varieties mentioned in the Boke of St. Alban's, but of which we know no other instance. The simple Barry argent and azure is the primary coat of Grey, as we have seen already.

These examples prove the near relationship between gerating and the orle of small charges; but we do not imagine that our author can in any case prove his conjecture that a single crescent, mullet, or other figure has been "*retained* to represent the early orle or powdered field."

He is certainly wandering very far when he suggests (p. 173) that

"The Martlets that are charged upon the shield attributed to the Confessor may be assumed to have been originally intended to indicate an heraldic Difference,"—

that imaginary coat having been so palpably taken from the pennies of the Confessor,



which are stamped with a cross between four doves, as shown by Mr. Planché in his *Pursuivant of Arms*.

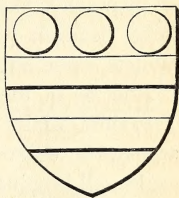
Neither can we be persuaded that there are sufficient grounds for including Furnival and Howard among generated coats, as Mr. Boutell suggests when he says,

"in the instance of the Furnivals, it may be fairly assumed that their bend was first borne by them alone, and that the martlets were afterwards added for difference." (p. 163.)

"The Howards,* without doubt, in the first instance placed the crosslets fitchée upon their well-known shield for difference." (p. 170.)

Without the martlets and crosslets each of these coats would be a simple bend—a coat which a very few, like Scrope, might rejoice in; but we have no right to assume it was an original coat of Furnival or of Howard, unless on authentic evidence.

6. The sixth mode of Differencing in our list is that of charging the field or ordinaries, or varying their charges. This was something like a limitation of the last. Instead of sprinkling the whole field with the small charges, three of them were sometimes placed in chief; thus the same coat of Grey which we have already repeatedly mentioned is in the roll of Edward II. differenced with torteaux in chief, for



Sir Johan de Grey, barré de argent e de azure, en la chef iij rondels de goules,

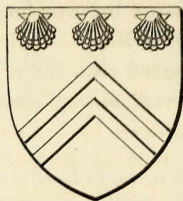
which was the coat borne by Grey Marquess of Dorset and Duke of Suffolk. In like manner, the family of De Grey, now Lord Walsingham, bears three annulets in chief. In the family of Daubygné, which bore Gules, four fusils in fess argent,† one difference was three mullets in chief, and another three martlets. In the same way three escallops are placed in chief in the coats of Clutterbuck and Parnell.

* Mr. Shirley, in his *Noble and Gentle Men of England*, remarks that the present coat of Howard (minus the augmentation granted by patent 5 Hen. VIII.) "was borne by Sir John Howard in the reign of Edward II. and by Mr. Howard in those of Edward II. and Richard III. It has been conjectured, from the similarity of this coat to that of the Botilers barons of Wem, (Gules, a fess counter-compony argent and sable, between six crosses patée fichée argent,) that Sir William Howard the judge was descended from the Hords stewards to those barons: it is observable that none of the Howards ever prefixed *de* to their name, a fact which opposes their derivation from Hawarden in Flintshire. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 53 note.)"

† See vol. i. p. 368.



Clutterbuck.



Parnell.

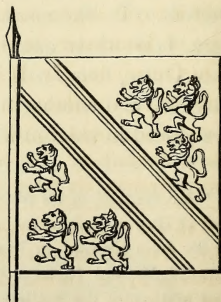


Russell.

Still more frequently these three charges were placed upon a chief, as in the arms of Russell; or upon a fess, bend, or chevron; and it will at once be perceived how extensively that arrangement enters into the devices of our modern heraldry. In the reign of Edward II. the coat of Burdet, of Leicestershire, was (as it is still) Azure, two bars or; but Sir Robert, a cadet, placed three martlets on the upper bar. The great family of the Cobhams is remarkable for the number and variety of their small charges; as their chevron bears, for different branches, three fleurs-de-lis, three lions, three eagles, three crescents, three mullets, three estoiles, and three crosslets.*

And so in the reign of Edward the Second with the Mauleys of Yorkshire, whilst Sir Robert bore Or, on a bend sable three eagles argent, Sir John had dolphins and Sir Edmund wyverns, in lieu of eagles, all keeping to the same tinctures.

7. The insertion of charges from the coats of allies is perhaps rather to be considered as a method of forming composite arms, for the purpose of commemoration of descent, before Quartering was thought of, than as a species of Differencing. One expedient, however, was always in some degree associated with the other; and there are some very interesting examples of this practice. One is the illustrious coat of Bohun, Earls of Essex, Hereford, and Northampton, compounded of the bends of Milo of Gloucester and the lioncels of Longespée Earl of Salisbury. In Scotland differencing by a charge taken from the mother's coat was a common method, as we noticed in our recent review of Seton's *Scottish Heraldry*.



* This series of differences is as well known as any: having been set forth by Sir Edw. Bysshe in his notes to Upton, p. 3, and by Sir Edward Dering in his treatise on Differencing appended to Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*.

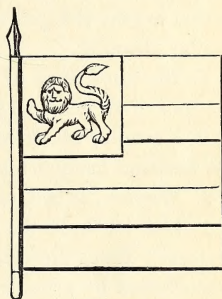
8. The addition of a Quarter or Canton sometimes appears like Differencing, as in certain coats of Basset, Stafford, and Zouche,* which have a canton ermine: these may have derived that feature from the house of Bretagne, whose ermine quarter we have already seen in the banner of John Earl of Richmond. But examples of this mode of differencing are comparatively rare. In the roll t. Henry III. we find assigned to



Basset.

“Walter de Dunstanville, d'argent fretté de goules, une quartier de goules, un leopard en la quartier passant,”

and a like quarter was displayed by John de Lancaster, at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300. In the former family this has been sometimes blazoned as “a canton of England:” which may have been assumed in allusion to Walter le Dunstanville having descended from Ursula, daughter and coheir of Reginald Earl of Cornwall, a natural son of King Henry I. In the case of Lancaster, we perceive no reason of the genealogical kind: but possibly he took part of the royal arms of the Earl of Lancaster in allusion to his own surname.



Lancaster.

At a later period, Sir Thomas Kyriell, elected K.G. in 1460-1, bore Or, two chevrons gules, and a canton of England: but this was no doubt a royal augmentation conferred upon him for his support of the house of Lancaster, in whose cause he very shortly after lost his head.†

On the whole, Mr. Boutell may be justified in the following statements, except perhaps in starting with the word “Cadency”—

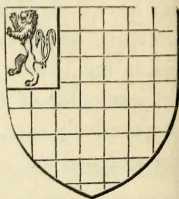
“Cadency marked by the Canton very generally may be regarded as a modified mode of Marshalling. The devices that are charged upon Cantons, with only occasional exceptions, are taken from and represent some allied coat of arms; the pre-

* This was Zouche of Haringworth, perhaps the most distinguished branch of the family. The original coat of Zouche of Ashby de la Zouche, Gules, bezantée, was differenced by Sir Thomas Zouche by a *quarter argent*, charged with a mullet sable. Other differences of Zouche were a label, a bend, and a chevron; which last was a frequent difference in Scotland (see our vol. i. p. 450).

† The red quarter without the leopard had been previously borne in the family. “Monsieur John Kyriel d’or ove trois cheverons de goules, ove un quartier de goules.” Roll of the Tournament at Dunstable, in 7 Edw. III. in *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vol. iv. p. 395.

vailing usage being for a man who does not quarter his maternal arms, either to canton them, or to charge some significant reference to them upon a canton." (p. 189.)

In the reign of Edward III. there was a Sir William de Warren, who bore the arms of that great house, Checquy or and azure, and a canton gules charged with a lion rampant argent. This became the arms of the Warrens of Poynton in Cheshire, descended from the last Earl Warren, who died in 1347, but in what manner is a memorable subject of dispute.*



Sir John Basset, temp. Richard II. bore, Or, three piles gules, a canton argent charged with a griffin sable: which had doubtless some similar meaning.

To the same class of differencing is to be added that modification of the coat of an heiress by the addition of the entire coat of her husband upon a canton, which has been adopted for quartering, in cases where the husband has left male issue by another marriage.†

9. We now, at last, arrive at the most familiar method of Differencing, and which has been the only one recognised in England for the last three centuries, though certainly very inefficient and unsatisfactory. It is that effected by a single charge of small size.

This kind of difference occurs in the roll of Edward II. and seems to have been at first placed on the most prominent part of the principal charge, as the shoulder of a lion: which was the case on the shields of Sir Stephen de Segrave, Sir Philip de Barington, Sir Giles de Estlee, and Sir Richard de Echebaston, all knights of Leicestershire, the two former having a flower (fleur de lis), and the two latter a cinquefoil "en le espaudle del lion." Mounpinzon of Norfolk also bore a lion, which was black on a silver field, and on its shoulder he placed "un pinzon de or," that is to say a chaffinch, canting upon his name. (This meaning has been missed by Mr. Boutell, who has converted the little bird into a dolphin, both in his text and plate, fig. 648, and has misprinted the name Mountpynyon.) It is the name which was afterwards written Mompesson, using the same arms.‡

In the Calais roll, temp. Edward III. Sir Thomas and Sir Otho

* See Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. iii. p. 340 ; Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. i. p. 108.

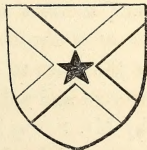
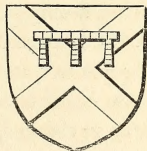
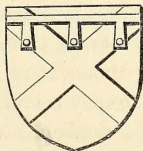
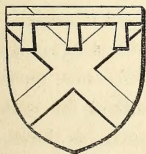
† See before, p. 21.

‡ See pedigrees of Mompesson in Hoare's South Wiltshire, Hundred of Heytesbury, p. 219 ; Hutchins's Dorsetshire (third edition, 1863,) i. 632.

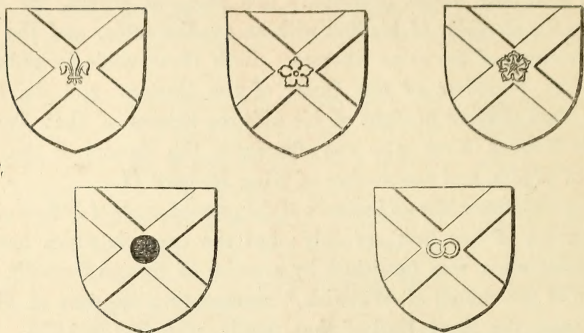
Holand both bear Azure, fleuretté, a lion rampant argent, the former charging the shoulder of his lion with an annulet sable, and the latter with a crescent of the same tincture. Both these noble knights were among the Founders of the Order of the Garter: and the former became Earl of Kent in right of his wife the heiress of that Earldom, the Fair Maid of Kent, who was afterwards the consort of the Black Prince of Wales, and the mother of King Richard II.

This is something like an instance of the present mode of differencing,—to the extent of two brothers only; but the example which has been most relied upon was furnished by a series of figures formerly in the windows of the church at Warwick,* representing the sons of Thomas Beauchamp, the third Earl of that family, who died in 1369. These had surcoats of arms distinguished by a Label, a Crescent, a Mullet, a Martlet, an Annulet, and a Fleur de lis (placed in each case on the fess); being six of the nine badges of difference specified in the Boke of St. Alban's and by Gerard Legh. But on examination the differences of these brothers are not found to conform with their order for seniority of birth laid down by the heralds: nor do the christian names attached to the figures altogether agree with the Earl's known family. Therefore this example is not satisfactory to prove that the modern system of differencing was established in the fourteenth century.

The original coat of Neville of Raby was a simple saltire of silver on a red field. It was differenced readily and suitably by these small charges, and, besides three kinds of Label (which were placed in chief), we find for the various branches of this powerful and far-spreading house the Crescent, Martlet, Mullet, Fleur de lis, Cinquefoil, and Rose,



* Destroyed by the Puritan soldiers of Colonel Purefoy, June 14, 1642 (Mercurius Rusticus); but engraved in Dugdale's History of Warwickshire.



(the last still employed by the Earl of Abergavenny,) together with an Ogress or black roundle, and a Gimmel-ring or two annulets interlaced,* charged upon the saltire. But still these were not adopted in conformity with the system of Gerard Legh and his followers. We have therefore no hesitation in saying that Mr. Boutell ought to modify his statement in p. 188, that "the Differences of Modern Heraldry are the same as they are presumed to have been since the fourteenth century."

The unsatisfactory results of this mode of differencing have been long since acknowledged by the best judges of the matter, though it has never been superseded by any more effective system. Sir William Dugdale, in his *Antient Usage in bearing Arms*, complains, in regard to that most frequent difference the Crescent, that it could not be known which of two crescent-bearers was the uncle or the nephew, and that every upstart was ready to usurp a coat borne by one of his name, differencing it only with a crescent or some such slight charge. In like manner, Sir George Mackenzie urges various objections against the use of the figures in question as permanent marks of difference, particularly in the case of such coats as already contain crescents or fleurs-de-lis as their proper charges, and he condemns the practice as having confounded all the ancient coats, and filled the modern "with more crescents and mullets than are in the arms of all Europe besides." (*Science of Heraldry*, chap. xxi.) In the coat-armour of Scotland this was the more to be regretted because there was previously in use a very effective and yet simple system of differencing, which is ably illustrated by Mr. Seton in his recent work on *Scottish Heraldry*.

Even Gerard Legh himself, whose authority has been too implicitly

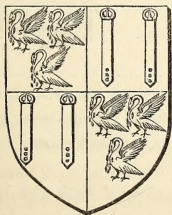
* Fully detailed in "The Armorial Windows of Woodhouse Chapel, in Charnwood Forest, by John Gough Nichols, 1860."

followed in respect to these minute differences, very inconsistently insists on the necessity of their being conspicuous: "And when any difference is borne in field, eyther upon any Banner, Standard, Banaroll, Guydon, Pinnione, Ensigne, Corronell,—or Penounsell, Streamer, or Flagge on the water, the difference I say must be as bigge as to be well deserned iii. staves lengthes of, every staff conteininge xviii. fote of assise." (*Accedens of Armorie*, 1562.)

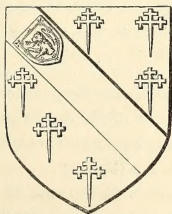
But, not to dwell on the minuteness of these Differences, which may be said to be conspicuous enough upon a modern seal or coach-panel, their significance is soon obliterated by the waves of successive generations. Instead of being distinctive of sons during their father's lifetime, they have generally become, like the label already noticed, the *hereditary marks of junior branches*, and in this way have been transmitted in some families for many generations;—of which the peerage offers examples in the *Crescent* of Cecil Marquess of Salisbury, and of Earl Stanhope; the *Mullet* of Howard Earl of Carlisle, Howard Earl of Effingham, and Montague Earl of Sandwich; the *Martlet* of Brudenell Earl of Cardigan, and Murray Lord Elibank; the *Annulet* of Bertie Earl of Abingdon; the *Fleur-de-lis* of Wedderburn Lord Loughborough; and the *Rose* of Neville Earl of Abergavenny.

The way in which they are still paraded in our elementary books of Heraldry, as the Differences of *brethren*, is false and misleading.

10. A Tenth and highly interesting class of Differencing is that which has been effected by Augmentation, associated as it often has been with those events which connect Coat-Armour most directly with History. Such is the familiar quartering of the belts and buckles derived by the Pelhams from the capture of John King of France by Sir William Pelham at Poitiers. Such the escocheon of Scotland added



Pelham.



Howard.

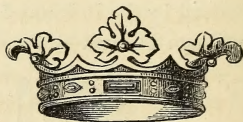
to the coat of Howard after the field of Flodden. Such the canton granted to Sir John Clarke in 5 Hen. VIII. on his taking the Duke of Longueville prisoner at the Battle of Spurs near Therouenne. Such

the escocheon of St. George's cross charged with the arms of France borne by the Duke of Marlborough; and that of the Union standard of England borne by the Duke of Wellington. His elder brother the Marquess Wellesley had a corresponding honorary escocheon of pretence, designed to commemorate his services in India.* The arms of the brothers Stowell and Eldon might have been judiciously differenced in this spirit, but the heralds contented themselves with a paltry mullet, and other small badges on the crest and supporters.†

The archæology of Crests, though not ascending to so early a period as that of Coats, includes much that is interesting, and much that displays the beauty of old Heraldic Art, of which Mr. Boutell has taken advantage in his illustrations.

We quite approve of Mr. Boutell's rejection of the incorrect and unmeaning term *Ducal Coronet*, and his substitution of *Crest-Coronet*, as applied to the coronet "out of" which Crests not unfrequently rise, instead of being placed upon Wreaths. We have long thought it quite sufficient, in blasoning such crests, to say "Out of a coronet;" for the ancient coronet is (now) always drawn in one form, and indeed in the same way (as Mr. Boutell remarks in p. 94) is presented the heraldic crown,‡ when borne as a charge,—for instance, in the royal banner of Saint Edmund and in the arms of the see of Ely. The peculiar crowns termed the Naval, Mural, Oriental, or Celestial are of modern adoption, and much rarer occurrence, and will be always, of course, distinctly described.

"This Crest-Coronet, probably derived from such a coronet-like enrichment of helms as appears on the effigy of Sir Hugh Calveley at Bunbury, is still retained in modern heraldry. It is commonly blazoned as a Ducal Coronet; it has no reference, however, to ducal or any other rank, and it might with greater propriety be distinguished simply as a Crest-Coronet. In form it bears a close resemblance to the crowns of Henry III. and Alianore of Castile." (p. 238.)



* On an inescoccheon purpure an estoile vert bordered and radiated or, between eight spots or stripes of the royal tiger of Tippoo Sultaun, saltire-wise, gold. Various other honorary augmentations were made to his supporters and crests.

† See our vol. i. p. 363.

‡ We lately met with the coat of Oliver King, bishop of Bath and Wells, blazoned as containing two "ducral coronets," but which were evidently intended for crowns, *parlantes* of his surname.

§ We have given an example of a Crest-Coronet, from the Garter-plate of Humphrey Earl Stafford, 1460, before extracted from Mr. Boutell's work, at p. 368 of our first volume. In the seals of Richard Earl of Arundel and his grandson John Earl of Arundel and Lord Maltravers, represented over-leaf, others appear.

In an earlier page, when treating of the coronet now actually belonging to a Duke, our author remarks,—

“The opinion is prevalent that this distinctive form of coronet appears for the first time placed upon the basinet of prince John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, in his effigy at Westminster, A.D. 1336. That there is no foundation for such an origin of the Ducal Coronet is evident from the effigy itself: * * * The effigy of the Black Prince, A.D. 1376, at Canterbury, exhibits on the basinet what may possibly have



THE BLACK PRINCE.

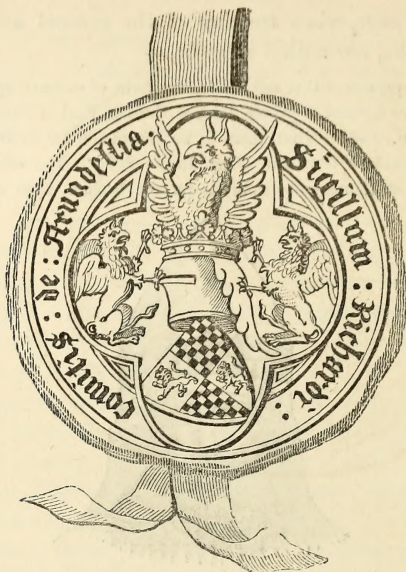
been the prototype of the Duke's strawberry-leaf coronet. From the jewelled circle that encompasses the basinet there rise sixteen leaves, with a second series of the same number and much smaller size alternating with the larger ones. These leaves differ very slightly from those that are carved on the basinet of John of Eltham, and they are in exact accordance with a favourite form of decorative foliage in general use when the effigy was executed.” (p. 97.)

It is obvious, on studying the various effigies to which Mr. Boutell directs attention, that the Coronet and the Wreath alike originated from the elaborate circles of jewellery-work which were worn upon the basinets of noblemen of high rank, when the helmet was absent. We find that Mr. Seton supplies the following facts upon this subject :

“Early English examples of the ducal coronet occur in the seals of Richard Earl of Arundel (1346) and William le Scrope (1394), engraved in Montagu's *Study of Heraldry*; and at the present day, the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Spencer both carry a demi-griffin issuing from a ducal coronet, in consequence of their descent* from the ancient family of Le Despenser, by which a similar crest was borne. Three Scottish instances of the ducal coronet occur in the year 1371. * * *

“Formerly the ducal coronet appertained only to military leaders, to whom it was

* This assumed descent is *not proven*. It was directly contradicted by Sir Egerton Brydges in his edition of Collins's *Peerage*, vol. i. p. 378; but is discussed by the late historian of Northamptonshire, Mr. Baker, in his first volume, p. 106, and he says



Richard Earl of Arundel 1330—1375.

(Arms of Arundel and Warren.)

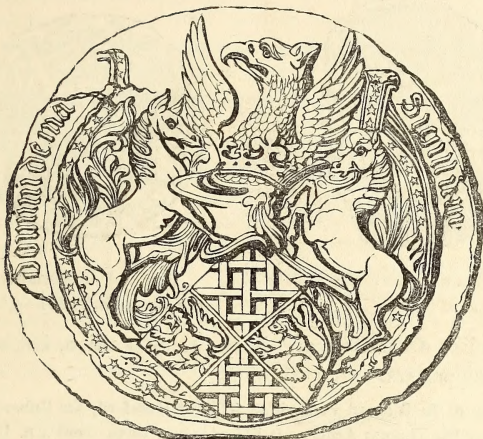
adjudged as a symbol of victory, or to knights who had taken part in the more ancient tournaments, and many old families still bear their crests in conjunction with a ducal coronet, to commemorate the fact of some heroic ancestor having been invested with that honourable distinction."

These views (copied we presume from some writer of the old school) we regard as altogether fanciful and imaginary, the real origin of "the ducal coronet" having been merely decorative and artistic, as Mr. Boutell shows. But to proceed—

"Numerous examples occur in the peerage and also among the gentry of both England and Scotland. We have a highly appropriate modern instance in the adoption of a crest rising from a ducal coronet, in the case of the great Duke of Wellington, who was thus emblematically indicated as the victorious leader of the British Army.

"On his stall-plate at Windsor the crest of Sir Simon de Felbrigge (who died in 1442) a plume of seven feathers—is placed above a ducal coronet." *Scottish Heraldry*, pp. 230, 231.

that "The general descent *in blood* is not irreconcilable, though considerable confusion prevails in the arrangement of the individuals and the appropriation of the alliances." The present arms of Spencer first occur on the seal of Henry Spencer to his will in 17 Edw. IV., being the baronial coat of Despenser differenced by three escallops on the bend. (EDIT. H. & G.)



John Earl of Arundel 1415—1421.
(Arms of Arundel and Maltravers.)

This plume of feathers, which was not unfrequent, particularly at the period shortly before the assumption of more distinctive crests,* was called a *panache*, upon which Mr. Boutell thus dilates :

“A *Panache*, or upright plume formed of a large number of feathers, generally the feathers of a cock or swan, was a favourite crest. This is the crest of the Mortimers, and it is admirably blazoned on their seals,”

most remarkably in the following instance, where the helmets cover the heads of the sitting lions that carry them.



Another seal, which we add, from the series of the Earls of Arundel,

* The crest of Delabere, of Gloucestershire,—which is connected with the battle of Creci (fought in 1346) by a legend, thus related: “Sir Richard de la Bere, Knight banneret, having rescued Edward the Black Prince from extreme danger, was rewarded by him with this Crest, a plume of five ostrich feathers, per pale argent and azure, issuing from a ducal coronet,”—was probably in its actual origin one of these *panaches*. See “The portrait of Sir Richard De la Bere, Knight Banneret, receiving his cognizance [*i. e.* this Crest] from Edward the Black Prince at the Battle of Cressy, 1347,” a plate in Bigland’s History of Gloucestershire, fol. 1791, p. 312.



Edmund Mortimer,
Earl of March, 1372.



Edmund de Arundel,
afterwards Earl 1301-1326.

displays the like decoration, and in the same position, but without any animals as supporters.

“The effigies of Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G. at Hereford, Sir Robert de Marmion at Tanfield, and Sir Thomas Arderne at Elford, all of them about A.D. 1400, are good examples. The panache of Sir Edmund de Thorpe, A.D. 1418, at Ashwelthorpe, is formed of peacock's feathers; and such is the panache of Lord Ferrars of Chartley, A.D. 1425, at Merevale. The Garter plates of Sir Thomas Erpingham, K.G., of Sir William Phelip, K.G., of Sir Symon de Felbryge, K.G., of Sir Thomas Felton, K.G., and John Lord Scrope, K.G., all of the fifteenth century, display panache crests.” (p. 239.)

In modern practice it is not unusual to *difference* Crests and Supporters as well as the shield of arms. In this fashion the *panache* crest of Tyndall is differenced, in one case by the superposition of an ermine band, in another of a martlet.



Mr. Boutell's *forte* lies so much in the point of taste for true heraldic art, that we should do him injustice if we closed this article without allusion to the many excellent esthetic remarks with which his volume is interspersed. With some extracts from these we must now conclude.

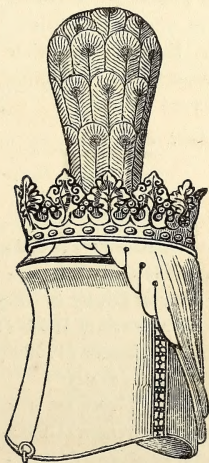
“The study of early Heraldry will enable the student, perhaps to his surprise, but certainly to his gratification, to determine at least the approximate period of any shield of arms, with almost as certain accuracy as an archæological architect is able

to read dates in chisel-cut mouldings. The conventional system of treatment adopted by the early heraldic artists, when carefully considered under the different aspects which it assumed at different periods, will also enable us to develop for ourselves such a style of Heraldic Art as may be consistent with the general style of art in our own era, while at the same time it harmonizes with the best and most artistic Heraldry of the past." (p. 399.)

"Rejecting the idea that the art of all early heraldry is of equal authority, we must take as our guide only the early heraldry of the best and most artistic period—that is, before 1425. * * *

"A certain degree of conventionalism will be necessary in our treatment of all heraldic figures and objects; but this conventionalism imposes no restrictions on our freedom of design, and much less does it require a monotonous adherence to any particular type. Our heraldry must repudiate interminable repetitions of the same composition or devices, all exactly alike, as if they were cast from a single mould. Nor, because our designs must be conventional in some degree, it is at all requisite that they should be unnatural. Good drawing also must be a condition of our Heraldry." (p. 400.)

"We have already learned to form a just estimate of both heraldic debasement and heraldic dignity, and a better feeling for a true and a noble Heraldry is beginning to prevail. Heraldry is popular too: and, accordingly, I am sufficiently sanguine to look for such an heraldic revival, as will cause Modern Heraldry and good Heraldry to become inter-changeable terms." (p. 396.)



Helm, Crest-Coronet, and Panache of
Sir Edmund de Thorpe, 1418.

THE ANCIENT FAMILIES OF DORSETSHIRE.

The following is a list of that portion of the Aristocracy of England which resides in the County of Dorset. They can all of them trace their descent paternally or maternally to Norman, Saxon, Welsh, or Irish Ancestors, who were in a Patrician position before the Conquest in 1066: and they are distinguished accordingly by letters signifying —

(N. P.) Families descended paternally from Norman knights.

(N. M.) Houses derived maternally from Norman chieftains.

(S. P.) Lines which can trace their ancestry paternally to Saxon families which were of Equestrian rank before the Conquest.

(S. M.) Races which can deduce their lineage through maternal channels to Saxons of the highest station previously to 1066.

(W.) "Cilmin Droed-tu" (paternal ancestor of the Glyns) was a member "of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales."

(I.) The name of Trenchard was assumed by Dillon, one of the *royal* houses of Ireland.

I have added the dates at which each Peer received his first patent of peerage, as also the date of his present superior title; and likewise the dates at which the name of each family first appears in the lists of Sheriffs, of Knights of the Shire, and of Members for boroughs in the county.

The present holders of the most distinguished offices in the county are also indicated. Besides Mr. Seymer, the other two Knights of the Shire are the eldest sons of representatives of families, the Hon. Mr. Berkeley-Portman and Mr. Henry Gerard Sturt.*

THOMAS PARR HENNING.

Leigh House, Wimborne, Sept. 24, 1863.

Date of First Creation.	PEERS.	Years when Paternal Ancestor was first Sheriff. Knt. Sh. M.P.		
1661.	Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury (1672), K.G. (Lord Lieutenant, 1856) (N.M.)	-	-	1642 1831 1625
1620.	Digby, Lord Digby (Baron Digby in England, 1765; Earl Digby 1790; extinct 1856) (N.M.)	1835	16—	
1741.	Fox-Strangways, Earl of Ilchester (1756) (N.M.)			1716
1799.	Scott, Earl of Eldon (1821) (N.M.)			
1802.	Pitt (late Beckford), Lord Rivers (N. M. S. P.)	-	1748	1746
1837.	Berkeley-Portman, Lord Portman (Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions) (N. P.)	-	-	1786 1806 1852

* No representative of any of the Dorsetshire races sits in Parliament for any borough in the shire. Colonel Sturt, the M.P. for Dorchester, is a *younger* son of Mr. Sturt, of Critchell. Many members of the different houses may have sat in Parliament for towns in other parts of England, and at an earlier period than for boroughs in this county.

Created.	BARONETS.	Years when Paternal Ancestor was first		
		Sheriff.	Knt. Sh.	M.P.
1665.	Oglander, of Parnham Court (N. P.)	-	-	1817
1667.	Hanham, of Dean's Court (S. M.)	-	-	1613
1800.	Glyn, of Gaunt's House (N. M. and W.)	-	-	1841
1802.	Baker, of Ranston House (N. M.)	-	-	1832
1838.	Guest, of Great Canford Hall (N. M.)			

Settled in the County.	ESQUIRES.	Years when Paternal Ancestor was first		
		Sheriff.	Knt. Sh.	M.P.
1066.	Churchill, of Colliton House (N. P.) ^a	-	-	1639
1066.	St. Lo, of Marsh Court (N. P.) ^b	-	-	1283
H. III.	Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe (N. M. S. P.)	-	1638	1652
	Frampton, of Moreton House (N. M.)	-	-	1587
	Bond, of Grange (N. M.)	-	-	1830
	Hussey, of Nash Court (N. P.)	-	-	1594
1465.	Gollop, of Strode House (N. M.)	-	-	1674
1539.	Tregonwell, of Anderson House (N. M.)	-	-	1553
	Seymer, of Hanford House (Knight of the Shire)			
	(N. P.) ^c	-	-	1799
	Williams, of Herringstone House (N. M.)	-	-	1507
	Bower, of Iwerne House (N. M.)	-	-	1738
1574.	Henning, of Henning's Crookston (N. M.)	-	-	1609
1595.	Floyer, of Stafford House (Chairman of Criminal Court at Quarter Sessions) (N. M.)	-	-	1844
	Michel, of Dewlish House (N. P.) ^d	-	-	-
1629.	Okeden, of Turnworth House (N. M.)	-	-	1654
1635.	Bankes, of Kingston Hall (N. M.)	-	-	-

^a The pedigree of the Churchills commences in Hutchins at a very modern period, but a full tree of the race is given in Anderson and Betham, commencing with the Norman chieftain. Hutchins, 1st edition, 1774, in his Dissertation on Domesday Book, distinctly asserts that "Roger de Curcelle was ancestor to the family of Churchill, whence descended the Duke of Marlborough." He adds that this noble Norman was possessed of "*Corfton*," in this county.

^b The genealogical table of the family of St. Lo begins in Hutchins only a few centuries since; but Hutchins, vol. i. Introduction, p. 65, includes this among "the families that came in with William the Conqueror, and settled in this county."

^c Collins, in his Baronetage (vol. i. p. 164), *presumes* that Humphrey Seymour, of Evinswinden, co. Wilts (a younger son of John Seymour, great-grandfather of the Protector Somerset), was the forefather of the Seymers, of Hanford, co. Dorset. The arms of the two races are similar.

^d Hutchins (vol. i. p. 300) says that the paternal progenitor of the Michels came to England with William the Conqueror. There is no chart of this line earlier than A.D. 1600. They are maternally of Norman blood.

Settled in the County.	ESQUIRES, <i>continued.</i>	Years when Paternal Ancestor was first			
		Sheriff.	Knt. Sh.	M.P.	
1641.	Weld, of Lulworth Castle (N. M.) - - -	1839			
1697.	Sturt, of Critchell House (N. M.) - - -	1752	1753	1784	
1698.	Morton-Pleydell, of Whatcombe House (N. M.) ^e	1762	1727		
	Pickard-Cambridge, of Bloxworth House (N. M.)				
1747.	Drewe, of Wotton House (N. M.) - - -	1801			
1757.	Calcraft, of Rempstone Hall (N. M.)†	- - -	1831	1760	
	Goodden, of Compton House (N. M.)†	- - -	1746		
	Greathed, of Uddens House (N. M.) - - -	1795			
	Monro, of Edmondsham House (N. M.) ^f	- - -			
	Mansel, of Smedmore House (N. P.) ^g	- - -			
	Dawson-Damer, of Came House (N. P.) - - -	1831		1847	
	Fyler, of Hefleton House (N. M.) - - -	1837			
	Dillon-Trenchard, of Lytchett House (N. M. & I.)				
	Radclyffe, of Hyde House (S. M.) - - -	1813			
	Sawbridge-Erle-Drax, ^h of Charborough Park (N. M.) - - - - -	1840		1841	
	Wingfield-Digby, of Sherborne Castle (S. P.) -	1860			

The following Pedigrees of the families above enumerated have been already published in the Third Edition of Hutchins's Dorsetshire, now in progress:

Bond,	Vol. I. p. 603	Mansel,	Vol. I. p. 574	Scott,	Vol. I. p. 522
Calcraft,	„ 534	Monro,	„ 161	Tregonwell,	„ 161
Frampton,	„ 398	Pickard,	„ 408	Weld,	„ 372
Fyler,	„ 418	Portman,	„ 253		
Henning,	„ 408	Radclyffe,	„ 141		

^e Mrs. Michel now represents the Morton-Pleydells, of Whatcombe House.

† Not the representative of the family himself, but the heir-apparent through his noble mother: Mr. Calcraft having married Lady Caroline Montagu, daughter of the Duke of Manchester; and Mr. Goodden Miss Phelips of Montacute House, co. Somerset.

^f The Monros, in all probability, are members of the clan Monro, in the Highlands of Scotland.

The Gordons of Leweston House are, it is believed, derived from the clan Gordon; but, unfortunately, I have never seen any history of the family, either in Hutchins, or in any other author.

^g Colonel Mansel, of Smedmore, is son of Colonel Mansel, who was a younger son of Sir Wm. Mansel, Eighth Baronet, of Iscoed, co. Carmarthen.

^h This alludes to the two noble ladies who are the heiresses of Charborough. Their father Mr. Sawbridge, of Kent (descended from a London citizen), married Miss Drax-Grosvenor, of Charborough Park; and assumed the additional surnames of "Erle-Drax." Mrs. Drax, his wife, is dead. Mr. Sawbridge-Erle-Drax has been sheriff, and is a deputy lieutenant and magistrate. He is M.P. for Wareham.

COLONEL OWEN ROWE THE REGICIDE.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,

The value of the Records belonging to the great Livery Companies of London is apt, I think, to be somewhat overlooked by the antiquary and genealogist; and it must be allowed that there is not, as a general rule, that liberal and courteous access given to them which would encourage a diffident student to pay them very frequent attention.

The information, however, which they contain is in most cases very full and on the whole trustworthy. The Registers of Apprenticeships give the name, residence, and status of the parent of the apprentice, together with some indication of the age of the latter, and the name of the freeman to whom he is bound.

As an example of the nature and value of these records, I may mention that I have found in them the solution of a difficulty which has puzzled others besides myself, and which, as it concerns a public character, may be of some interest to your readers.

The accounts of Colonel Owen Rowe the Regicide are very scanty, and the place and date of his birth seem to have been alike unknown to his biographers. It has been supposed that he was nearly related to Sir Henry Rowe of Shacklewell (Lord Mayor in 1607); but I can find nothing to justify this supposition in the will of Sir Henry, or of any member of his family. I am disposed to think that the only ground for it is the fact, that both the Lord Mayor and the Regicide were resident in the parish of Hackney and were buried in its church. On the other hand, the registers of Hackney clearly show that there were living in the parish at the same time two families named Rowe or Roe, between whom there is no reason to suppose any connection existed.

Sir Henry Rowe's family was from Kent, he himself being a grandson of Robert Rowe of Penshurst in that county, and son of Sir Thomas Rowe (Lord Mayor in 1568), who was indeed also buried at Hackney, but whose place of birth was either Leigh or Penshurst. I have not been able to learn how Sir Thomas acquired his property at Hackney; but it is reasonable to suppose that it was by purchase, rather than by inheritance.

The other family of the same name were old inhabitants of Hackney. John Rowe is mentioned in a survey made in 1541, and Robert Rowe

held land there in 1550. I have also the abstract of the will of Robert Roo (dated and proved 1498), who describes himself as "of Stebenathe," the adjoining parish of Stepney. In 1617 Richard Rowe of Hackney, and John Rowe, were copyhold tenants of the manors of Stepney and Hackney, then united in the possession of Thomas Lord Wentworth.* The Hackney registers record the burial of "Richard Row, yeoman," in 1635, and others of his family are also mentioned; but the method of entry seems in all cases to point to a distinction between the lord mayor's family and his namesake's in humble life.

With the latter I think it very possible that Owen Rowe was connected, though I am not at present prepared to indicate the precise relationship. The records of the Haberdashers' Company inform us that on "August 11, 1609, Owen, son of John Rowe of Bickley, co. Chester, yeoman," was apprenticed to "Edward Pickering, citizen and haberdasher, for 8 years." The age of the apprentice agrees very well with what the age of the regicide must have been at that date, and this presumption in favour of the identity of the two Owens is greatly strengthened by Anthony à Wood's statement, that the regicide was originally "a silkman." For myself I have very little doubt that the above entry supplies us with the true account of the regicide's birth-place and parentage.

The books of the Clothworkers' Company contain the apprenticeship of another brother, in the following terms: "Francis, son of John Rowe, of Bickley, co. Chester, yeoman, deceased," bound to Francis Lane, on the 28th Jan. 1613. Of this Francis Rowe, or Roe, I shall have more to say.

The additional particulars which I have to add are gathered from the Hackney Registers and other patent sources. Colonel Rowe was twice married; first, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Rowland Wiseman of London, and widow of Doctor Crisp;† and, secondly, to Dorothy, daughter of . . . Hodges of Bristow.‡ The latter was buried at Hackney, 25 Sept. 1650. The children—probably of the first marriage—were *Samuel*, sometime Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, (whose daughter, Dorothy, was baptised at Hackney, 22 December, 1658); *Hannah* married in 1656 to Robert Whitby; and *Sarah*, baptised 4 Aug. 1626, and married in 1657 to Edmund Marloe. Colonel Owen Rowe died in the Tower of London, but was brought to Hackney for burial:—"1661,

* Robinson's History of Hackney, p. 353.

† Philipot's Villare Cantianum, s. v. Plumstead.

‡ Notes and Queries, Second Series, x. 322.

Dec. 27. Owen Rowe, Esq. was brought from y^e Tower of London and buried in y^e church." (Par. Reg.) The same register contains also this entry:—"1690, Mar. 30. Samuel Rowe and Jane his wife, buried."

The Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series, Oct. 1660,) informs us that Owen Roe, whose estate was confiscated for treason, was brother and executor of Francis Roe of London. At Doctors' Commons is the will of this Colonel Francis Roe, "late of London, clothworker." It is dated 10 April, 1649, and was proved 5 Feb. 1649-50. In it mention is made of the testator's four brothers Robert, John, Owen, and Arthur; and the third of these is left executor. A law-suit between Margaret Salmon, sister of the testator, and the executor then ensued, and in 1663 letters of administration were granted to "Joseph Rowe, nephew by brother and next akin of Col. Francis Roe, late of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, Owen Rowe being now dead."

I should be pleased to supplement the above notes with any further with which your correspondents may be able to favour me. C. J. R.

P.S.—Since the above was written, a friend has sent me the following Marriage Licence from the Bishop of London's Registry:—

"Feb. 4, 1617. Owen Roe, Haberdasher, of par. of All Saints, Honey Lane, London, Bach^r., aged about 24: and Mary Yeoman, of Allhallows Stayning, London, maiden, aged about 28, daughter of John Yeoman of the same, Merchant Taylor:—to marry at All Hallows Staining."

This throws some doubt upon the correctness of the former statements respecting Owen Rowe's marriages. Its authority, however, is beyond question.

It may be mentioned that Bickley is a township in the parish of Malpas, co. Chester. Ormerod does not notice in his history of it any family of the name of Rowe; but at Macclesfield there was a gentilitial family, two descents of which are given by Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, in his List of Cheshire Gentry (Harl. MS. 774, fol. 30). They bore a beehive between eight bees in orle.

C. J. R.,

MONUMENT OF CHARLES STEWARD, ESQ. AT BRADFORD, WILTSHIRE.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,

In the chancel of the church at the town of Bradford, in Wiltshire, is a monument of which the principal feature is a full-length statue of the deceased, standing erect, in the costume of the reign of William the Third. The person so represented has been forgotten at Bradford; and the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., the present Vicar, who contributed a long memoir upon the history of the town and parish to the *Wiltshire Magazine* for 1858, was able only to make the following remarks:—*

“Who Charles Steward may have been is not known, but tradition says that he was of the royal line of Steward (or Stuart), though this may have arisen from the fact of his crest being a *regal crown*. The arms borne by him are those of Pateshull, co. Northampton, though their crest is different;—indeed the ‘regal crown’ is not given in the books of reference as the crest of any family of the name. He lived at Cumberwell, though whether as owner or simply occupier is uncertain. He married Mary Compton, of the ancient family of Hartpury in Gloucester[shire]; the arms he impales on his shield being the same as those borne by the Marquis of Northampton: though, as it appears from the note † made after describing the arms on her brother’s monument, ‡ the coat of Compton of Hartpury is quite different from the one here impaled with Steward. A Latin inscription on his monument tells us that his death was in consequence of injuries received, in the first instance, by a fall from his horse. This costly monument was erected to his memory by his widow, a few years after his decease.”

The inscription has never been printed, except very inaccurately in Sir Thomas Phillipps’s small impression of Wiltshire Epitaphs. I therefore here transcribe it.

* Having communicated with the Rev. Mr. Jones, he has now kindly furnished us with several important items of information which have arisen since he wrote, and which we have taken the liberty to incorporate with our correspondent’s statement.

(EDIT. H. & G.)

† In a former page of Mr. Jones’s Memoir.

‡ On a black marble slab in the chancel floor, on the south side of the altar: “Here lyeth ye body of Dennis Compton, Jun^r. son of Walter Compton, Esq^{re} of Hartpury, who departed this life ye 16 May, 1714. He was Dame Mary Steward’s brother.” Arms the same as impaled on the monument of Mr. Steward, with a crescent for difference.

Triste Monumentum intuere, Lector ! et postquam Epitaphium tacitè
perlegisti, nigrum sub pedibus aspicere marmor. Tunc, si possis,
supprime luctus.

Ab annosâ prosapiâ ac honestis parentibus ortus, nunc fato correptus

CAROLUS STEWARD

multorum lachrimis inibi sepelitur

Dum superstes mirâ integritate innocuus, dulcique indole comis et affabilis,

Bonis moribus ornatus, ac virtutibus tam eximie decoratus ut æquando

haud parem reperies.

PROH DOLOR.

Quamplurima vitæ pensum absolvunt, et supremum inducunt diem.

Hic casu infausto ex equo labente delapsus, mox graviter pectore contusus,

Tandem apostemate intumuit, languit et occubuit xi. Julij An'o D'ni

MDCXCVIII.

AMICE, VALETO,

Summum nec metuas diem, nec optes.

Justa hæc piæ memoriæ chari mariti uxor lugubris

Maria Steward dicavit, et marmora parentavit

MDCCL.

The "black marble" to which the inscription refers is within the altar rails, over what is called the Cumberwell vault, and is thus inscribed :—

Omnibus in vita charus

Cunctis in morte flendus

Hic jacet

CAROLUS STEWARD

Armiger

de Cumberwell parochiæ hujus appendice

Fragili valedicens mundo xi Julii

Anno MDCLXXXVIII.

mœstissimam relinquens conjugem

MARIAM, ex antiqua Comptonorum

Familia, in agro Gloucestrensi.

Æterna pace quiescat.

The arms are, Or, a fess chequy argent and azure, a bordure ermine; and those impaled, Sable, a lion passant guardant or between three esquire's helmets argent, garnished of the second. The Crest, On a wreath or and azure, a royal crown proper.

The Vicar of Bradford is perfectly correct in stating that the arms displayed for the deceased are those of the family of Steward of Pateshull, in Northamptonshire; and, from Mr. Baker's excellent but imperfect History of the county, in which the parish of Pateshull is included, with a pedigree of Steward, I find that Mr. Steward was actually a member of that family. Mr. Baker was not aware of the monu-

ment in Bradford church; but he describes Charles Steward as the only son of the Very Rev. Richard Steward, LL.D. Dean of St. Paul's and of Westminster, who was the third son of Nicholas Steward of Pateshull, esq. Dr. Steward was baptized at Pateshull on the 3rd Aug. 1595, and died at Paris Nov. 14, 1651, when his body was buried at the Huguenot cemetery in the faubourg St. Germain. (See the Topographer and Genealogist, vol. iii. p. 301 : where his epitaph is correctly printed, after having been published by Anthony a Wood with a wrong year.) He married Jane, daughter of Sir William Button of Alton and Tockenham in Wiltshire, Bart., and had issue Charles, who is styled by Baker* as "of Tokenham, living 1682," and it is added that he married a "daughter of . . . Compton of Horbury."

There is a memoir of Dr. Steward in Neale and Brayley's History of Westminster Abbey, 4to. 1818, vol. i. p. 165; and in the series of portraits published in illustration of that work, by G. P. Harding, is his portrait, from a picture at Eton college: he is represented holding, suspended by a ribbon, one of the medals which the King was accustomed to place on the necks of those whom he touched for the evil. Dr. Steward's first deanery was that of Chichester, 1634; he was made Provost of Eton in 1640; Dean of St. Paul's, 1641, and of Westminster, 1644. His biography may also be read in the *Athenæ Oxonienses* (edit. Bliss), vol. iii. 295—8; and in Phillimore's *Alumni Westmonasterienses*, 1850, p. 20.

Mr. Baker's "Horbury" is an error for Hartpury in Gloucestershire. The Comptons of that place were raised to the dignity of Baronet in 1686. Their epitaphs will be found in Bigland's History of Gloucestershire, vol. ii. p. 57; their genealogy very briefly in the Baronetage by Wotton, 8vo. 1741, vol. v. p. 12; and in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, p. 124, the title having expired in 1773.

It was certainly in error that the arms of Compton, now Marquess of Northampton, were impaled with Steward upon the monument at Bradford; for the coat of Compton of Hartpury† was, Argent, a fess nebulé gules, on a chief of the second a helmet between two lion's heads erased or.‡

* Hist. Northampt. vol. ii. p. 298.

† From the following MS. note in a copy of Wotton's *Baronetage* before me it appears that the arms of the Peer's family were unwarrantably assumed by the last Baronet of Hartpury: "He pretends he's of the North'ton family, and gives the same arms He has a good estate, and lately married his maid." This foolish young man died in 1758 or 1760, aged about 20. (EDIT. H. & G.)

‡ Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, and Burke's *General Armory*. The lion's heads are elsewhere described as falcon's heads.

And it was equally erroneous, and no less presumptuous, that the "regal crown" was placed as a Crest above the shield: for the crest of Steward of Pateshull was a stag proper, gorged with a collar chequy argent and azure. Though there are instances of regal crowns given at that period in combination with other objects* as honorary tokens of loyalty, it cannot be credited that the royal crown, unaccompanied, would be conceded as a crest to a private family.

The Buttons of Alton, in Wiltshire, and of Tockenham Court, in the parish of Lyneham, co. Wilts, from whom Mr. Steward was maternally descended, were advanced to the rank of Baronet in 1621; and it is stated by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, in the *Wiltshire Collections*, 4to. 1862, p. 43, that Cumberwell, near Bradford on Avon, was bequeathed by the will of Sir Robert Button, the third Baronet,† who died 1679, to the son of his sister Jane, Charles Steward, esq.—the gentleman represented by the monumental statue. It passed on his death to the family of Walker, descended from the marriage of Mary, another sister of Sir Robert Button, with Clement Walker, esq. Usher of the Court of Exchequer, M.P. for Wells, and author of "The History of Independency."

Yours, &c. N. H. S.

* The family of Lane has for crest a horse bearing a crown, in commemoration of mistress Jane Lane's share in the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

The royal crown upon Saint George's cross was granted as a coat of augmentation to Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary to King Charles I.

A dexter arm holding a crown is the crest of Robertson of Strowan, and other Scotch families of that name.

Mr. Seton tells us also of an Earl's coronet being used as a crest by the Morays of Abercairney, surmounted by the star or mullet which the family formerly bore without any such accompaniment.—*Scottish Heraldry*, p. 234.

† Sir Robert Button had married Elinor, daughter of William Compton, esq. of Hartpury, who died in 1641. (Epitaph at Hartpury.) He was succeeded in the title by his brother Sir John Button, the third and last Baronet, who died in 1712: see Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, p. 95.

SIR GRUFFYDD LLWYD, TEMP. EDW. I.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—In answering the inquiries of S. N. in your first Volume, p. 384, I will, with your permission, give a few particulars respecting Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, which I think may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. The gallant knight, who derived his descent, in common with the royal house of Tudor, from the celebrated Edwyfed Vychan, was a person of great influence and extensive possessions in Anglesea and Carnarvonshire, about the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th centuries. After Prince Llewellyn's death in 1282, finding further resistance useless, he submitted to Edward the First, and by his influence induced his countrymen to follow his example. He was knighted by that monarch on the occasion of his bringing to him at Rhuddlan Castle, Flintshire, where he was holding a parliament, the news of the birth of the first Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward the Second) at Carnarvon in 1284; and his name appears amongst the great proprietors who, holding their estates in capite, did homage to the Prince when he visited Chester in 29 Edw. I. 1301.

After continuing for many years in high favour with the King, he was at length so enraged at the barbarity and tyranny of the English officers towards his countrymen, for whom he was unable to procure redress, that he excited and headed an insurrection, and, having been ultimately defeated, ended his days a prisoner in Rhuddlan Castle. He left only daughters; who, notwithstanding their father's rebellion, were permitted by the King to inherit some portion of his great possessions. The eldest of his co-heiresses, by her marriage with Madoc of Glodaith, conveyed Tregarnedd, Sir Gruffydd's principal seat in Anglesea, into that family, from which it passed by an heiress to the Mostyns, by whom it was sold in 1750. Another of his co-heiresses brought the estate of Caer Rhûn, Carnarvonshire, into the family of Davies, the heiress of which in the middle of the last century married Griffith ap Idneth Benvas, and their descendants, who bear the name of Davies-Griffith, still possess it.

Sir Gruffydd Llwyd's coat armorial, Gules, a chevron or, a chief ermine, is quartered by the Mostyns of Mostyn, the Lloyds of Havodunos, and the descendants of Sir Henry Sydney, Lord President of the Marches of North Wales in the reign of Elizabeth. Paternally, it is borne only by the Davieses of Caer Rhûn, having been so used by them since the marriage of their ancestor with Sir Gruffydd Llwyd's co-heiress in the time of Edward the First. It was thus borne by Dr. Thomas Davies, one of this family, who was Bishop of St. Asaph from 1561 to 1573. His shield, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gules, a chevron or, a chief ermine, 2nd. Gules, a chevron ermine between three stag's heads caboshed argent; 3rd. Or, a lion rampant azure; was placed in the council chamber of Ludlow Castle with those of the Lord Marchers and Members of the Council of North Wales in the reign

of Elizabeth; a list of which was published in *Collections for the History of Ludlow* by the Hon. R. H. Clive, 1841. 8vo. and is repeated in the more recent work on the same subject by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A.

In answer to your Correspondent's second query, I beg to state that, Argent, three bull's heads caboshed sable, are the arms of Bledri ap Cadifor Vawr, Lord of Eloed, Carmarthenshire. Armorial bearings were not then hereditary, and thus we find Cadifor Vawr bearing, Argent, a lion rampant gardant sable; his son Bledri, Argent, three bull's heads caboshed sable; and Ivor, Bledri's son, Or, a griffin segreant sable.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, CAMBRIA.

List of Authorities for the Above.—Powell's History of Wales. Enderbie's Cambria. Williams's Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen. Richard Llwyd's Works. Burke's Works. History of Ludlow. Welsh MSS. in the Brit. Museum.

OLIVER CROMWELL A CAPTAIN OF FOOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,

In your notice (vol. i. p. 535), of my reprint of certain *Army Lists* of the great Civil War, you suggest that I have fallen into error in identifying the Oliver Cromwell who occurs as an Ensign in the *List of Field Officers—for the Irish Expedition—under the command of Philip Lord Wharton*, with Captain Oliver Cromwell, afterwards the Lord Protector.

The tract of which I have been the Editor, is a collection of lists of various dates. It bears on its title-page the year 1642; but as the official year in those days began with the Feast of the Annunciation, this date really indicates one of the early months in 1643. This is *certain*, because the name of Philip Skippon occurs as Serjeant-Major-General of the Army, a post to which he was not advanced until after the old year had passed away. Clarendon says, "he was now made Serjeant-Major-General of the Army by the absolute power of the two Houses, and without the cheerful concurrence of the Earl of Essex." To make room for him Sir John Merrick was removed to another position.¹

In corroboration of this we find in the earlier list of Essex's Army, whose title-page I have given in a note (p. 19), Sir John Merrick filling this post.

On the other hand, the list in which the name of Oliver Cromwell appears among the foot soldiers as an Ensign, although printed at the end of the tract, had appeared as a separate publication early in June, 1642. I have in my own collection copies bearing date respectively June 13 and 15. In the British Museum Library the same document occurs as a broadside (669. f. $\frac{6}{31}$), dated June 11.

¹ One vol. edit. 1843, p. 382.

The Commons formally determined on June 18 that Philip Lord Wharton should be appointed "Colonel-General of the forces sent over into Ireland by the adventurers for Ireland," and that the officers should enter on their pay on the ensuing Tuesday, and receive a month's pay in advance.¹ This army never went however to its place of destination, as the King refused the necessary commission.² But that it remained in existence elsewhere than on paper seems certain, from the fact that some time after hostilities had begun we find the Earl of Essex issuing a warrant, dated 17 Dec. 1642, for Oliver Cromwell's pay as a "Captaine of a Troope of eightie harquebuziers," and Cromwell himself writing a formal order for payment of the same to "Captayne Vernon." Both these documents have been printed in *Notes and Queries*,³ by their present owner Mr. John Webster of Aberdeen. He informs us that these papers have been submitted to Mr. Carlyle, who points out that they "first make it clearly known that Cromwell was at one time a harquebusier or foot soldier, and that he did not change into the Horse or into Colonelcy till after December, 1642, and that consequently he must have fought at Edge Hill (October, 1642,) as a Captain of Foot."

It is I think almost impossible to escape from this conclusion, unless it can be proved that the documents printed in *Notes and Queries* are not genuine. The supposition that any other Oliver Cromwell wrote a hand that can be mistaken by competent judges for that of the great soldier, seems to me quite incredible.

Bottesford Manor.

Yours, &c. EDWARD PEACOCK.

POWER, LE POER, AND DE LA POER.

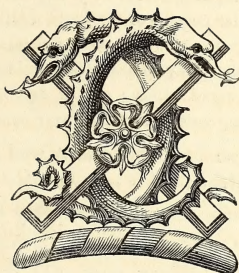
In the article on "Surnames with the prefix *De*" (at p. 147 of Vol. I.), it is remarked that, after Catharine Countess dowager of Tyrone had in 1767 proved her right to the barony De la Poer, the Beresfords began to use "*de la Poer*" as a baptismal name, and have continued to do so very frequently to the present time; but that down to the reign of George the Third the surname of the Earl of Tyrone had been Power. There are still many families of the name of Power in Ireland, one of which, seated at Gurteen, co. Waterford, has recently manifested inclinations to put on the archaic guise, sometimes appearing as *de la Poer*, and sometimes as *de Poer*. But both these forms are certainly wrong, for all old records give the name *le Poer*. Sir Roger le Poer, who came over to Ireland with Gilbert de Clare, was literally *Rogerus pauper*; and the Irish peasantry, when speaking of the Powers, still convey the true meaning of the name in calling them *Poors*. The Earl of Clancarty, who derives the name from the marriage of Richard Trench, esq. father of the first Earl, with Frances, daughter and coheir of David Power of Corheen, co. Galway, esq., actually uses the name in its true ancient form of Le Poer.

HIBERNICUS.

¹ Commons Journals, ii. 631.

² Clarendon, 212.

³ Second Series, xii. 285.



JOSEPH GWILT, ESQ. F.S.A.

Mr. Gwilt, whose death has recently occurred at Henley upon Thames, was a gentleman of remarkable talents, and singular accomplishments in various departments of knowledge, and among the rest had rendered some service to Heraldry and Genealogy. As an author on Architecture he was eminently successful, from the time when his early attachment to mathematical studies led him to produce a treatise on the Equilibrium of Arches in the year 1811, to the completion of his comprehensive Encyclopedia of Architecture in the year 1842. But on his general career as an author or as a professional man it is not necessary here to dilate.¹ We propose only to take this occasion to notice more fully two books of which he was in part the author, that fall within the province of this miscellany.

The *Roll of Arms of Peers and Knights in the reign of Edward the Second*, which was edited by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1828, was dedicated to Mr. Gwilt: who had materially assisted the Editor by forming an Ordinary to the Roll, thus acknowledged in the Preface:—

“Towards the end of the volume an article will be found, which to Heralds is in value only inferior to the Roll itself, an Ordinary of all the arms mentioned in it. For this important addition the Editor is indebted to his friend Joseph Gwilt, Esq.; and by briefly pointing out its utility, the trouble which was required for its compilation will be at once apparent. A reference to the Roll will shew that the position of many of the charges is not sufficiently explained, whilst in several instances the terms used require a glossary. By Mr. Gwilt's labours both these defects are supplied, inasmuch as on turning to the Ordinary an explanation of every coat will be found in modern terms; the accuracy of the definitions having been determined by references to seals

¹ It has been already duly commemorated in a memoir published in *The Builder* for the 3d Oct. 1863, and also in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November.

and MSS. in the College of Arms. For example, some readers may be puzzled to understand what were the bearings¹ described as *ij feers* in p. 15, as *ij peuz* in p. 18, as *ij foilles de gletvers* in p. 20, as *ij frures* in p. 23, &c. but on referring to the Ordinary, under either of the other charges of the coats, a full explanation will be found.

"For the purpose of discovering to whom seals belonged on which arms without a legend are engraved, and for assigning tombs with heraldic bearings, but without inscriptions, this Ordinary is of equal utility; and it may be safely pronounced one of the most valuable heraldic compilations that have ever been made."

Every assertion in these commendations was perfectly just. At the same time we avail ourselves of this opportunity to say that Mr. Gwilt's Ordinary is not such a one as ought properly to accompany that important Roll. The cause of this has been disclosed in the course of Sir Harris Nicolas's remarks. Every coat was explained by Mr. Gwilt "in modern terms;" the old blazon translated into new, the "definitions having been determined by references" to authorities interpreted by modern principles and practice. Mr. Gwilt had not from a study of the ancient Rolls imbibed in a sufficient degree the spirit in which coat-armour was originally developed. In fine, he had not made himself acquainted with the early modes of differencing: which we have cursorily reviewed in the article in our present Part upon Boutell's *Heraldry*. He consequently placed in his Ordinary under several heads, instead of under one, such coats as are either identical and vary only in their differences, or are very intimately cognate and allied, and should therefore be exhibited under one view, whereby the early ramifications of armory might receive most important and instructive illustration. To show the force of our objection, it will be sufficient to point out the head of "QUARTERLY" in the Ordinary, and some of its deficiencies. It contains thirty-one Quarterly coats, but they are only about three-fourths of those contained in the Roll. The others are placed under the heads of BENDS, MARTLETS, EAGLETS, ESCALLOPS, &c. which were really mere differences. The fundamental coat of Say is unaccompanied by another, which was differenced by a leopard:—

Sire Geffrei de Say, (a banneret,) quartile de or e de goules. (p. 7.)

Sire de Say, (of Suffolk,) quartile de or e de goules, a un lupard passant de azure en lun quarter. (p. 44.)

¹ *Sire Renaud de Boterels*, chekere de or e de goules, a un cheveron de azure a *ij feers* de argent (p. 15). "Feers" were horseshoes, as shown by the coat of Sir John de Bakepuce, who bore in chief "*ij fers de cheval*." Sir Renaud de Boterels, or Botreaux, one of the knights of "Cornwall and Devonshire," differenced his coat by these horseshoes, from that of Sir William de Boterels (p. 13), a Banneret, who bore merely "*chekere de or e de goules, a un cheveron de azure*." We have here an illustration of the imperfectness of Mr. Gwilt's Ordinary (presently noticed): the coat of

And so with the Claverings,—derived from the same coat of Say:—

Sire Robert le filz Roger, quartile de or e de goules, a une bende de sable.

Sire Johan de Claveringe, meyme les armes, a un label de vert. (p. 3.)

Sire Alissaundre de Clavering, (of Essex,) quartile de or e de goules, a une bende de sable a iij moles (molets) de argent. (p. 35.)

Sire Richard le filz Johan, (among the *armes abatues* or extinct,¹) quartile de or e de goules, od la bordure de veer. (p. 91.)

of which, the two latter only (and those separated) Mr. Gwilt placed under QUARTERLY, the two former under BENDS.

In like manner, of course, the head BENDS in Mr. Gwilt's Ordinary, though the Bend was then in almost every case a difference only, engrosses other coats which really belong to Checquy, to Barry, to

Sir William Botreaux being placed under "CHEVRONS," and that of Sir Renaud under "HORSE SHOES," not under "the *other* charge of the coat," as the Editor leads his readers to expect.

Sire Johan Maudut, de gules, a iij peuz daunces de or (p. 18). Here again there was no "other charge" to assist in referring to the Ordinary. The coat is found in the Ordinary placed under "piles." It is doubtful, however, whether "peus" did not mean pales or pallets.

Sire Johan del Yle, (the Isle of Wight?) de or, a un cheveron et iij foilles de gletuers goules (p. 20). Explained by Mr. Gwilt, under "Chevrans" in his Ordinary, as "escallops." But this difference Mr. Papworth (in our first volume, p. 91), has shown to mean "leaves of clover" or trefoils. In this case the Ordinary, under "chevrans," gives this coat alone; whereas it ought to have been placed in comparison with

Sire Robert del Yle, (a Banneret, and apparently the head of the family,) de or, a un fesse e ij cheverons de sable. (p. 8.)

Sire Baudewyn del Yle, (of Northamptonshire,) de or, a ij cheverons e une fesse de sable, en la fesse iij roses de argent. (p. 65.)

The roses, as well as the trefoils, were really differences, whereas Mr. Gwilt treated them as principal charges.

Sire Henri de Cobham (of Kent), de goules, a un cheveron de or a iij frures de azure (p. 23). This word "frures" seems to have been a mere clerical error for *flures* or fleurs de lis, which was the original charge of the Cobham chevron, subsequently more familiar with its three lions.

¹ In the Roll of the reign of Henry III. the same variety is given for John le Fitz Geoffrey:—

John le Fitz Geoffrey, esquartele d'or et de goules, a la bordure de verree.

William de Say, autiel, sans la bordure. (p. 5.)

John le Fitz Geoffrey was either the father of Richard le fitz Johan, or one of the same line. Robert le Fitz Roger (son of Roger fitz John) and his son John, who assumed the name of Clavering, both occur in the roll of the *Siege of Carlaverock*, with the same arms which are above described.

We shall have a more suitable opportunity, before long, of developing more fully these Quarterly coats, which were especially prevalent in connection with the county of Essex.

Paly, &c. We feel therefore quite justified in affirming that this Ordinary, however partially useful for ordinary purposes, does not furnish such a *scientific* key to the Roll of the reign of Edward II. as that valuable document deserves and requires.

The other book to which we have alluded was privately printed, and upon a subject which deeply interested Mr. Gwilt from family reasons. In the first quarter of the 17th century, and in the previous reign of Elizabeth,—the same era which gave birth to Thomas Sutton of the Charter-house, John Kendrick¹ of Reading, and many other great benefactors from whose liberality some of our public schools and other charities now derive colossal incomes,—there lived one Henry Smith, a native of Wandsworth in Surrey, where he desired to be buried in 1628, (dying at the age of 79,) and where his monumental effigy is still to be seen.² Although all the parishes in the county of Surrey, and many in other counties, were indebted to the charities of this benevolent man, yet very little indeed was known of his history, and nothing of his family or connections.

Henry Smith is supposed to have been a silversmith in Silver Street, London:³ by Company he was one of the Salters. It is still said to be uncertain how he acquired his great wealth: but it was evidently, like

¹ It is remarked that the will of Kendrick, 1624, (which is printed in Strype's *Stow*, 1754, vol. i. p. 451,) is almost the counterpart of that of Henry Smith.

² Henry Smith's monument at Wandsworth has been engraved: 1. In Dale's *History of Harwich and Dovercourt*, 4to. 1730, p. 89; 2. In Mr. Bray's *Collections*, &c. 1802, reprinted in the *History of Surrey*; 3. In Mr. Gwilt's *Notices*, &c. 1828.

³ "It is understood that he was by trade a silversmith, and the place of his residence may be considered as some confirmation of it: it is known that he lived in Silver Street, Cheapside; and the house and buildings erected on the site of his house, burnt in the great fire 1666, were occupied by a refiner till about twenty years ago (1811) [that is, until about 1791]. This trade, at all times profitable, will account for his acquisition of wealth much better than the idle story of his going about as a beggar, followed by a dog, a story which, however absurd, has generally prevailed; and in many of the parishes which partake of his bounty he is to this day spoken of by the appellation of *Dog Smith*. The relators add, that he was whipped through some parish, and that he left nothing to it on that account: whenever they have attempted to fix on a particular parish, they have been contradicted by the plain fact, that the one so named does receive his money. In truth, the allotments to the parishes were made by his trustees after his decease, and the only three omitted in the whole county are very small obscure villages, in which no beggar was ever likely to have asked for assistance, and in which, if he had, there is no probability that an officer would have been found to execute such a process, viz. Tattesfield near Godstone, Chilworth or St. Martha on the Hill, and Wanborough (scarce a parish) near Guildford. The story probably originates in that of the Lambeth Pedlar, who preceded Mr. Smith, and gave

Sir Baptist Hickes, Sir William Heyrick, and other rich citizens of his days, by the high rate of interest which he received upon loans made to the nobility and other persons of large fortune but extravagant expenditure. One of the great estates of which he died seised (under mortgage) was the mansion and park of Knole, with its appendent manors, the patrimony of the Earl of Dorset.

Among his other bequests, Smith left in his will to the poorest of his kindred the sum of one thousand pounds, which was to be laid forth in the purchase of lands of inheritance of at least 60*l. per ann.*; and his trustees bestowed it so well, in the reign of Charles II., that with that fund, and another 1,000*l.* which the testator had left for the redemption

an acre of land to that parish; and whose figure, followed by a dog, is still preserved in a window of Lambeth church." (Mr. Bray, in *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 344.)

It is strange that Mr. Bray should here attribute to popular rumour only the tales which had been distinctly related by his predecessor Aubrey: not that they are the more worthy of reception on that account, for Aubrey is, on all hands, allowed to have been excessively credulous. In his account of Mitcham, Aubrey says:—"In the diffusive charity bestowed on the largest part of this county, this town was exempted by Mr. Smith, because he was whipped as a common vagrant by the inhabitants here." (*History of Surrey*, 1718, ii. 142.)

And again under Ockley: "*Dog-Smyth* (often already mentioned) gave to the poor of this parish 6*l. per annum*, as he did to every one of the parishes of this county, except *Micham*, where he had been formerly whipped for a vagabond.

"He had the Nick Name of *Dog-Smyth* because he kept no house, but dined at friends' houses, and then desired a bit for his Dog, which was to refect himself." (Vol. iv. p. 186.)

Here is no confusion with the Pedlar of Lambeth: but an anecdote which, however exaggerated or untrue, was probably founded upon Smith's notorious parsimony; for such habits have often characterised those who have made large accumulations of property. Under the parish of Mitcham, Bray is silent in regard to Aubrey's story relative to that town, but he there (at vol. ii. p. 503) has recorded among the parochial benefactions that 4*l. per annum* was allotted to the parish by Smith's declaration of charitable uses, dated Jan. 26, (1726 as *unfortunately misprinted, instead of*) 1626. But Aubrey was not the first to promulgate the offensive soubriquet; it occurs in a passage in one of the letters of John Evelyn, F.R.S. dated Wotton, 31st May, 1694. Writing to Bishop Gibson, who was then preparing his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, Mr. Evelyn incloses a "letter from a friend of mine, well acquainted with the trustees of *Dog Smith* (as he is called)," conveying "the particulars of that extraordinary benefactor." Thus, in the *Britannia*, published in the next year, it is stated positively that "he went a begging for many years, and was commonly called *Dog Smith*, because he had a dog which always followed him." In Salmon's *Antiquities of Surrey*, 1736, the same tales are still further amplified: so that, from the mere habit of encroaching upon the hospitality of his friends, the old usurer was converted by popular rumour into a common vagrant.

of captives from Turkish pirates, they purchased an estate of eighty-five acres in the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, and St. Margaret's Westminster. The increased value of this property can scarcely be imagined. The "poor kindred" have been the recipients of pensions from its rents; and in the year 1677 first occurs the name of Elizabeth wife of Richard Gwilt. From that Elizabeth the late Mr. Gwilt was fourth in descent.

The charities of Henry Smith were for more than fifty years managed by William Bray, esq. Treas. S.A., who became the joint-historian of the County of Surrey; and he in the year 1802 printed "Collections relating to Henry Smith, Esq. some time Alderman of London;¹ the Estates by him given to Charitable Uses, and the Trustees appointed by him." (See the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxii. p. 1201.)

Mr. Gwilt determined to pursue these inquiries further; and he consequently instituted researches, which were prosecuted during several years, through many hundred wills and pedigrees and other evidences relating to families of that most common of surnames, the surname of Smith. Before he had satisfied himself in this respect, he resolved to print some of the most important documents relative to Smith's charities. This he accomplished in 1828, under the following title:—

APPENDIX. Evidences relating to the Estates of Henry Smith, Esquire, sometime Alderman of the City of London. Collected by Joseph Gwilt, Esq. F.S.A. one of his kindred. London: printed by George Woodfall, MDCCCXXVIII. Only twenty-five

¹ Henry Smith was elected Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without on the 9th Feb. 1608; but, as he never served the offices of Sheriff or Lord Mayor, there can be no doubt that he was elected without his own consent, and that he relieved himself of the burden by paying a fine at the earliest opportunity, of which there are many other instances. To verify this conclusion we have made inquiry in the records at Guildhall, and it has been perfectly confirmed by the following passages in the Journal of the Court of Aldermen:—

"1608, 6 Jac. 1, 9th Feb. Mr. Henry Smith, salter, elected Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, in the place of Henry Wylett, late Alderman of the said ward.

"1609, 7 Jac. 1, May 15. This day Mr. Henry Smith, Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, for divers good causes and considerations this Court especially moving, was with a general consent freely discharged from the place of Alderman of the said ward, and of every other ward within this City for ever hereafter; and likewise, as much as in this Court is, discharged from being chosen Sheriff of this City and County of Middlesex, whereunto he was this present day, by order and appointment of this Court, to have been chosen Sheriff by the right hon^{ble} the Lord Mayor by his prerogative."

It thus appears that Mr. Bray was mistaken when he stated (Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1823, xciii. i. 415) that Henry Smith died an Alderman. He really filled that office for little more than three months, at a period of nearly twenty years before his death: though that designation was subsequently given him on his monument, together with the Latin equivalent SENATOR LONDINENSIS on his gravestone.

copies printed." Pp. clxxx. Containing: 1. The Decree in a Cause between Henry Smith, Esq. Plaintiff, and Robert Earl of Essex, and other Defendants, 20th June, 1625. 2. Deed of Uses, 20th Jan. 1626, executed in consequence of the preceding decree. 3. The Will of Henry Smith, Esq. 24th April, 1627. 4. The Will of Henry Jackson, citizen and stationer, 1647. 5. The Deed by which the Rents of the Knole, Sevenoaks, Kempsey and Seale, Worth, Eastbrook, Iwood, and Warbleton estates were assigned to different parishes, 1641. 6. The Deed by which the Rents of the Longstock, Tolshunt Darcy, Stoughton, Longney, Froddeswell, Hartlepool, Deptford, Sheldon, and Winchester estates were assigned to different parishes, 1641. 7. Memorials or Statements of Charitable Donations in Surrey, relating to those of Henry Smith, Esq. Alderman of London, made in pursuance of an Act passed 52 Geo. III. c. 102. 8. Extracts relating to the Charities of Henry Smith, from the Fourth Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818. 9. Like Extracts from the Eleventh Report, 1826. 10. Account of the Estates held by the Trustees of Henry Smith, Esq. continued to 1825, from an account kept by their order.

The investigation was taken up by Mr. Gwilt's eldest son, Charles Perkins Gwilt,¹ then a student at the Middle Temple, but whom he had the misfortune to lose some few years later, after the young man had pursued this inquiry with much ardour and perseverance. The collections he had formed were (with the kind assistance of the present Garter,) arranged and printed under this title:—

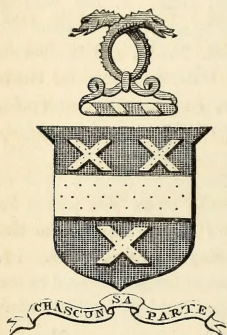
"Notices relating to Thomas Smith, of Campden, and to Henry Smith, sometime Alderman of London. By the late CHARLES PERKINS GWILT, B.A., of Christchurch, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, London, a Descendant of the Family. London: printed by George Woodfall, MDCCCXXVIII." Royal 8vo, pp. viii. 80. (150 copies, not printed for sale.)

The connection between Henry Smith and the Smiths of Campden was first suspected from the similarity of the arms, given on his monument at Wandsworth, and attached to his Funeral Certificate, &c. with those that appear on the monument of Thomas Smith at Campden. In the second place, it was found that eleven out of the eighteen trustees of the benefactor's will (of whom the principal were the Earls of Essex and Dorset, Lord Viscount Lumley, Sir George Croke, and others of noble families,) as well as five of the legatees in it, were either relations or connections by marriage of Katharine Throckmorton, the second wife of Thomas Smith.² Thirdly, Sir William Bond appeared intimately concerned with the estates of the Smiths at Campden, and with those of

¹ Charles Perkins Gwilt, born 4 Jan. 1809; admitted a King's Scholar at Westminster 1823; a commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, 1827, B.A. 1831: died Dec. 1835, from decline brought on by the rupture of a blood-vessel; buried at St. Saviour's Southwark, in the family vault in the churchyard. There is a tablet to his memory inside that church.

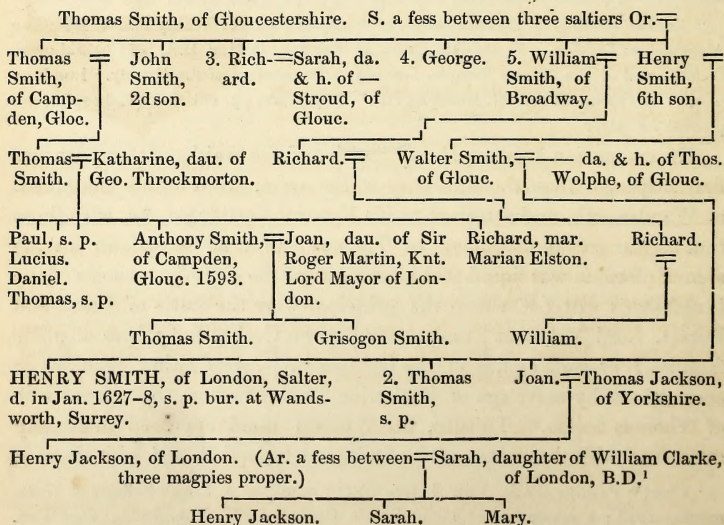
² Pedigrees showing their various connections and relationship are appended to Mr. Gwilt's "Notices."

Henry Smith. It was therefore concluded, though not actually proved, that Henry Smith was nearly allied to Thomas Smith of Campden.



The Grant of Arms from Christopher Barker, Garter, to Thomas Smith of Campden, co. Gloucester, esquire, dated at Bullene, the 4th Sept. 1544, is printed in the "Notices," &c. at p. 14. The arms are blazoned, "Sables, a fesse betweene three crosse sawltereys gold. Upon his crest, tow Amphibianies in a knot indosant asure, langued guelees."

It happened, almost immediately after the completion of the work, that the proof of relationship, which had been so long but unsuccessfully sought, was discovered upon the examination of a copy of the Visitation of Gloucestershire of 1569, with additions by Barak Longmate, which had been recently acquired by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. The pedigree thus brought to light was communicated by Mr. Gwilt to the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1837, and is as follows:—

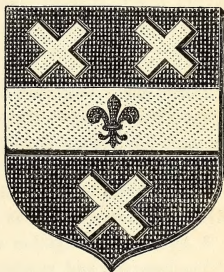


¹ This match is corroborated by the pedigree of Clarke in the Visit. of London (Vinc. 119. 495, in Coll. Arms). William Clarke, of London, by his wife Sarah Danvers, had issue Benjamin C. of London, John, Ezekiel, Dorothy ux. Henr. Vincent, and Sarah ux. Henrici Jackson.

This evidence, which bears upon its face every requisite mark of authenticity, (though the source from which Barak Longmate derived it is still undiscovered,) confirmed the conclusion to which Mr. Gwilt had been led by the two monuments at Campden and Wandsworth, and proved that Henry Smith was—not nephew, as before supposed, but a great-nephew of Thomas Smith of Campden; and it also showed that the fleur de lis placed upon his arms, as annexed to his Funeral Certificate, was derived from the fact of his grandfather Henry having been a sixth son. It further supplied the deficient information that the arms quartered with Smith on the monument at Wandsworth—Barry of six, in chief three wolf's heads erased—were those of the Benefactor's mother, a daughter and heiress of Thomas Wolphe, who was either of the city or county of Gloucester.

The Funeral Certificate is as follows:—

The Worshipfull Mr. Henry Smith, Gent. and Citizen of London, departed this mortall life at his house in Silver Street, London, the 3^d day of January 1627, being of the age of 79 yeares at May next, whose funerall was worshipfully solemnised in the Parish Church of Wandsworth in the county of Surrey, and his body interred in the chauncell of the said church the 7th daye of February followinge—beinge his desire there to be buried, because it was the parish of his Nativity. He married only one wife, who died long since, but never had any yssue by her. The Executors of his last will and testament are Sir William Blake, of Kensington near London knight,¹ George Whitmore alderman of London,² William Rolfe of London esquier,³ George Lowe of London marchaunt,⁴ and Richard Gurnett⁵ citizen and



¹ Knighted at Whitehall Oct. 13, 1627; died Oct. 30, 1630. See Gwilt's Notices, &c. p. 68; Faulkner's History of Kensington, p. 232.

² Afterwards also a Knight, Sheriff in 1621, and Lord Mayor in 1631-2; and a celebrated Royalist: died 1654. Sir George Whitmore resided at the well known manor-house of Balmes, in the parish of Hackney; see Robinson's History of that parish, i. 161; Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies, p. 563; Gwilt's Notices, &c. p. 66.

³ Brother-in-law to Sir William Blake, having married his sister Sarah. See Gwilt's Notices, &c. p. 69.

⁴ See p. 67 of the same.

⁵ More properly styled Gurney, but sometimes also Gurnard. He was created a Baronet 14 Dec. 1641, and was Lord Mayor 1642. He died Oct. 3, 1647. See the Notices, &c. p. 69, and Mr. Daniel Gurney's Records of the House of Gournay, 4to. 1848, p. 533. In a contemporary biography of Sir Richard Gurney there is this apparent allusion to Henry Smith. He is set forth as a pattern to various classes:

Mercer of London, and Henry Jackson citizen of London.¹ The officers of Arms that attended the said Funerall were Samson Lennard, Blewmantle, Deputy of Sir Richard St. George knight, Clarenceux King of Arms, and Thomas Tomson, Rouge Dragon, who served for himself, by whom the certificate was taken.

It is a remarkable circumstance, unnoticed in Mr. Gwilt's book, that the seal² attached to Henry Smith's will presents a shield bearing a fess between three fleurs de lis instead of saltires: apparently shewing that during his lifetime he had used a different coat from that which was placed on his Funeral Certificate and Monument. That he should have done so is not unaccountable if he was estranged (which is by no means improbable) from intercourse with his paternal relations, whilst we find the fleurs de lis forming part of other variations of the coat of Smith of Gloucestershire.³

The two brothers, George and Joseph Gwilt,⁴ received a Grant of Arms from Nayler Garter and Bigland Clarenceux on the 22d Feb. 1826. The field argent, a lion rampant sable, was derived from the ancient and "4. To persons in trust,—in the faithful discharge of a joint power he, the Earls of Dorset and Essex, were invested with, by a charitable person, of an 100,000*l.* deep, towards the buying of impropriations, to be legally and bonâ fide laid to the Church. In most legacies for charitable uses he was in his time the third person generally concerned."

¹ Citizen and Grocer of London, son of Henry Smith's sister Joane, the wife of Henry Jackson, gent. See Notices, &c. pp. 70, 78.

² As engraved, together with the autograph signature of the Will, in Mr. Bray's Collections, &c. and reprinted in the History of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 344. In order to verify Mr. Bray's representation of the seal, we have recently examined the original, and, though the impression is very faint, we think it was viewed correctly by him.

³ In H. 20 Coll. Arm. fol. 89b. the following arms are attributed to "Tho. Smith of Campden in Glostershire": Sable, on a fess between three saltiers or three pellets each charged with a fleur de lis of the second. Crest, on a wreath or and sable two amphibenes nowed azure. Motto, *Chascun sa parte*.

In the MS. Philpot Coll. Arm. 45, the fess is charged with three fleurs de lis gules; and so in Harl. MS. 1563, fo. 216 b. In Harl. MS. 1543, fol. 71, the arms tricked as described in the grant are accompanied by this remark: "I have seene y^e fes charged with 3 fleurs de lys g."

Among Camden's Grants, N. I. Coll. Arms, f. 22, occurs "Smith of Glostershire. A confir: in Febr. 1614:" On a fess gules between three saltiers sable three fleurs de lis argent. Crest, a saltire gules surmounted by a fleur de lis argent.

⁴ At the same time the following coat was confirmed to Mrs. George Gwilt, (Mary Ann, only surviving daughter of William Applegath, esq., formerly a Captain in the service of the East India Company, and some time Commander of the Company's ship "Europa,") Per pale azure and gules, on a chevron erminois between three owls argent a crescent between two fleurs de lis of the first.

Welsh coat of Idio Wylht;¹ and on a chief dancetté of the last were placed three saltires coupé or, adopted from the coat of Henry Smith. For crest, upon a wreath of the colours, A dexter cubit arm coupé proper, holding a saltire as in the arms, surmounted by a fleur de lis sable.

On the 11th Jan. 1828, Mr. Joseph Gwilt² received for himself and his descendants the grant of a second Crest, Upon a wreath argent and sable, on a saltire or, interlaced by two amphispænæ azure, langued gules, a rose of the last, barbed and seeded proper. The amphispænæ² were taken from the ancient crest used by Thomas Smith of Campden in 1544. Mr. Gwilt also adopted the old motto of Smith, CHASCUN SA PARTE. Over his second crest he placed, GWYLLT WRTH WYLLT.

Mr. Gwilt³ has left these armorial insignia to his two surviving sons, John Sebastian Gwilt, esq. architect, who is unmarried, and Francis Dominic Gwilt, who is settled in Upper Canada, and has a numerous family. His elder brother George Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. (also eminently distinguished as an architect, and who died in 1856), has left one sur-

¹ Argent, a lion rampant sable, the head, paws, and bush of the tail of the field, is the coat assigned to Idio Wylht, Earl of Desmond, who came to the aid of Rhys ap Twdor, King of South Wales, against the Lord Newmarch, temp. Hen. II.

² The only other family of this name of which we find any account is one which has been seated for three or four generations at Icklingham in Suffolk. Their pedigree is derived from "John Gwilt of Haulton in the parish of Bromfield, co. Salop, son of Gwilt of Shropshire, living temp. Hen. VII." the will of which John was proved in London 1582. Arms, totally different from those described in the text, were granted Nov. 20, 1826, to the Rev. Daniel Gwilt, M.A. Rector of Icklingham, as described in Burke's Landed Gentry, where an account of this family, which has latterly altered the orthography of its name to Gwyllt, will be found under the latter form, introduced by the following statement: "The name of Wylde or Wilde is indigenous to Shropshire, and some have derived this family, as well as the Welds of Dorsetshire, from Edric Sylvaticus, the Saxon chieftain, whose residence was chiefly in Shropshire. Wild, in Saxon, is synonymous with Wylt or Gwyllt in Welsh; and in the borders of Wales a Shropshire man named John Wild would have been called *Sion Gwyllt*." Mr. M. A. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, derives the name of Weld from residence in the *weald* or *wald*; while he admits Wilde to be synonymous with the French *le Sauvage*, (Angl.) Savage. Gwilt he derives from the Celtic *gwyllt*, an inhabitant of the woods, on the authority of Thompson's Etymons, p. 3.

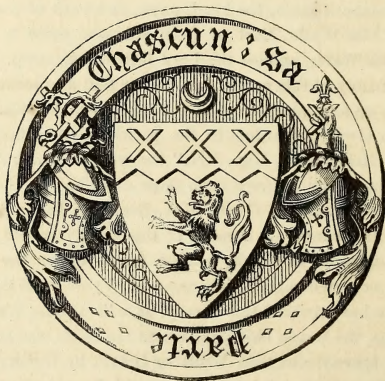
³ "This is a prodigious serpente, and is called Amphybena, for that he hath two heades, *ut initio sic et cauda caput, currens ex utroque capite tractu corporis circulato*. This alone of all serpentes putteth him selfe to the colde, and goeth before all other. He hath a double heade, as though one mouth were too litle to caste his venyme. *Cujus oculi lucent veluti lucernæ*." (Bossewelle, *Armorie of Honour*, Fo. 63.)

⁴ The particulars of Mr. Gwilt's marriage and family are given in the memoir in the Gentleman's Magazine, to which we have before referred.

viving son, Alfred Gwilt, esq. of the borough of Southwark, who has inherited the quartered coats of Gwilt and Applegath, and three daughters.

A considerable part of Mr. Gwilt's private and professional library was sold, on his abandoning his town residence, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on the 31st May 1854, and two following days. The collection was not only rich in architectural works, but contained many of the best books in English Heraldry.

His mortal remains were interred, by those of his late wife, in Trinity churchyard, Rotherfield Grey's, nearly adjoining to his late residence at South Hill, near Henley.



BIBLIOTHECA HERALDICA;

OR, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HERALDRY.

It is our intention to devote some pages, in each of our Parts, to the description of such Works upon English Heraldry and Genealogy as are hitherto imperfectly noticed by bibliographers, or have altogether escaped their attention. We adopt the title of BIBLIOTHECA HERALDICA, because the volume upon this subject so called, produced by the late Mr. Thomas Moule in the year 1822, is allowed on all hands to be a good and very useful book so far as it goes, though necessarily unequal and imperfect where the Author may not have examined the articles he describes, and occasionally impaired by misapprehensions or errors of judgment. We shall have the advantage of Mr. Moule's interleaved copy of that work, which is now preserved in the British Museum.

We are also adopting a title corresponding with that of the very complete and masterly volume on the Heraldic Literature of France, produced by M. Guigard, of the Bibliothèque Impériale, which is, in many respects, a model for the literary historian.¹

Pedigrees or other papers relative to English Genealogy have been so frequently printed in very small numbers, for private circulation only, that it is impossible that many can possess them, whilst it is useful to the less fortunate to be aware of their existence, and to obtain, occasionally, the favour of inspecting them. The accounts we propose to collect will answer this purpose. To some extent this object has been partially accomplished in the late Mr. John Martin's *Catalogue of Privately Printed Books*, of which the Second Edition was printed in 1854. Our labours will therefore be supplementary to his, and to those of Mr. Moule. But, as showing how much still remains to be done, we may mention that a friend who has devoted much attention to this class of literature,—and from whose kindness we anticipate much valuable assistance, possesses in his own collection some hundred articles which either escaped the notice of Moule or Martin, or are the superadded

¹ "Bibliothèque Héraldique de la France. Par Johannis Guigard, de la Bibliothèque Impériale. Paris, 1861." 8vo. pp. xxiv. 527. The contents are arranged under four classes: 1. Science du Blason. 2. Ordres de Chevalerie. 3. Histoire de la Noblesse et de la Féodalité. 4. Histoire Héraldique, Nobiliaire et Généalogique. With an Appendix of, 1. Histoire Nobiliaire des Pays Etrangers; 2. Ordres de Chevalerie; but confined to French works, or French translations of foreign works, upon those subjects.

fruits of latter years,—including the numerous productions of our Transatlantic cousins, connecting their genealogies with the Mother Country.¹ Among them have been some works of considerable magnitude, such as the *Stemmata Botevilliana* of the late Mr. Beriah Botfield, which we take the occasion of his much lamented decease to describe in another page.²

We need scarcely add that we shall feel materially indebted to any of our friends who will contribute to this object, either by their own communications, or by the loan of articles worthy of notice.

HERALDRY EPITOMIZED: containing A Short and Easie Way to Attain that Art, Explained in divers Examples; Illustrated with Variety of Coats of Arms, not only of the Families of the Nobility and Gentry, but also of Countreys, Cities, Corporations, and Fraternities. Collected by JOHN SELLER. *London*, Printed 1682. 12mo.

This little volume has only six pages of letter-press, besides the title leaf: but it consists chiefly of engravings from copper-plates, which are not paged, but of which we shall give some account.

The book had not been seen by Moule; he merely mentions it from a title and frontispiece preserved in the collections of Randle Holme, Harl. MS. 2024. He says (erroneously) that it has "*No date*;" but he has placed it under the year 1679, because that is the date of a large single sheet bearing the same title, "with a very curious portrait of Camden," which occurred in the Marquess Townshend's library catalogue, No. 3520. (*Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 205.)

Neither is this book mentioned in the *Bibliotheca Britannica* of Watt; but that useful catalogue informs us that its publisher, John Seller, was a printseller, who produced "*Prospects of London*," in 4to, "*The Coasting Pilot*," various books of charts and maps,³ and some almanacks, from the year 1671 to 1711. The plates of which the present work is made up were

¹ The most important of these have been recently very circumstantially described in "*A Handbook of American Genealogy: being a Catalogue of Family Histories and Publications containing Genealogical Information, chronologically arranged*. By WILLIAM B. WHITMORE (of Port Louis, Mauritius), Member of the Publishing Committee of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1862." Small 4to. pp. 272. After an Introductory Essay, the book is arranged in three Parts: 1. Genealogies, pp. 35—178; 2. Tabular Pedigrees, 179—182; 3. Town Histories, and other Collections, 183—244; with Additions, 245—256; and an Index to the whole.

² This article is postponed to our next Part.

³ A large number of these will be found in the British Museum Library Catalogue. Seller also published "*A Booke of Punishments of the Common Law of England*. London, 1678," containing seven plates, *mostly scenes in London* (see Catalogue of the Library of the Corporation of London. 8vo. 1859, p. 589).

perhaps partly engraved for it : but partly they were certainly second-hand. Throughout, the coppers are of what may be termed the octavo size, but the impression, being folded in the middle, forms in every case two plates, bound face to face. We take them, of course, as we find them in the copy before us.¹

The frontispiece contains the Royal arms in the upper half of the plate, and the arms of the City of London in the lower half. The design of the Title-page is a trophy of weapons, armour, and standards, having at top a helmet surmounted by the royal crown and crest, and seven shields of the tinctures and metals of armory disposed round the following words :

Heraldry
Epitomized
Containing a Short
& Easy way to Atain
that Art.
Collected by
John Seller.

Below are two knights, on horseback, caparisoned, as if meeting in the tilt-yard, and under each of them the word *Antient*.

The remaining engraved leaves are as follow :

1 & 2. The differences of houses, parts of an escocheon, &c.

3 & 4, 5 & 6, 7 & 8, 9 & 10, 11 & 12, 13 & 14, 15 & 16, 17 & 18, 19 & 20.

These pages, each of which is headed "Heraldry Epitomized," are filled (except page 5) with neatly engraved shields, 25 in each of the first two pages, and afterwards 20 in a page, therefore 350 in all.

In page 5 are nine different lions, and "The severall sorts of Hel-mets," also nine in number. The shields commence with the metals and colours, and proceed to crosses and ordinaries, as in other elementary books of heraldry, and so on to animals and most of the varieties of armorial bearings. Out of the 350 shields 278 have the names of families attached, to which, however, there is no index. The shields in plate 6 are numbered 1 to 20, and these alone are blazoned in the letterpress.

Leaves 20 & 21. These are composed of the upper third-part of page 226 of Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*,² being some of the stained glass of the Middle Temple hall.

Leaves 22 & 23, 24 & 25. These are impressions of a plate which had been cut in half, containing "The Seales of ARMES of the Bishops of Eng-land." *W. Sherwin sculp.*

26 & 27, 28 & 29, the two remaining portions of the plate of Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales* above specified.

30 & 31. One-half of p. 225 of the same work.

¹ For the loan of which we are indebted to Mr. John Camden Hotten, bookseller, Piccadilly.

² The second edition of this work had been printed in 1671.

Leaves 32 & 33—46 & 47. The remainder of the book contains the arms of 32 Companies of London, two in a page. Each page is headed "Heraldry Epitomized," but some of them at least appear to have been originally printed in a different form, probably on a large sheet, as the early ones are numbered, reading across the folded pages, in this sequence—1, 2, 7, 8, 3, 4, 9, 10, 5, 6, 11, 12. Afterwards the numbers proceed regularly. The writing is full of blunders both in English and Latin, as in the motto of the Tallow Chandlers :

ECCE AGUNSDI QUI LOLLIS PECATIA MUND.

The quaint motto of the Inholders, which comes last, is thus given :

COMYE BLESSED WHEN I WAS HARBORLES YE LOGED ME.

We look in vain for the arms of the Company of Stationers : upon which we shall shortly have some remarks to offer from other sources.

NOTICES OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF CROFT OF THE COUNTIES OF LANCASTER AND YORK. London : Shakspeare Press, 1841, pp. 79.

Title-page ; Contents, one leaf ; Croft of Dalton, county of Lancaster, with pedigree, nine leaves ; Croft of Cowling Hall and of Doddington, in Kent, with pedigree, thirty-one leaves.

This genealogical account of the Croft family was compiled by Nicholas Carlisle, esq. K.H. one of the Secretaries to the Society of Antiquaries, and author of two genealogical volumes on the families of Carlisle (1822) and of Bland (1826), whose name, with the date, *Somerset Place, London, 30 October, 1841*, occurs at the end of the volume.

The pedigree of the Crofts of Dalton is copied from the MS. collection of Randle Holme in the British Museum (Harl. M.S. 1987, p. 22). The pedigree of the Crofts of Cowling is taken from the Register Book in the College of Arms.

The Dalton branch bore these arms, Bendy lozengy of argent and sable. James Croft, esq. of Dalton, the son of Nicholas Croft of Dalton, living 5 Hen. VI. 1418, by the daughter and heiress of ——— Butler, had two daughters and co-heiresses, Mabel and Aleson. Mabel married Peter Legh of Haydock and Bradley, and conveyed to the Leghs the manor of Dalton and the presentation of the rectory of Claughton. Aleson married Geoffrey de Middleton, esq. son of John, son of Thomas Middleton, esq. of Middleton Hall. On the 27th August, 4 Hen. VII. 1489, Sir Robert Middleton, son and heir of Geoffrey, and Sir Peter Legh made a partition of the lands theretofore belonging to James Croft the grandfather, on which occasion it was agreed that Leighton, Yealand Conyers, and Yealand Redmayne should be Sir Robert Middleton's portion.

The Baronet family of Croft, in the county of York, is stated to be descended out of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Sir Christopher Croft, Knight, mercer, of the city of York, sheriff of that

city in 1618, and lord mayor in 1629 and 1641, was twice married. His first wife, Cecilia, was daughter of James Wilford, prebendary of Stillington, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Ashenden, esq., an alliance which would seem still further to corroborate the descent of the Crofts out of Lancashire; as it appears by an inquisition taken in 1598, that William Crofte and Richard Assheton, claiming by purchase from Lord Mounteagle, were defendants in a suit concerning the capital messuage called "Cayton Hall," in Lancashire. From Thomas Croft, esq. of Stillington, the son and heir of Sir Christopher, descended Sir John Croft, the first Baronet, so created 3rd October 1818.

Arms were granted by Bigland Garter, Woods Clarenceux, and Lodge Norroy, on 22nd March, 1836, to Sir John Croft, Baronet, viz. Quarterly per fesse indented or and gules, in the first quarter a lion passant guardant of the second. Crests: 1. A lion passant guardant or supporting a shield charged with the arms of St. George. 2. A lion passant guardant per pale indented gules and erminois, the dexter fore paw resting on an escocheon argent, charged with a representation of the star of the order of the Tower and Sword proper. Supporters: on the dexter side a lion guardant or, gorged with a wreath of laurel vert, therefrom pendent an escocheon gules charged with a tower gold; and on the sinister a bull sable, horned, crined, hoofed, and gorged with a ducal crown or, therefrom pendant an escocheon or charged with the star of the order of the Tower and Sword proper. Mottoes: ESSE QUAM VIDERI; and over the crest, VALOR E LEALDALE.

THE ARMS OF SHAKESPEARE.

The concession of arms to John Shakespeare on the ground of his having filled the office of Bailiff of Stratford-upon-Avon was in accordance with the doctrine that *Bearing of publique office meriteth coat-armour*, thus expounded by Sir John Ferne in *The Glory of Generositie*, 1586, at p. 58:—

"If any person be advanced into an office or dignity of publique administration, be it eyther Ecclesiasticall, Martiall, or Civill: so that the same office comprehendeth in it *Dignitatem vel dignitatis titulum*, either dignitie in (at the least) a title of dignitie: the Herealde must not refuse to devise to such a publique person, upon his instant request, and willingness to beare the same without reproche, a coate of Armes: and thenceforth to matriculate him, with his intermarriages, and issues descending, in the register of the Gentle and Noble."

The titles of various Officers of dignitie are then enumerated, in the three several classes of Offices Ecclesiasticall, Martiall, and Civill: among the last of which it is stated,—“In the Civill or Politicall state, divers offices of dignitie and worship doe merite coats of Armes, to the possessour of the same offices: as the Chancellor, President, Thresorer, (*&c. &c. ending with*) Bailiffes of Cities and ancient Boroughs or incorporated Townes, Prothono-

taries, and cheefe remembrauncers to the high courts of justice, with many other, too long to recite."

John Shakespeare therefore acquired an initiative right to coat-armour by serving as Bailiff of Stratford in the year 1568, and, when the discretion of the heralds in the matter was called in question, we find, in due course, that claim put forward in justification (as shown by the documents printed in vol. i. pp. 512, 513, 514).

STEWART AND STUART.

The following letter appeared in *The Times* of the 1st of July last:—

Sir,—Will you allow me to say that as General J. E. Stewart of the Confederate force is, I believe, descended from Alexander son of William Stewart of Castle-Stewart, Wigtonshire, N.B. who was a grandson of William second Earl of Galloway, his name ought to be spelt as above.

The name, if spelt Stuart, indicates only illegitimate descent from the Kings of Scotland. The last survivor of the Castle-Stewart Stewarts bearing that name died this spring, and General J. E. Stewart is now the only representative of that family. Believe me, Sir, yours &c. J. E. S.

Is there any foundation whatever for the statement of this writer upon the spelling of the name? And is it not a contradiction to it that the Earl of Castle-Stuart in the Peerage of Ireland spells his surname Stuart?

ARMORIAL QUERIES.

There is no record in Scotland of the arms of Sir Alexander Fraser of Durris, Bart. Physician to Charles I. and II., of Fraser of Pitmuchie, or of Baird of Auchmedden (of which Newbyth is a branch). I should like to know where they are recorded officially? A.

What were the armorial bearings of the following families?

ARVAS, as quartered by Hugo Málveysin Chadwick through the Herles. See Burke's *Commoners*, 4 vols. vol. iii. p. 444.

SIR SAMUEL CLARKE of London, about 1670. His daughter married Jonathan Prideaux, who was M.P. for Callington, in Cornwall.

DE GOVETON of Shilston, Devon, A.D. 1360.

DOLBEARE of Ashburton, Devon, A.D. 1550.

FOXWORTHY of Devon, A.D. 1550.

PARNELL of Woodleigh, Devon, and Lyon's Inn, London, A.D. 1700.

SIR RICHARD PODDIFORD, Knt. A.D. 1300.

RATTENBURY of Oakhampton, Devon, 1600. The arms of this family were in the church before the fire 1842. Another coat to the same name is in Bridgerule churchyard, but so injured by time as not to be deciphered.

WOODCOCK of Totnes, Devon, A.D. 1596.

I should also be glad to learn,—Who was the first wife of Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, the father of the present Baronet;

The name of the wife of Sir Richard Prideaux, High Sheriff of Cornwall in the reign of Charles I. and the Christian names of their children;

The name of the wife of Humphrey Prideaux, who was the mother of Anne that married John Prideaux, son of Sir Peter of Netherton.

G. P.



BOSSEWELL'S WORKES OF ARMORIE.¹

IT will on many accounts be convenient to review this book in sequence to that of Gerard Legh, of whom John Bossewell was at once the admirer, the imitator, and the successor. It takes

¹ "Workes of Armorie, deuyded into three bookes, entituled, the Concordes of Armorie, the Armorie of Honor, and of Coates and Creastes, collected and gathered by John Bossewell Gentleman. In ædibus Richardi Totelli. Anno domini 1572. *Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.*"

Colophon, "Imprynted at London in Fletestrete within Temple barre at the signe of the Hand and starre, by Richard Tottyl. Anno 1572. *Cum priuilegio.*"

The volume consists of four introductory leaves; of 136 leaves comprising the two first "bookes," and of 30 leaves of "The third boke entituled of Cotes & Crestes,"—the leaves being numbered, as in Legh's *Accedens of Armory*, and not the pages. Moule (*Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 21) says "The first book contains 17 leaves;" which is right, but adds "the second, 136;" not having noticed that the second is pagged on from the first.

The second edition (which is a mere reprint, page for page)—

"At London: printed by Henrie Ballard, dwelling without Temple-barre, over against Saint Clements Church, at the signe of the Beare. An. Do. 1597."

A copy in the British Museum (605 b. 6) has in its title-page the name of its first owner, and the price he gave for it: *John Maurice, pretium 3s. 1598.* We have detected in it no discrepancies from the original impression, except those perpetua variations of spelling which pervade all the reprints of those times, and the loss of three woodblocks at Ff. 84, 98 of the Second Part, and at Fo. 27 of the Third Part. In p. 112 of the Edition of 1597 is this side-note, "I. Peron en le Simbol armoniall." printed in the first edition "I. Feron en le Simboll armoniall." and meaning Jehan le Feron in "Le Simbol armorial des Armoiries de France et d'Escoce et de Lorraine. 1555." 4to. one of the works of that author of which we gave the titles in vol. i. pp. 186, 187, and of which we have a further notice in course of preparation.

the form of an original work, but contains perpetual references to *The Accedens of Armory*, was produced by the same publisher Richard Tottell, and old copies of the two books frequently occur bound up together.¹ The premature death of Legh, which ensued, as already related,² immediately after the first publication of his work, prevented his making any improvements in it; and it was reprinted by maister Tottell, as copies were required, without additions or alterations.³

John Bossewell came forward, only ten years later after Legh, lamenting that there were so few writers in print on the subject of Armory;⁴ but especially praising a late “very fruteful and worthy writer, master Gerard Leigh;” and offering himself “to adde somewhat farther, or geeve occasion to others,—not drawn by hope of reward, which rather would have kept me back, but honor of the science, love of my countrey, and especially my bounden and duitifull estimacion of your honorable favor.” He is here addressing Lord Burghley, with an allusion to whose “love towards Armorye” the Epistle dedicatory concludes. Bossewell had received not merely countenance, but communications also from the Lord Treasurer, as will be seen hereafter.

The dedication is followed by some verses, entitled “Cilenus censure of the Aucthor, in his high court of Herehaultry.” These are signed by the name of Nicolas Roscarrocke, whose armorial ensigns are introduced in a subsequent page,⁵ and on that occasion he is characterised as one who “had audacitie, yet in all honestye;” and was “curteous, with muche discrecion.”

¹ See Herald and Genealogist, vol. i. p. 43. We find that some ten of the wood-blocks in Bossewell's book are the same as these used in Legh's,—for instance, the wolf, the sun, and various simple coats. The other cuts, which are numerous, are not drawn with such good art as Legh's, but are engraved with more powerful effect of colour.

² Vol. i. p. 110.

³ Until the last edition of 1612 (or a previous one, now unknown); see vol. i. p. 268; and a future page of our present Volume.

⁴ See the passage from his Dedication which we have extracted in vol. i. p. 3.

⁵ Argent, a chevron between two roses gules and a sea-tench naiant azure. Crest, a lion rampant proper, armed and langued azure, about his neck a crownall silver. “Th'ensigne appertayneth to the name of Roscarech alias Roscarrocke in Cornewal”—a family which flourished in that county for four centuries: see Lysons's Cornwall, p. cxlviii. and p. 149, and the History by Hals, edit. Davies Gilbert, i. 384.

This gentleman represents his friend Bossewell's "golden booke" as exciting the jealousy and envy, first of the mortal heralds of "the English house," and afterwards of those who, after death, were assembled in that "farre more stately court" which commemorated the achievements of the gods and heroes of antiquity.¹ If we may accept Roscarrocke's picture as anything more than poetical exaggeration, some of the members of the College of Arms must have taken a very illiberal view of the labours of Legh and Bossewell.

Abashed at the hidden skill which in that woorke they spide,
They stamp, they starde, they fret, they fumde, and all in one they joind
upon the author to complaine, because he had purloind
Their secrecies—

This clamour is represented as attracting the notice of Cilenus,² as he sat, the viceregent of Pallas,

————— instalde in gravest sort
in stately chaire of amethyst which Vertues fower support.

He first questions Gerard Legh, who introduces the book to his notice, and who is then desired to peruse and examine it.

¹ Cilenus we presume is used for Cyllenus, another name for Mercury, who (as Lempriere tells us) was "born at Cyllene a mountain of Arcadia." Mercury was deemed the classic patron of Heraldry, and in that character he was figured upon Gerard Legh's monument: see before, vol. i. p. 111.

² Roscarrocke's description of "the lower court of Herehaultry, standing in the second sphere betwixt heaven and earth," has been already given in vol. i. p. 102. We add now his picture of the upper or celestial court, in which he has somewhat ingeniously adapted the stories of the heathen mythology to the doctrines of medieval armory. His differences, or abatements, for "eche vice detected," are particularly remarkable:

Within this farre more stately court are rich achevements brave,
and none but Gods, or fellow mates to gods, as there may have
Theire armes: there both Alcides' spoiles and Jason's fleese remaynde,
with Gorgon's hedd and Perseus' prayse, and whoeso earst had gaynd
A noble name eternizd was, for there did splendant shine
the auncient Pegasus, whiche earst Minerva, dame divine,
To Inner Temple's martyall [marshal] gave, to whose redoubted grace
in honor Jove, in prowes Mars, in wyt her selfe geves place.
No God ne wight, of worthy fame, but hath purtraied there
the field, the shield, the coat, the crest which he of right should beare.
There shivered shafts and broken bow beres Jove subdued in field,
and Mars, that sin'd with Venus once, his dreadful geuly shield
Hath chargde with furs, a note whereby to know a lecher's life,
Thiestes there a difference hath, which lay with brother's wife.

[Eche

He takes the booke, and as about he cast his glauncing eye,
 beholding winged Pegasus, by chaunce he doth espie
 A wight in snow-white gown, and crownd with braunch of laurel tree,
 that *Allen Sutton* had to name, Come, Sutton, come, sayth hee,
 Which wert not in thy countrey known as thou deservedst of late,
 whose snowbright skil, by snow procurde the Fates to haste thy fate,
 Yet, mauger deathe, thou here shalt live, eternized for aye,
 do reade this woorke that seemes so strange, this noveltie display.
 And as he reades they all admire, but most admireth he,
 here *Ferond* sayes, "He hittes my grace, loe here he steales from me."
 Then *Alciate* lyketh Boswel's vayne, but laste he doth deface
 his worke, for why, "Loe here (sayeth he,) he takes from me my grace."
 Then *Upton* blames him for the like; then *Plinie* ginns to speake,
 and everie one in fine on him doth thus his anger wreake.
 When *Majestie* cries whuste, and sad *Cilenus* thus dothe saye,
 tush, hold your peace, content your selves, if well the case you way,
 Just cause have you to prayse the man that aydes your art so well,
 in blazon, and in nature's skill, who doth so much excell.

In these lines we first encounter a name which it may be difficult to find elsewhere, that of *Allen Sutton*, apparently a collector whose labours had not been made publicly known, and who, if we understand the passage correctly, had lost his life in a snow-storm. The Frenchman *le Feron*, the Italian *Alciati*, the English *Upton*, and the Roman *Pliny*, are in turn represented as grudging at Bossewell's skill, whether in blazon or in natural history. But it is time that we should open the work itself.

Bossewell's compilation is arranged in three books, as is stated in his title-page; of which the second, called "The *Armorie of Honor*," is by far the longest. The first, entitled "The *Concordes of Armorie*," proves to be actually an abridgment of *Legh's Accedens*, and we are inclined to think that such was the form in which the work originated. In fact, Bossewell contrives

Eche vice detected there, by blazon's arte, at point devise,
 and all the walles with imagery were graven storie-wise;
 The siege of Thebes, the fall of Troy, in beaten massie golde
 dan Vulcan hath set out at large, full geazon to beholde.
 Eche thing that hapt untill this day did plainly there appeare,
 th'enthronizing of Jove, and eake *Saturnus'* mornfull cheare
 That was exilde, and how the gods bewailde that dismoale day,
 when Mars and Venus wounded were by *Diomed* in fraye.
 And *Phebus* wayling *Phaeton*, and pomp of triumphs proude
 for daunt of Giaunts sterne which fall of mightie Jove had vowe.
 All this engraven was in precious stones of proudest price,
 ech thing set out in colours due, to thinke a quaint device.

to give in some five or six pages the substance of all Gerard Legh's more important rules; whilst the remainder of the seventeen leaves forming this portion of the book, is occupied with a description of the four Cardinal Virtues, accompanied by their whole-length portraits (being the same which figured in Gerard Legh's title-page); by descriptions of the nine precious stones, derived from the Etymologies of Isidore; by precepts of Chivalry; and by extracts from Scogan, Chaucer, and others, upon the characteristics of Gentleness and Nobility.

In one prominent matter we cannot but notice a decided variation from Legh. Among his many repetitions of the number Nine, Legh specified "nine sundry Differences of brethren, with which nine brethren might bear their father's coat in his lifetime;" but Bossewell reduces the number to six, with the following supplementary remark. They are :—

1. Files with lambeauxes. 2. A Cressente. 3. A Mollet of 5 poyntes. 4. A Martelet. 5. An Annulet. 6. A Flowre de Luce.

Note, that if there be any more than six brethren, the devise or assignment of further difference onely appertaineth to the kinges at Armes, especially when they visite their severall Provinces: and not to the father of the children to give them what difference he list, as some without authoritie doo alledge.

We believe that these six differences were actually carried out to a considerable extent by the heralds in their Visitation books and otherwise; but Gerard Legh's three additional differences of the rose, cross-moline, and double-quatrefoil certainly never were; and yet the elementary books upon heraldry have always persevered in repeating them down to our own time. But on this subject we have recently written at length in our review of Mr. Boutell's Heraldry.

Again, Bossewell limits his roundles to seven, called the Beau-sante, Plate, Pellet or Ogresse, Hurte, Torteauxe, Pomeis, and Wounde; omitting the Orenge and Guze, which Legh had added,¹ to make up his favourite number.

We proceed to "*The second booke, entitled, THE ARMORIE OF HONOUR.*" The first subject that Bossewell here considers is, "What they were, who in olde time did beare tokens, or synes

¹ See vol. i. p. 68, and the foot of p. 271.

of Armes." His examples are those of the earliest antiquity, as Pallas "did beare for her ensigne the monstrous and serpentine heade of Gorgon;" Bacchus "did beare upon his helmet the hornes of an oxe, which was his creaste, as it is nowe termed of the heraultes;" and Jupiter "did beare for his ensigne a swanne his head with the necke."

He next treats "Of the fourme of Scutcheons," for which he dives just as far into the depths of antiquity, but without adopting the whimsies of Gerard Legh;¹ and then he describes the various kinds of Standerdes, Banners, Auncientes, &c. After this he commences to unfold the staple materials of his work:—

Nowe shall ensue, according to my entended purpose, diverse and many Cote-armours, which I have collected and gathered out of sundrie authours, as well Latines as Frenche and Englishe.

First of all he displays those of "our moste dreade soveraigne Ladie, Queen Elizabeth," and, having described them *secundum artem*, he adds this comment:—

Thus, who reading and marking the order of the blazon of the said moste noble Armes, and seinge the same afterwarde in any Church, Castle, or other place, but by and by he will know the same, and remember the reverence therunto due: and not that onely, but wil breake out and say, *God save the Queene! God save her Grace!* Whiche woordes so saide, and heard of others, bringeth all the hearers in remembrance of their obedience and duetie to her, being our most lawful Prince and Governour.

Now, this was no empty figure of speech, but commemorates what was really a prevalent custom with loyal subjects, as prevalent as that of bowing to the altar upon entering a church.

Bossewell proceeds:—

And these Armes are of all men, living under her and her Lawes, and within all her Dominions, to be extolled and set up in the highest places of our Churches, houses, and mansions, above all other estates and degrees, who so ever they be.

This, again, illustrates another pervading observance. Not only were the royal arms erected in churches as they are still, but also in "houses and mansions," a circumstance which has led

¹ See vol. i. pp. 55 et seq. and p. 191.

in many instances to the misapprehension that particular ancient mansions, where the royal arms still exist in carving, plaister-work, or stained glass, were once the occasional residences of certain of our old Kings or Queens.

Bossewell describes the charges of armory under the heading "*Of Signes borne in Armes*," enumerating in succession Beastes, Fishes, Fowles, Trees, Floures, and Fruites; and "of dead thinges an infinite number."

And here is to be noted, that all thinges bearing life, of what nature soever they be of, excepte Crownes Imperial, are to be preferred for their estimation, and dignitie in signes of armes, before all those which have no life.

As of beastes, the Lyon is to be commended and preferred above all other, who so ever beareth him, for that he is king of all beastes; but whether when he is borne passant, gardant, or regardant, rampant, saliant, seiante, couchant, or dormant, be moste worthiest, or auncient in armes, I refer that to the Heraultes: yet not altogether, for I dare boldly affirme the bearing of him one way to be most of honor and soverainty; as when he is passant gardant. And nowe the reste I commit to their judgements who are mine elders.

Of Byrdes or Fowles, the Egle, Pellicane, Phenix, and Swanne have chiefe dignitie.

Of Serpentes, the Basiliske and Dragon.

Of Fisshes, the Delphine, Luce, and Glede.

Of Trees, the Palme and Olive. Of some the Lawrel is preferred.

Of Floures, the Rose, Lilye, or Floure de Luce.

Of Deade thinges, Crownes and Beasantes.

Of Fruites, the Pomgranade beareth the preheminance. (Fo. 22.)

Thus it was that master Bossewell endeavoured to demonstrate his loyalty to his "Sovereigne Ladie" and her royal insignia, and at the same time a becoming submission to the authority of the Heralds. He was not however afraid, like Gerard Legh, to name the owners of the coats he displayed, but for one half of them, or more, he mentioned their names; the others, perhaps, were in great measure of "his own devise," or copied from other imaginary compositions.

His first examples are Crosses, among which he gives the arms of King Arthur; of "that blessed man Mercurie," to whom an

angel brought from heaven "a shilde of azure, and thereon figured a crosse flowrie betwene four roses golde;" of St. George; of the City of London, as to which he affirms the ancient error of "a dagger" instead of the sword of Saint Paul; with those of the City of York, and of Lord Sandes.

He then introduces some fanciful remarks about arms being umbrated or shadowed, an idea apparently arising from their being sometimes engraved in outline, as upon gravestones or sepulchral brasses, and the charges consequently wanting either tincture or relief. His comments show that the distinction was imaginary:—

And it is to be considered, that such gentlemen as did beare their arms shadowed, had their progenitours bearing the same not shadowed, but whole and perfect. And because their possessions and patrimonies descended to other men, then the newewes or kynsmen of suche gentlemen, lyvyng in good hope, and trusting to have the possessions and patrimonies so descended to other men agayne, did in the meane while beare their progenitours' armes umbrated, leaving all other differences. For when at any tyme such their inheritance to them reverted, then myght they beare that lyon, or other beaste, in suche forme, field, and colour as their progenitors did first beare the same. And note, it is more worship and moche better for them to beare their armes so umbrated or shadowed, then wholly to leave th'ensignes of their progenitours. But yet in my judgement they myght alwayes (with convenient differences) have borne the same whole and not umbrate: and especially they must be so ordered at their funerals, notwithstanding the bearing of them otherwise in their lyfe-tyme. And herein the judgement and sentence of the kynges at (*sic*) armes muste chiefly take place, and have vigor and force: for the distribucion of this difference before spoken of, onely belongeth and apperteineth unto them. (Fo. 25.)

So it was, that when any thing was broached that was especially improbable or unreasonable, the heralds were made responsible, and were expected to give an oracular decision—whereas they doubtless thought an oracular silence more becoming and more impressive.

Yet there remaineth the one Crosse to be described which I did see on a gravestone in the north end of the Mynstre of Yorke. The name of the bearer I have forgotten; but the felde of his cote-armoure was

Gules, on a crosse sarcelé d'or five mollettes of the firste, persed. But this Crosse, and others, I fynde so often not well figured that it maketh me doubtfull of the certayne names thereof.

Wherefore, it is very needefull for all payntors, cutters, gravers, glasiars, and embrodurers, diligently to see and weightly to consider the Cote Armors whiche are put to them to be paynted, cutte, graved, englassed, or embrodured, that they committe no offence therein, contrary to the forme and ordre prescribed to them by th'officers at (*sic*) armes, who have by most auncient lawe the correction, yea and the direction therof, when they can justly fynde any faulte in thynges apperteynyng to Armorie. (Fo. 25 b.)

The arms to which Bossewell here refers were evidently those of Oughtred of Kexby in the ainsty of York: only that their cross was usually flory, *i. e.* the ends terminating in three points, instead of "sarcelé," by which Bossewell means one cut at the ends into two points (as shown in his cut), now called the cross moline or millrind. Sir Robert Oughtred was sheriff of Yorkshire in 1447 and 1451: but we do not find the name in Drake's account of the monuments in the Minster.

Bossewell's next section treats *Of Armes quartered*; and among his examples are Vere, Euers, Sackville, and "the sixte Cote borne and marshalled in the Cote Armour of the righte honourable Sir Henrye Sidney," being the escarboncle attributed to Geoffrey Mandevile, Earl of Essex. He adds,

The most auncient bearing of two colours, or mettall and colour, quarterly in one Cote Armour, is to beare the same plaine, and neither engralee, rasie, enveckie, or dentillie. As for example, the L. Saye beareth, Quarterly, or and gules.

Of Armes parted per Pale. He gives several examples; but the only one named is "Hungerford"—which is really Heytesbury as quartered by Hungerford.

Of Armes parted per Fesse. Four examples, unnamed.

Of a Chief in Armes. Among his examples he gives the names of Lord St. John, Tichborne, and Thurland.

Of Armes Palee. Four examples, unnamed.

Armes Barrie. Under this head are introduced the imaginary armes of William the Conqueror:

He beareth barrie of six peces d'Argent and Azure. William the Conquerour, what tyme he entred thys Realm, hee did beare thys Coate

Armoure; but after hys conquest he tooke to hym other Armes, *videlicet*, two Leopards of gold in a field Gules. For, as I reade, Henry the second was the firste kynge that dyd beare three Lyons. (Fo. 31 b.)

It would perhaps be difficult to trace the origin of this fable. Bossewell names none of his shields that are Barry or of Bars.

Of Bendes. The first example is the famous one of the Lord Scrope of Bolton, a Bend or in a field azure, without any allusion to the memorable counter-claim of Grosvenor to the same ensign. The bend wavy of Wallop is also introduced, with the Bend fusillie of Sidenham, and others that are unnamed.

Four cotes of sundrie devises. Apparently French.

Differences betwene Fusilles, Lozenges, and Mascles. Four shields, the first "by the name of Denham."

Chevrons. Five shields, unnamed.

Of Armes enbordured, or with bordurs. Nine examples, for which he has again apparently copied a French authority.

Of Quarters and Cantons.

1. Beareth Geronnie of vi. peces or and sable, on a quarter gules one mollet d'argent. I tooke the tricke of thys cote as I founde it in a glasse wyndowe, within the parishe churche of Lileburne in Leycester shire, but by what name it is borne I there could not get knowledge.

Lileburne is a parish in Northamptonshire, but adjoining to the county of Leicester. The coat is not mentioned by Bridges the County historian, nor in Glover's Ordinary.

The arms of Kyrrell are blazoned; and next occurs this interesting passage:—

The fiede is of the *Perle*, a playne crosse *Diamonde*, canton d'ermyme. For difference one mollet topazie, signifying the third brother of that house from whence in bloode he is lineally descended. Thys ensigne apperteyneth to M. Laurence Holenshed, a gentleman endowed with diverse noble vertues and excellent qualities, very experte also in blazon [and] devises heroyques, and a fervent lover of all them whiche embrace the studie thereof, wherefore worthy he is of such remembrance, and commendacion more ample.

The authors of the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* have given a memoir of Raphael Holinshed the chronicler, followed by a notice of his cousin Ottiwell Holinshed, who was son of Hugh brother to Ralph. We are disposed to believe that Lawrence was another

brother of this house. The memoir of William lord Grey de Wilton, which was written by his son Arthur, incorporated in Holinshed's chronicle, and edited from the original MS. by Sir Philip Grey Egerton in 1847 for the Camden Society, has these words added to its title, *fr. Lav. Hollynshead*. This was regarded as a mistake of the Christian name, but the fact probably was that Laurence Holinshed procured the narrative for his relative.

Among the other coats partaking of the Canton are blazoned those of Tyas, Leverton, Basset, and Souche.

Of Armes Checkey. The examples are French (but unnamed), with the addition of Warren, and they lead to a dissertation on the game of Chess.

Master Bossewell now embarks upon "the blazon of *Beastes, Foules, Fishes, and other things quicke and deade*," of which the Lyon takes precedence, and is first exemplified in "the Cote armoure of the Scottishe Kinge," and next by the crowned lion of Segrave.

The meaning of a forked tail is thus ingeniously expounded:—

The field is Gules, a lyon rampante, his queue forked, d'ermynne. This is borne (as I late sawe it in a manour called Chamber house in Berk.) by the name of Stokes. Here the Lyon his tayle is forked: for by the taile his boldnesse and harte is knowne, as the horse is known by the eares. For when the Lyon is wrothe, first he beateth the earthe with hys tayle, and afterwarde, as the wrathe increaseth, he smiteth and beateth his own backe. (Fo. 42b.)

The only other name among the Lyons is that of Drewe.

The next shields are more fanciful,—two cranes addorsed, a pomegrenade, a mermaid or syren playing on a harp, a sphynx, two apes combatant, two heronsewes with a satyr for crest, a minotaure, a hyena, tigers, a panther, unicorn, and elephant—and so on to the various other animals, as well natural as supernatural. Only a few of them are appropriated; but Hals of Kenedon in Devonshire¹ is named for griffin's heads (Fo. 52); Hundegate or Hungate of Yorkshire, for hounds sejant (Fo. 54b); Mallyverey of Wodersom in Yorkshire for greyhounds cursant (Fo. 55b); "master John Dister," for eaglets displayed with two heads (Fo. 67b); and Faukener for three faucons (Fo. 69.)

¹ See the standard of Richard Hals of Kenedon in the *Excerpta Historica*, p. 319.

Under the *Chevron* Bossewell alludes to his Northern origin:—

The Frenche call thys signe a Cheveron. In Latyne it is called *Signum capitale*, and *Tignus* or *Tignum*. In Englishe it is the rafter of a house, which beareth the rooffe: and of us Northerne men it is called a Sparre, or Sparres, of others the barge-coples. The whiche signes by all likelyhode were first borne of carpenters, and makers of houses; for a house is never made perfecte till these cooples be put upon it, by the maner of a head: and two such joyned together make a capitall signe: that is to saye, in the Northerne tongue, a cople of sparres. (Fo. 75.)

His example is, Argent, two chevrons sable between three fig-slips proper, to which no name is attached.

At Fo. 79b Bossewell has introduced a shield with the following story:—

Here in the fiede Azure is to be seene the image of the virgin Marie, with her chylde in her arms, standing in the sonne. For the bearinge of these armes great dissention did arise betwene Sir John Shandos, an Englisheman, and the lord del Claremounte, a Frenchman, they both bearing the said armes alike. After a chalenge thereof made by the one to the other, it was tryed by them, at the ende of the battel of Poitiers, when the lord del Claremounte was slayne, and lost his banner by ryghte of armes.

This tale is evidently derived from one related by Froissart, but very much varied in the telling. The chronicler describes an altercation, but no trial or combat; nor was the matter in dispute a shield of arms, (for the well-known armorial charge of Chandos was a red pile,) but apparently a device worn by the knights on their upper garments or surcoats.

Si portoient chacun d'eux une mesme devise d'une bleue Dame, ouvrée d'une bordure, ray de soleil, et toujours dessous leur haux vestemens, en quelque estat qu'ils fussent.

This "bleue dame" can scarcely mean the Virgin Mary and Child. We need not quote at length the words of Froissart, as they are now so accessible; they will, on reference, be found to describe only a casual rencontre and an altercation between the French and English knights, which being followed by the death of the lord of Claremont in the ensuing battle, there were some

who remarked that his fate was a retribution for the saucy words he had uttered the day before to Sir John Chandos.

“Such like controversie (Bossewell proceeds to relate) dyd chaunce betwene two valiaunt knyghtes Sir John of Sitsilt, and Sir Willyam of Facknaham,” in the reign of Edward the Third, for the coat-armour still displayed by the noble houses of Cecill. This contest had been described by Legh (Fo. 49), but Bossewell published the records relating to it, afterwards republished by Sir Edward Bysshe in his notes to Upton,—

—the whyche sayde originall writinges, being written in parchment, accordyng to the antiquitie of the tyme, I my selfe have seene, being in the possession of the ryghte honorable the lorde of Burghley, to whome in blood the same belongeth, whose name beinge written at this day *Cecill*, is nevertheless in Wales, both in speche and common writing, used to be uttered *Sitsilt* or *Sitsild*; where the originall house at thys daye remayneth nere Aburgenny. (Fo. 81.)

We propose, ere long, to make the heraldic pursuits of Lord Burghley, and the evidences of them as connected with his own family, the subject of a distinct paper.

The next shield is the true coat of Hungerford (to which name that of Heytesbury was before given in Fo. 28), and in Fo. 82 is that of Stourton.

At Fo. 83 mention of the Annulet introduces the following censure upon contemporary ostentation, in the wearing of gold rings:—

Thys was used among the Romaynes, that none but the freman shoulde openly were a ring of golde, hee that was franchysed a sylver rynge, and the bondeman an iron rynge. But now yf a prentice or base craftesman have not a rynge of golde, he thincketh it not well with hym, yf hee see a gentleman have one, and he have not the like, or such an other: so that every tyncker nowe a dayes will be gentleman like. It was accompted *apud veteres* an infamy to have or weare mo rynges than one: but nowe that order is worne out of use, and not observed or kepte, and especially among weomen: *Nam illis nunc præ auro nullum leve est atque immune membrum.* (Fo. 83.)

Bossewell returns to this subject in his third book, where he remarks:—

The Ringe is the most principall ornamente to beautifie the hand of

man or woman. But in wearing of them oftentimes is found detestable pride, offence, and displeasure both to God and man. Are not oftentimes gemmes therein enclosed which stir and provoke the wearer thereof to filthy lust and abominable vices? are not oftener in place of stones (which are called pretious) known to be enclosed familiar divels, serving to worke nothing that is good and godly, but contrary altogether bothe to grace and godlinesse? God graunte that no Christian man be founde to weare suche Ringes!" (*Cotes and crestes*, Fo. 19 b.)

After passing through a multitude of coats, some of which are perhaps real, though unnamed, but the greater number of fanciful device and illustrated with stories of the heroes of Greek and Roman antiquity, we arrive, in Fo. 101, at the first of several shields that are accompanied by crests. Some of these possibly belonged to Bossewell's friends or patrons, but we do not find ourselves often able to ascertain their appropriation.

The first is Argent, on two bars sable three escallops or. Crest, a dragon's head erased azure portant a branch of the herb *pulegium* proper.

The next, Or, a fess dancie ermine between three galthropes sable. Crest, a raven volant proper, holding in her dexter claw a clod of earth purple.

We have then (Fo. 102) a palpably fabulous coat, a Persian diadem, with a horse in the beams of the sun for a crest; and next—

The field is Barrie bendie gules and or, and to his creaste, on a wreathe or and sable, a swannes head rassed de argent. This said coat, after th'opinion of M. G. Leigh, must alwayes abyde of viij. pieces, and properlye may not otherwise be blased then as aforesaide.

It appears to be the same coat which in Glover's Ordinary is tricked as Per pale indented gules and or, for Holand of Lincolnshire, and in Burke's Armory is blazoned as Barry pily of eight, or and gules, for "Hoyland" of the same county.

In Fo. 103 Bossewell gives the coat of his friend Roscarrocke, which we have already noticed, and another of Vert, three scythes argent; for crest, "the fishe odimoliont haryaut sable," which is explained to be a little fish that cleaveth to a ship, and called by the Latines *Remora*.

Next we have a specimen of blazon by the Planets and

Precious Stones in connection, and queerly enough it is conceived:—

The fiele is barrye of viij. peeces Luna and Mars, on a canton Jouis the mighty planet Sol; his creaste is Ibis head Saturne couped, erassing a serpent of the Moone, sette on a wrethe *Topaze* and *Saphire*, manteled *Diamond*, doubled *Pearle*. Ibis is a foule of Egipt, and as Aristotle saith is in that country white, and at Pelusum onely blacke. It is an high bird, having stiffe legges and a long bill. They bee carried out of Libia into Egipt with a sotherne winde, and do much good there to the country in killing and eating of serpents. *Semetipsam purgat rostro in anum aquam fundens*. This bird is like unto that whiche is called *Ciconia*.

Such are the comments in natural history with which Bossewell, after the model of his prototype Legh, is wont to edify his readers, and (according to his friend Roscarrocke) provoke the envy of Pliny in Elysium,—only they generally run to much greater extent; as in the next example, where the crest is a Kingfisher.

But he is now preparing for the great effort of his book, which is to set forth in their best array, and most pregnant interpretation, the armorial insignia of his patron Lord Burghley; by way of preface to which he confidently asserts that no signe or token armorial is devised by the officers of arms, but such as “is congruent and agreable to the vertues and qualities wherewith the bearer is pryncypally endowed, and with which token he also delighteth; and so he ought to take delight therein, as to defende the same (even to the death) from all challenge¹ or vituperie; which rule of all the degrees of nobilitie ought never to be forgotten.” Such being the rules, it follows of course that they are especially exemplified in the arms of the Lord Treasurer:—

The atchevement conteyning the sundry coates as they are marshalled and borne by the right honorable Lorde, Sir William Cecill, Baron of Burghley, and knyght of the most honorable ordre of the Garter, is thus to bee blased—

1. He beareth barruley of x. argent and azure, sixe escocheons sable 3. 2. 1. charged with as manye lyons rampant of the first, langued gules, borne by the name of Cecill.

¹ Challeng *in orig.*



SIR WILLIAM CECILL, LORD BURGHLEY, K.G.

2. The field is parted per pale gules and azure, a lion rampant de argent, sustayning a tree vert, borne by the name of Winstone.

3. Beareth Sable, a plate betwene three towers tryple-towred with portes displayed de argent, borne by the name of Cairleon.

4. His field is Argent, on a bend betweene two cotizes gules, three sinquefoils de or, borne by the name of Eckinton.

5. Beareth, a chevron betweene three rockes de ermines, and is borne by the name of Walcot.

The sixt as the first; the which, and the second, are differenced upon them bothe with a cressant, which signifieth that he is of a second brother to bothe those houses from whence in bloud hee is lineally descended.¹

The sincerity and temperance of this noble Baron, as there they be by his propre ensigne openly signified, so his great wisdom and vertue in preferring justice and the publike weale of his countrey before anye private affection or singular appetites, are also thereby certainly declared, the orient Pearle being so often and preciously treasured in the field and contents of his coate armour.

And so also of his Crest, a garb or wheatsheaf between two lions, the one azure, the other argent—

The garbe is of the Sonne [*i. e.* Or,] royally supported with two lyons, leaste the malignitie and cruell attemptates of the develishe rablement and wicked sowdanes² myght devour and consume the graine of such an orient sheaff; and so altogether is with the said noble beastes (in forme first displayed) ryght honorably defended and valiantly garded, whereby is uttered how innocents are by this chivaller courteous, his travell and diligence, as well in comon causes as private, defended and assisted, and their causes also daylie moste studiously discussed. *Pater est Orphanorum et judex Viduarum.*

Burghley, it will be recollected, was not only Lord Treasurer, but also Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

Thus for brevity I cease anye further to protracte the discription of the foresayde ensignes, desiringe Almighty God to bee unto the bearer thereof a shielde and buckler, a sure castell and strong tower, for his defence against the assaults of all his enemies, that in long life, health,

¹ These Crescents were omitted by Bossewell's engraver.

² *Sic orig.* perhaps alluding to foreign princes, or sovereigns, on the one hand, and to domestic traitors on the other.

felicitie, and honour, and also with ONE HART, ONE WAYE ¹ to God, his prince, and her lawes, hee may continue his estate, and vertuously maintain the tokens and prises of nobleness, as by me the collector hereof (rude and voide of all eloquence) are as before simply discred and homely uttered; yet such as they bee I eftsoones commend them, and those that here ensue, to his good Lordship as a chosen patron, to whom I may safely yelde and commit these sundrye collectyons of signes armoryal, besechyng him the same in as good part to receyve, as I here againe do humbly offer them under the protection and favour of his name. *Sapiens in populo hæreditabit honorem, et nomen illius erit vivens in eternum. Ecclesiastes 37.*

The next engraving exhibits a shield Party per fess sable and ermine, in chief a crescent between two letters of S argent; Crest, a stork's head erased argent pelaté, beaked gold, between two wings sable.

And from the same mint is evidently derived (Fo. 110b) Vert, the wings of an eagle argent; and for Crest, a horse's head erased argent, pelleté, between two wings sable.

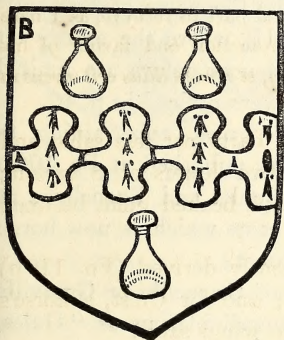
In Fo. 109b is a grand cut of the arms of the city of Exeter, which seems to point to some connection with the West, followed as it is by the shield of Sir Peter Carew in Fo. 112, and by that of Holland of Devonshire in Fo. 112b. The former was the celebrated Sir Peter Carew, of Mohun's Ottery, whose Life by John Hoker, alias Vowell, was edited in 1857 by John Maclean, esq. F.S.A. Possibly these were introduced to Bossewell by his Cornish friend Roscarrocke.

But we suppose we must refer to mere fancy the design at Fo. 112 of Azure and gules, parted with a chevron between three candlesticks argent. The crest an alce (which is described as a deer of Germany), leaning to an oak-tree proper; and for supporters a beaver and a harpy.

In Fo. 113 are displayed the coats of Wentworth and Fitzherbert, followed by Grafton, Hache, Dillon, Strangways, Capell,

¹ His apothegm, or word, COR UNUM, VIA UNA, which is still the motto of the Exeter branch of the Cecil family. "I hope, though we may be farr dystant in myles, yet we shall concurr IN ONE HARTE AND IN ONE WAYE, as yow repetyd *th' embleme of hym that is gone.*" Letter of Sir Robert Cecil to his elder brother Lord Burghley, then Lord President of the North, relative to the approaching accession of King James the First, March 19, 1602-3; in Correspondence of James VI. of Scotland with Sir Robert Cecil (Camden Society, 1861), p. li.

and Perpoynte of Holme, which all deal with the lion. Then Leedes, Gilbert "at Hall yate of Shireburne in Elmet," Okeham, Sacheverell, and Sir William Kingsmill, knight. Afterwards some that are either fanciful or continental. In Fo. 117, with a chevron, Folfarde, Stoket, Mordante, Clopton, Judge, Cotton, Apton, Baskerville, Chamberleyne, Pudsey, and Vurgy.



The field is Azure, a fesse nebulé de ermine, betweene three phials d'argent. This vessell, Isidore sayeth, is called a Phiale because it is made of glasse,¹ and it is a little vessell with a broad bottomme and a small necke. In suche a vessell wyne is especialye knowne by the colour, and all sweet waters are therein put to be preserved. Such tokens may be given to servitours of kynges and prynces, whiche beginne and take assaye of all drinkes before their soveraigne. Let all those

persons remember the trust put in them, as in no part they swarve from their duetie, but to be without corruption, and voide of all uncleanness, as they may deserve to beare the noble ensignes aforesaide. (Fo. 117 b.)

In Fo. 131 Bossewell presents another coat of phials, Or, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three phials argent; which he admits to be his own device, and as he thinks not borne of any; nor can we find in Glover's Ordinary that any family has borne phials; but as it is a vessel the form of which has materially changed in modern times, we have thought it worth while to copy one of Bossewell's cuts, together with the quaint passage above given.

We shall proceed without noticing every coat, as many are evidently of Bossewell's own device. He names at Fo. 119 the coat-armour of master John Bye:—

He beareth quarterly d'or and azure, 3 flours de luce on a bend of the first and second.

According to his woodcut he should have said, "on a bend of

¹ *Phiala*, from the Greek *φιάλη*, was in the days of classic Latin used for "a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer." Latin-English Dictionary, by William Smith, LL.D. 1855: on the authority of Juvenal, Martial, and Pliny.

the second three fleurs de lis of the first:" but then the azure bend rests on the azure quarters. We find the like coat thus blazoned for Sir Thomas Garshall of Warwickshire: Quarterly argent and sable, on a bend gules three fleurs de lis of the first. (Roll of Edward II.)

At Fo. 120 occurs Gules, a chevron between three crosses patée argent: "this coate hath bene borne by the name of Barkley," which agrees with the roll temp. Edw. II., where the crosses on the coat of Sir Johan de Berkeley of Gloucestershire are limited to three. The differences of Berkeley were noticed in p. 42.

At Fo. 121 is Ermine, iij humettes gules, appertaining to Daubridgecourt of Stratfield Say (before published at Fo. 106 b of Legh's *Accedens*); at Fo. 122 are Poulet and Burneby; at Fo. 122 b, a coat of Baker, being the same which is now borne by Baker, of Loventor, co. Devon, Baronet.

At p 124 b is introduced the coat of Greneville or Granville (afterwards Earl of Bath), which Bossewell blazons as "Gules, three sufflues d'or," explaining a sufflue to be an instrument which "serveth to convey the wind from the bellows to all the pipes of the organes:" but which is a charge that has subsequently been very variously interpreted,¹ nor does its original meaning appear yet to be definitely settled.

Bossewell blazons by name the arms of Pigot, Porter, Beche, Morby, Harvy, Astorell, Barley, Gilbarde, Champernon, Willington, Curteyn, Fortescue, Sir William Marshall, Bonavile, Kendal, Antingham, Malley, Carthorpe, Babthorpe, and Denys; at Fo. 129 b. "the ensigne of master William Fleetewood, Esquier, Recorder of y^e noble citie of London;" afterwards, Brereton, Marton, Gairgrave, Wynter, Akelonde, and Earle; with one more, which we extract:—

Furbisher. His field is Ermine, on a fesse engrailed betweene three griffon's heds erased sable a greyhound coursant de argent, with coler gules and lyne de or. These pertained to master Frauncis

¹ See Parker's *Glossary of Heraldry*, under *Rest*, or *Spear-rest*, and Planché's *Pursuivant of Arms*, p. 131, et seq. In the *Excerpta Historica*, 1831, p. 319, they are termed *clarions*; in Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, 1843, p. 496, "*sufflues* or organ rests," and so in his *General Armory*.



Furbisher,¹ of Doncaster, in the county of York, a right worshipful Esquyer, and just Justicer: also when hee lived, hee was one of the Queenes Majesties honorable counsell established in the Northe partes: a manne which loved righteousness and trueth, as the fame of the countrey doth worthely reporte of him, to these our present daies. (Fo. 131 b.)

At Fo. 127 we meet with this advice, on the occurrence of Roses:

Whan ye see any floure borne in coate armoure, ye may indifferently, and without breache of anye rule, blaze the same by the propre coloure that hee is of; as the Rose, to call it a whyte Rose, whan ye wolde terme it d'argent: and a redde Rose, when ye see it of gules, &c. The barbes of thys floure have no usual woordes in blazon, for that they abide alwaies of theire proper coloure, which is greene: and environ the leaves of the floure, as it were garding them from falling.

Amidst the pervading pedantry of the book, it is agreeable, by way of change, to come across instructions so rational as these; which we venture to regard as more in correspondence with the simple and homogeneous blazon of still earlier days than with the minute technicalities of our own, which the irreverent are sometimes bold enough to stigmatise as "the jargon of heraldry."

Bossewell's second book concludes with "A rule or table declaring how coats of armes may be augmented, multiplied, divided, and parted." Starting from "Sable, a mollet de argent, by the name of Penhurste," he forms eighteen coats of mullets, followed by six of crosses.

THE THIRD BOKE, *entituled of Cotes and Crestes*, is more incoherent and miscellaneous than its antecedents, consisting in some measure of devices and emblems, as well as coats and crests. The author has not proceeded far when he indulges in a violent

¹ He was Recorder of Doncaster, and his interment is recorded in the parish register, 4 June, 1563. Sir Martin Frobisher the great navigator was of the same family, and according to one account was a son of Barnard the younger brother of Francis. Barnard was buried at Normanton near Wakefield, on 1 Sept. 1542, when Sir Martin must have been quite an infant. See Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. i. p. 32; and in the next page a pedigree of the descendants of the recorder of Doncaster.

political passage, but it is on the side of his Queen, imprecating a merciless vengeance on the Northern Earls and their adherents. He is treating of—

The Sworde, a regall weapon, wherewith Kynges doe justice, man-
teyne peace, and subdue vice. And it is proprely called in Latyn
Gladius, quia gulam dividit, id est, cervicem secat. And because it
cutteth the heade from the shulders, for that purpose (saythe Isidore)
it was first made, *Nam cetera membra a securibus magis ceduntur, collum
gladio tantum.* God graunte that it maye bee more severely used
agaynst all rude rebels, and tyrannical traitors: that we may crie to
hym with our most noble Gedeon of Englande, agaynste those Madian-
ites, (Judges, 7.) *The sworde of the Lorde, and of Gedeon!* Then
shall the rablement of those ragged and ruffyan runnygates flee, and
be delyvered with their two cursed capteynes Oreb and Zeb, [the
author explains in a sidenote that he means *Persey and Nevell, &c.*]
into the handes of a daughter of Israel, who shall choppe of theire
heades on the North parte of the water Thamys, to her great renome,
and to the honor and glorye of the Most Hyghest. (Fo. 2.)

This blood-thirsty page could only have been written whilst
the country was in its greatest alarm from the rebellion in the
North, that is to say, in the year 1569: and master Tottell the
publisher would have shown better taste if he had materially
altered, or suppressed, it, in the year 1572. Yet it is all re-
printed in 1597, except the sidenote. In praise of the Axe the
author had before penned a like-spirited, though shorter, passage:

This weapon is called *Securis bellica*, and the bearer *Securiger*, which
hath bene and is an office of hyghe credit, especial about Princes and
martiall affaires. It doth demonstrate auctoritie, to committe per-
sons offending the lawes to the execution of death, for the suertie of
the Prince, and quietnes of the common weale. (Fo. 129.)

In Fo. 5 we hear something further about the North country,
in comment upon the arms of Morton:—

I beynge on a tyme in the South parte of Yorkshire, at an olde
decayde towne called Bawtrye, within thre myle of the Queenes Majes-
ties honor of Tyckehyll, and walkyng nyghe the church there, I espyed
on the out syde therof the forme of an escocheon, and for that I was
not able to see what token was borne therein, having acquayntaunce in
the towne, I called for the keys of the church, whiche was delyvered to

one Charles Morton, Esquyer, dwelling therby: who goyng with me into the churche (after a fewe prayers sayde), I sought for the saide escocheon, whiche I founde, and therein displayed, Quarterly gules and ermine, two goates heades rassed argent, on the firste and last quarter, beyng in very dede (as manifestly appeared) the cote armour of the sayd Esquier's auncetors; whereof presently I toke a note; which taken, he asked me whether the same were not two cotes quartered, meaning the quarters Ermyne to be a coate-armoure of itselfe. I aunswered him (with advertisement to have the Kyng at armes of that Province advise therein), that my opinion was, that it was but one cote onely, notwithstanding the sayde quartering therof. And so I thincke of thys abovesaide [another shield placed by the side of Morton's], where ye maye see Quarterly ermynes and gules, two lyons rampante argent on the seconde and thirde, devised all contrarye to the sayd Morton hys cote. And even as I thought first of th'one, so do I yet of the other, *videlicet* both of them to bee but single cotes.

The coat of the lions does not appear to have been a real one; but in a grant subsequently made, in the year 1639, to the name of Hulbert, two lions were similarly placed on a quartered shield (see Papworth's *Ordinary of British Armorial*s, p. 149).

The third part of Boswell's book is, as we have said, a mixture, not merely of coats and crests, but of emblems also, in imitation of the works of Alciati, Paradin, and Gabriell Symeon. Folios 8, 9, 10, contain "*Devises heroiques of the twelve labours perfourmed by Hercules*," but they, like the rest, are partly shields and crests. Our fancy has been more struck by the device in Fo. 7 b, as representing the portraiture of a swan with bold heraldic art:—

The Swanne is of all birdes most whitest, of a shyrlé voyce, and singeth most swetely towardes y^e time of hys death, as it were to bewaile hys departure and buriall. *Ouid.*

Dulcia defleta modulatur carmina lingua

Cantator Cygnus funeris ipse sui.

The Swanne doth tune, with mourning breath,
Most pleasaunt metres, before hys death.

He is a gentle and quyet birde. Hys mortall enemy is th'Egle, *cui tamen fortissimè resistit*: and therefore hee deserveth such juste rewardes, wherewith hys heade is here adorned, agreable also unto hys nature. They are consecrate to



Apollo, *ob presagium finis*, because he devineth, or conjectureth, whan hee shall dye.

We are reminded of the introduction of this legend on the sepulchral tablet¹ of the statesman Sir Robert Naunton, more harmoniously, and not ungracefully combined with the Hart “panting for the water-brooks” of the Psalmist:

Like Hart athirst for Thee my soule doth long.

Vt Cervus sitiens Te, Te expetivi.

Like dyeng Swanne with Thee I end my songe.

Vt Cygnus moriens Te, Te invocavi.

In the rest of Bossewell's pages there is little, if anything, personal or real; and we shall only make one more brief extract, rather historical than heraldic, from the explanation of a coat in which our author has introduced two organ-pipes in saltire.

—— But what saie I, Musicke? one of the seven Liberall Sciences? It is almost banished this Realme. If it were not the Queenes Maiestie did favour that excellent Science, singinge men and choristers might goe a begging, together with their Maister the player on the Organes. (Fo. 14.)

From this passage it might be presumed that master Bossewell, though he did not sympathise with the Northern Earls, had some predilection for the ancient ritual.

On the whole, we cannot award to Bossewell any great degree of merit in tracing the antiquities of English heraldry, or in developing any true or perfect system of the art. He was too compliant a disciple of Gerard Legh in the accessories which were engrafted upon armory, particularly those marvels of a legendary and fabulous natural history, and the conceits of allegory and symbolism. He did not however go the length of his master in his cabalistic fancies, and he entirely deserted him in his favourite number Nine. He more confidently made public such information as he possessed, without fear of infringing the prerogatives of the professional heralds; but he ever and anon deprecated their wrath, and acknowledged their judicial authority, though he allowed his friend Roscarrocke to represent them as inspired with sentiments of unmitigated jealousy, in terms

¹ Of which there are impressions, worked off from the original plate, (formerly at Letheringham in Suffolk,) in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 516.

indeed so exaggerated that we perhaps ought to regard them as written altogether in jest. Bossewell was really an intruder very little to be dreaded in the more serious business of the heralds, whilst his book with its engravings must have contributed to advance the popularity of armorial studies among the gentry and nobility, and thus must have promoted in some degree the interests of its professors. Like all imitators, however, he did not attain to the celebrity of his prototype; whilst Gerard Legh continued long after to be quoted, even by professional heralds, as the principal authority on English blazon. Such is the reward which deservedly attaches to those who are foremost in opening a new path of knowledge. Of Bossewell's work we hear of only two editions, whilst of Legh's there were many.

Moule, to his notice of Bossewell's book (in the *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 21,) adds, "Of the life of the author no account can be obtained." We think, however, that some notion may be gathered of his quality and station in society. He styles himself "John Bossewell, gentleman," and has prefixed to his work his coat of arms. (See p. 89.)

This is the same coat, Argent, five fusils in fess gules, in chief three mullets pierced sable, not distinguished by any difference, which occurs twice in Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1666,—at p. 276 of the Surtees Society's edition, for Bosvile of Warmsworth, differenced by a crescent; and at p. 297 for Bosseville of Braywell, differenced by a mullet.

The initial letter of Bossewell's first page (of which a fac-simile is annexed) there can be no question is also his personal device. It comprises the pierced mullets from his arms, and, besides a great letter for Bossewell, contains the letter I, which may be regarded as the initial of his Christian name, and also the letters N and P, for which the only



interpretation that we can suggest is *Notarius Publicus*. It appears by no means improbable that John Bossewell was a London scrivener who had acquired a taste for armory, and pos-

sibly combined the art of a herald-painter with his own profession. A contemporary herald, of no less eminence than Sir William Segar, who rose to the head of the College of Arms, was originally a scrivener. We know, from the parish registers of Saint Dunstan's in the West,¹ that it was very usual for scriveners to bear the designation of Gentleman. Moreover, we think the flourishing about Bossewell's shield is perfectly characteristic of the scriptorial art.

That he was of Northern origin is also evident. We have seen a specimen of his strong political feelings as regarded the Northern rebellion, and we have quoted his passages which relate to York and to Bawtry. Again, at Fo. 88 he notices the cover of the font in York Cathedral, and at Fo. 24 displays the arms of the City of York. At Fo. 30b. he mentions Tickhill:—

Ermyne, on a chiefe indented gules three crownes imperiall d'or. Here I neded not to have spoken of the metal of the crownes, for all suche are of gold. The note of thys cote armour I toke in the parishe church of Tykehill, in Yorkshire.

Glover in his Ordinary assigns this coat to Leeche, but neither the coat nor name are mentioned by Hunter in his account of the church of Tickhill.

We are inclined to conclude that Bossewell came from Yorkshire. Very possibly he was in his early days clerk to the very master Frobisher of Doncaster, the "just justicer" whose praises he has recorded so liberally. On his way to London he had taken other notes at Nottingham (Fo. 30 b); in Leicestershire, at Lutterworth (Fo. 79b), as well as at Lileburn (before noticed). He had also visited Chamberhouse, near Newbury, in Berkshire (Fo. 42b), and Mitcham in Surrey (Fo. 124 b).

On turning (after we had written the preceding pages,) to Mr. Hunter's South Yorkshire, we find some of our remarks anticipated, and our general view of this book remarkably confirmed, in the following passage:—

Bossewell speaks of himself as a Northern man (fo. 75a), and the arms he bore shew that he was of that branch of the great Yorkshire

¹ In that register occurs (Collect. Top. et Gen. v. 220): 1586. Jan. 29. Frances dau. of Henry Boswell, gent. (bapt.)

family of Bosvile which was seated at Doncaster and the parts around, Warmsworth, Coningsborough, and Braithwell. Much will be found respecting this family in the succeeding pages of this work; but I lament that no evidence has hitherto presented itself to shew the precise point in the genealogy at which this author is to be placed. He frequently speaks of Northern affairs, places and persons; and might have done more, had he not fallen into the error of mingling history, antiquities, and biography, with what belongs to the province of the naturalist. In this he was followed by Gwillim and other writers upon gentilitial insignia, a beautiful department of our national antiquities, which has never yet been investigated with the attention it deserves. *History of the Deanery of Doncaster*, by Joseph Hunter, vol. i. p. 32.

We are kindly enabled to add a postscript of the historian, being a MS. note made in his own copy of his great work, which was transferred at the sale of his library to that of the Rev. J. E. Jackson, of Leigh Delamere:

I suspect that John Boswell the writer is the person named in the following Inq.:—Thomas Bosvile late of Stainton gent. died 5 Ed. 6 seized of 60 acres in Doncaster and land in Wheatley and Carhouse. *John his son and heir.*

Possibly, now that our testamentary records are laid open to the researches of historical and biographical inquirers, some further information in this case may shortly occur, either at Doctors' Commons or at York.

In the next article of this series we shall compare the two works of Legh and Bossewell. The latter followed so directly in Legh's wake, that we find his additional comments will elucidate much that it was Legh's humour to leave shrouded in mystery. This we shall point out; and shall take the same opportunity to supply the family names to which the real coats inserted in Legh's work actually belonged. It is an interesting circumstance that Legh, as well as Bossewell, made it a feature of his work to introduce the armorial quarterings of Sir William Cecill, afterwards the great Lord Burghley, and that that illustrious man assisted both these authors with his contributions. These are points of curiosity in the works of Legh and Bossewell which we anticipate will induce our readers gladly to partake in their investigation.

LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILIES, TEMP. CHARLES II.

[From the Note Book of Sir Joseph Williamson, in the State Paper Office.]

THOSE who are unacquainted with the hand of Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State to King Charles the Second, can have but little idea of the difficulty experienced in deciphering his almost illegible jottings. Obtaining a considerable amount of information both upon home and foreign matters, he was in the habit of recording his memoranda in numerous note books,—such as reminiscences of his daily business,—subjects of reference or inquiry,—hints perhaps from spies,—rough sketches of pedigrees, and miscellanea which he deemed might be of service, sometimes digested alphabetically or under their proper heads, or not unfrequently jostled together without any attempt at system or arrangement.

Amongst some other collections of an equally miscellaneous character has come down to us, conserved among the public records in the hand of this minister, a short series of genealogical notes of the *Gentry of Lincolnshire*, which from the endorsement he appears to have obtained from “old Mr. Hobbes,” the date on the back being 1667.

Besides the genealogical statements (which have for the most part been verified and enlarged, in the notes, from other sources of information,) these memoranda are remarkable from their allusions in many instances to the origin of the families, or their migrations from other counties, together with some personal characteristics, and more particularly the value of their estates.

As there is no arrangement in the original MS. the items have been thrown into alphabet, for readiness of reference; and it has been thought advisable, on account of the illegibility and loose manner in which the writer has rendered some half-dozen short pedigrees, to omit them altogether, leaving one alone as exhibiting a fair sample of the remainder.

C. H.

THE EDITOR has to thank his kind friends, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart. F.S.A. of Lea, William Hopkinson, esq. F.S.A. of Stamford, and Geo. E. Adams, esq. Rousedragon, for their contributions to the notes.

E. LINCOLNE: calle themselves Fiennes alias Clinton, tho' really they are Barons Clinton, of y^e eldest in England. He was of Adm^{al} of England, in beginning of Qu. Eliz., made E. Lincoln. At Tattershall

Castle on Lindsey coast; at Sempringham in Kesteven; y^e first was y^e L. Cromwell's in H. 6, and in likelihood purchased by Clinton; y^e last a monastery, and dissolved. About 3,000*l.* per ann. or better.

E. LINDSEY: estate 5000*l.* at Grimsthorp, from y^e heire generall of y^e house of Willoughby of Eresby; of which family is Willoughby of Parham, who was y^e heire masle of Eresby family and created by Qn. Eliz. but had his present estate by a match with Heneage's daughter.

Grimsthorpe was given in franke marriage to W. L^d. Willoughby of Eresby, father to y^e Dutchesse of Suffolke, in marriage with Selina, a Spanish lady¹ that came from Spaine with Qn. Catherine. These Willoughbyes had their great estate by y^e match of y^e heire of Penson, one of those great men seated in England by y^e Conqueror, L^d. of Eresby. Eudo was y^e other, and was Lord of Tattershall. They matched into the Welles too, and by them were L^d. of Belleau; and it is noted that all these Willoughbyes' estate descended by marriage ever since the Conquest, and never any purchased. E. Lindsey hath Havering in Essex and Waltham Forest as L. Chamberlain, with y^e staffe, for y^e house of Oxon.² He hath a house at Eresby, where his son y^e L^d. Willoughby dwells, on Lindsey coast.³

One at Belleau, which was of late from them purchased by Sir H. Vane, and regranted to y^e E. by y^e King.

E. RUTLAND: they have Belvoir Castle, &c., and dwell there: at least 8,000*l.* per ann. A harmless soft man the present Earl.⁴ L. Rosse is divorced, or else y^e succession would goe neare to fall.⁵

¹ Mary Salines, according to Dugdale, but Saluces or Saluzzo, according to a pedigree (Appendix S.) in Lady Georgina Bertie's *Five Generations of a Loyal House*, 4to, 1845, p. 479. There still, however, appears to be some doubt whether Salinas was not the real name.—(Ibid. p. 481.)

² After the death of Henry Earl of Oxford, in 1625, Robert Lord Willoughby claimed that Earldom and its attendant baronies, together with the office of Chamberlain of England. The last was assigned to him, and descended to his heirs. The baronies were declared to be in abeyance. The Earldom of Oxford went to the heir male, Robert Vere; but Lord Willoughby was created Earl of Lindsey in 1626.

³ Eresby, which stood near Spilsby, was destroyed by fire in 1769, and the site is now occupied by a farm-house. Uffington, the present seat of the Earl of Lindsey, was purchased of George second Duke of Buckingham in 1674 by the Hon. Charles Bertie, fifth son of Montagu second Earl of Lindsey.

⁴ Sir John Manners, who succeeded his cousin George as eighth Earl of Rutland in 1641. He died in 1679.

⁵ John, afterwards ninth Earl of Rutland, was divorced from his first wife, Lady Anne Pierpoint, daughter of Henry Marquess of Dorchester, by the Ecclesiastical Court 1666, and by Act of Parliament 1668. His second wife, Lady Anne, widow of Sir Seymour Shirley, Bart., and daughter of Robert Earl of Ailesbury, died in

L. BELLASIZE, at Worleby in Lindsey, neare Barton-upon-Humber; about 800*l.* per ann.; bought it of Sir Gerv. Elways,—anciently y^e seat of y^e Manbyes, a good seat. The rest of his estate is in Yorkshire, about 1,500*l.* per ann., purchased with the sale of his wives estate¹ in Hartfordshire. Sr. H. Bellasize² had 8,000*l.* by this last and y^e hopes of a succession of Armin, Sr. Michael having no children.

L. CASTLETON, of y^e name of Sanderson, of this county, tho' not very ancient; at Revesby now, but poore house: hath a good estate in Yorkshire, neare 4,000*l.* in all; in Lincolnshire, neare 3,000*l.* per ann. Not borne to much more than 500*l.*—excepted ag^t as wanting nobility to be a Baronett; got his estate by buying and selling to 3,000*l.*, and made Lord Castleton.³ At Sanbec in Yorkshire, neare Doncaster, a noble seat.

L. STANHOP hath Nokton in Kesteven, on y^e side of y^e Heath; bought it of Townloe in Lancashire, anciently possessed of it, paid 12,000*l.* for it. They are of Northamptonshire, at Haringworth [Harington]: not like to have issue,⁴ and the lady hath wrought him settle y^e estate on her, and likely on Newbourn afterwards.

childbed, 1672. He married his third wife, the Hon. Catherine Noel, in 1673, and having been created Duke of Rutland in 1703, was by her the ancestor of all the subsequent Dukes.

¹ John Belasyse, second son of Thomas first Viscount Fauconberg, of Yarm, co. York, was created Baron Belasyse of Worlabby, co. Lincoln, in 1645. The first of his three wives was Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Boteler, of Woodhall, co. Hertford.

² Sir Henry Belasyse, K.B., son and heir apparent of John Lord Belasyse of Worlabby, died s. p., leaving his widow Susan the coheirress (with her sister Anne Lady Crewe of Stene and Countess of Torrington) of the family of Armyne of Osgotby, co. Lincoln. She was consequently created Baroness Belasyse of Osgotby, for life, 26 March, 26 Chas. II. and died 6 March, 1712-13, having remarried Mr. Fortrey of Checquers; but her only son, Henry Lord Belasyse of Worlabby, having succeeded his grandfather in 1689, died before his mother. See the pedigree of Armyne in Blore's Rutlandshire, p. 176.

³ Robert Saunderson, the purchaser of Sandbeck, resided at Fillingham in the parish of Saxby, co. Linc. where he died in 1582. The rise of his son Nicholas is detailed in Hunter's South Yorkshire, i. 273. He was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 34 Eliz. and 11 James I. was knighted in 1603, created a Baronet in 1612, a Viscount of Ireland 1627, and died at Lincoln in 1640. There were six Viscounts; the last of whom, James, was created an English Baron in 1714, Viscount in 1716, and Earl of Castleton in 1720; but all his dignities expired with him in 1723. See the pedigree *ibid.* p. 274, and the corrections thereto in vol. ii. p. 490.

⁴ This was Charles second Lord Stanhope of Harington, whose father, John, was raised to that dignity in 1605. The son married Dorothy, sister to the Earl of Newburgh in Scotland, and died in 1677, when his peerage became extinct.

L. WIDRINGTON: in Lincolnshire, about 1,800*l.* per ann., at Blankney in Kesteven, between y^e Heath and y^e Fenne.¹

WILLOUGHBY of Parham, seated at Knath,² neare Gainsborough, in Lindsey coast; hath parted with all, to W. Willoughby his brother, under value, who hath gott an estate of nere 3,000*l.*³

ANDERSON, Sir John, Bar^{tt.}, descended by a yonger son from y^e Judge, neare 2,000*l.*, at Broughton, neare Gainsborough.⁴

———, Stephen, of y^e elder son, transplanted himselfe to Bedfordshire. The judge settled his family here and in Bedfordshire. That in Hertfordshire is of another family.

¹ William, second Lord Widdrington, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Peregrine Bertie, of Evedon, co. Linc., younger son of Robert Earl of Lindsey. He was grandfather of William the fourth and last Lord, who died in 1743.

² Knaith was originally the property of the Darcy family. The present chapel is believed to have been the church of the priory of Heynings, which was granted at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Heneage. By an heiress of Heneage, Knaith came to the Willoughbys, and from them to the Berties: it was sold together with Gate Burton by the Earl of Abingdon in the last century.

³ Francis fifth Lord Willoughby of Parham (who succeeded his infant brother Henry in that title shortly after 1617) married Hon. Elizabeth Cecil, second daughter and coheir of Edward Viscount Wimbledon. His will is dated 17 July, 1666 (though not proved till 11 May, 1678, at the Prerogative Office), in which former year he was drowned off Barbadoes, leaving no male issue. He was succeeded by his brother, the William Willoughby above alluded to in the text, who was Governor of the Caribbee Islands, and died at Barbadoes 10 April, 1673. He had seven sons, and five daughters, of whom Henry, William, James, Elizabeth, and Mary, all died young before him. Frances, first daughter, married firstly, Sir John Harpur of Swarkeston, co. Derby, Kt. (marriage licence at Fac. Office, 3 June, 1661); secondly, Charles Henry Kirkhoven, Baron Wotton in England, and Earl of Bellomont in Ireland; and thirdly, Henry Heveningham, Esq.; she died 25 May, 1714, in her seventy-second year, and is buried at Swarkeston. Anne, third daughter, married Sir John Harpur, Bart. of Calke, co. Derby, and is ancestress of the present Baronets. Catherine, fifth daughter, married Charles Cockayne, third Viscount Cullen in Ireland, and was ancestress of the succeeding Viscounts. George, first son, succeeded as seventh Lord, and died 1674 (being father of John, eighth Lord, who died 1678, æt. 14, and of Elizabeth, who married Hon. James Bertie, by whom she is ancestress of the present Earl of Abingdon, the heir-general of this line). Carey, fifth son, died unmarried, his will being proved 19 Dec. 1676, at the Prerogative Office. John, sixth son, succeeded in 1678 as ninth Lord, and died September in the same year, s.p. Charles, seventh and youngest son, succeeded as tenth Lord, and died 9 Dec. 1679, also s.p. leaving all his estates to his niece Elizabeth, above-named.

⁴ Sir John Anderson lived at Broughton, which is near Brigg, but also possessed Lea near Gainsborough, which manor was given to his grandfather William by the Judge. The deed of gift is among the title-deeds of the present Sir Charles Anderson, Bart.

ARMYN, at Osgoodby, an ancient family, 4,000*l.* per ann.¹

AYSCOGHE, Sir Edward, at Kelsy and Stallingborow, 1,400*l.*, a very ancient family in the county, marr^d. d. to Sir Jo. Bowles of Scampton.²

BARKHAM, Sir Edward, Br^{tt}., in Lindsey coast, at Wainfleet.³ The grandfather was Sir Edw^d. Barkham, called y^e Pedlar; sold hobby horses, &c., at London; 1,600*l.*; a drinker.

BOWLES [or BOLLE], of Scamptone, beyond Lincolne; there and in Yorkshire, 3,000*l.* per ann. A city family. 1, a citizen; 2, Sir Jo.; 3, Sir Ro.; 4, Sir Rob^t. [John] who is now; he married y^e d. of Pinsent of Powlocotay [*read* the Protonotary].⁴

BROWNE, Sir Jo., Knt., in Holland, his father a countryman, 300*l.*

BROWNLOE, Sir John, at Belton, neare Grantham; at Rinxton, near Bourne; Snarford, near Lincoln; 8,000*l.* per ann.; rich, ab^t. 20,000*l.* in purse; beares 10 horses in y^e militia. (In the pedigree attached he is entered as Jo. Brownloe, a pronotary.)

———, Sr. Will. at Humby, neare Grantham, 1,600*l.*⁵

BUCKE, Sir Jo. (Bar^{tt}.) at Hanby grange, in Kesteven, 500*l.* in this county and 1,500*l.* in Yorkshire.⁶

CARRE, of Sleaford originally, and at Aswerby,⁷ about 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* per ann., raised from a kind of an auditor at the dissolution of the monasteries, and on that fall made advantage; and by consequence

¹ See the note before, on Belasyse, p. 118.

² Sir Edward Ayscough, of South Kelsey, knighted at Whitehall, June 2, 1660, and who married Isabella, daughter of Sir John Bolles, of Scampton; he died in 1668. His son, of the same name, was knighted in 1671, and died in 1694. There is a pedigree in the Visitation of Lincolnshire, and in Le Neve's Knights, Harl. MS. 5801, fol. 29.

³ Created a Baronet 1661; extinct with his grandson, the third Baronet, 1711.

⁴ Sir George Bolle, Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor 1617, died in 1621, aged 82. His son, Sir John, created a Baronet 1627, died 1648. In the third generation, Sir Robert, M.P. for Lincoln 1661, died 1663. In the fourth, Sir John, (*not* Sir Robert,) married Elizabeth, daughter of John Pynsent, Esq., one of the protonotaries of the Common Pleas, and died in 1685. With his son and successor, Sir John, the baronetcy expired in 1714. See this family commemorated in Illingworth's History of Scampton, 4to, 1810.

⁵ Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, created a Baronet in 1641; died s.p. in 1680. His brother, Sir William Brownlow, of Great Humby, was also advanced to a baronetcy in the same year: whose great-grandson, Sir John Brownlow, M.P. for Lincolnshire, was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Viscount Tyreconnel in 1718, but died s.p. in 1754, and was the last heir male of the family. The present Earl Brownlow is descended from his sister Anne, the wife of Sir Richard Cust, Bart.

⁶ Sir John Buck was created a Baronet in 1660. The title expired with his great-grandson, the fourth Baronet, in 1788.

⁷ The Marquess of Bristol now possesses, by marriage, the bulk of the Carr property. Aswarby was bought by the Baronet family of Whichcote.

most of their estates in Church land, save some part which he gott of y^e Lord Hussey's estate, to whom he was a kind of servant.¹ — Sir Edw^d. — Sir Rob^t. — Sir Rob^t. Knt.

Mr. Rochester Carre madd, and without child, placed at Aswerby.

To him Sir Rob^t. Knt. will inheritt 800*l*. per ann.²

CHRISTOPHER, Sir Rob^t., of Alford in y^e Marsh, was an attorney, 1,500*l*.; his daughter and heire marr^d. to y^e L. Sherrard.³

EARLE, Sir Rich^d. (a Bar^{tt}.) sonne to Anthony, an attorney, from an attorney at Stragglethorpe, near Newark, 1,500*l*.; a retired man.⁴

ELLIS, Sir Tho., of Wyham,⁵ neare Lowth, a late Bar^t., ancient family here; nephew to y^e lawyer and his heire; betwene them make 3,000*l*. Married a fair lady, Sir Jo. Stanhop's daughter of Derbyshire; a drunken sott; y^e lawyer had 1,500*l*. per ann. at Grantham.⁶

FANE, Sir Francis, 2nd brother to E. Westmoreland, at Fullbecke on y^e Heath, about 1,200*l*. here, y^e rest in Yorkeshire; married y^e

¹ This story was probably scandal. The estates of the attainted Lord Hussey were granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Clinton, of whom the same were purchased by Carr.

² Sir Edward Carr was the first Baronet, created in 1611; died 1619. Sir Robert, his son and successor, died 1667; and Sir Robert, his son, termed Knight in the text, was the third Baronet, who died 1682. With the fourth generation the dignity expired, Sir Edward, the last Baronet, dying in 1683, at the age of twenty-one. The memoirs and monuments of this family will be found in Creasy's History of Sleaford, 8vo. 1825: also in Mr. Moore's memoir, noticed in a future page.

³ Sir Robert Christopher was knighted at Whitehall, June 7, 1661. He was one of the secondaries of the Counter. Bennet second Lord Sherard married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Christopher, and had issue (with other children) Bennet the first Earl of Harborough, and Lucinda Duchess of Rutland. See Nichols's History of Leicestershire and the Peerages.

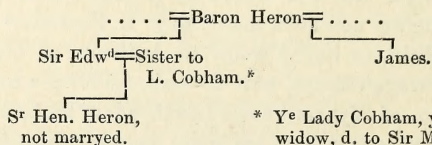
⁴ Richard Earle of Craglethorpe, or Stragglethorpe, co. Lincoln, son and heir of Augustine (*not* Anthony) Earle of the same, was created a Baronet 2 July, 1629. He died about 1667, in which year his will (or administration) is at the Prerogative Office. The title became extinct by the death of his grandson Sir Richard Earle, the fourth Baronet, on 13 August, 1697, æt. 24, unmarried, who left his estates to his cousin (*ex parte maternâ*) William Welby, jun. esq. of Denton, co. Lincoln. A pedigree of Earle is in the Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1634, and in Le Neve's Baronets in the College of Arms.

⁵ Wyham afterwards became the property of the Heneages, and was sold within the last twenty years by the late Thomas Heneage, esq.

⁶ Sir Thomas Ellys had been created a Baronet in 1660. Sir William Ellys, "the lawyer," was Attorney-General, and afterwards a Judge of the Common Pleas; and left a large estate to his nephew, Sir William, the second Baronet. It was the father, Sir Thomas, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, and niece to Philip first Earl of Chesterfield. The family became extinct with Sir Richard the third Baronet (son of Sir William), in 1742.

widow of L. Darcy—much in Yorkshire—a Dep^y. Lieut.; his elder son, Sir Fr. K^t. of y^e Bath, marr^d. y^e daughter of Mr. Jo. Rushworth. Sir Fr. Vane hath divers other children.

HERON, Sir Hen., son to Sir Edw^d.¹ K^t. of the Bath, of Cresey Hall in Holland, lineally descended from Baron Heron of y^e Exchequer, about 600*l*.



HICKMAN, Sir W^m. of Gainsborough,² y^e best of his estate in his dues upon y^e faïres kept there, about 800*l*. per ann., not more; but a late family.

HUSSEY, originally of the county, descended from y^e L. Hussey in Hen. viij. [time], at Honington anciently.³

——, Sr. Edw^d. Caythorpe⁴ —— Donington —— Honington
Each branch hath about 2,500*l*. per ann.

IRBY, Sir Anth., at Boston, about 1,000*l*.; his grandfather was a Counsellor of Lincoln's Inne,—Anthony, who had Sir Anthony, and he this Sir Anthony. His last lady was sister to y^e L. Pagett, and by her he hath severall children.

LISTER, Sr. Martin, originally Leicestershire man,⁵ transplanted to a

¹ Sir Edward Heron, of Langtoft, co. Lincoln, was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. in 1603. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Brooke, alias Cobham, of Sutton, co. Kent, son of George Lord Cobham; and had issue Sir Henry of Cressy (his third son), K.B. at the coronation of Charles II. in 1660; who married Dorothy, second daughter of Sir James Long, of Draycote Cerne, co. Wilts., Bart., and had issue Henry Heron, esq. of Cressy, 1696. (Le Neve's Knights, Harl. MS. 5801, fol. 14.)

² Sir William was son of Sir Willoughby Hickman, who was created a Baronet in 1643. He succeeded 1649, and died 1682. There were in all five Baronets, the title expiring in 1781. The representative of the family is Willoughby Good, esq. The Gainsborough estate was left by Miss Hickman to her mother's relatives the Bacons of Norfolk.

³ Sir Thomas Hussey, of Honington, was created a Baronet in 1611. A second baronetcy was conferred in 1661 on Sir Charles Hussey, of Caythorp, co. Lincoln, whose son, Sir Edward, inherited the earlier baronetcy in 1706. Both expired in the person of Sir Edward Hussey, the fifth Baronet (of Honington), in 1734. Ample pedigrees are given in Blore's History of the County of Rutland, pp. 107–109.

⁴ Caythorpe is now possessed by Mr. Hussey Packe.

⁵ Rather, originally of Yorkshire; but of Thorpe Ernauld, in Leicestershire, in the

seat left him by Sir Martin [*read* Matthew] Lister y^e physician, at Burwell near Louth; 1,500*l.* here and in Leicestershire; sold much; a projecting man.

MASSINGBERD, Sir Henry, Bart., 1,800*l.* in y^e Fore Marsh.¹ His brother (Drayner Masingberd) hath 1,500*l.* in y^e Marsh.

MARKEHAM,² at Sedgbrooke, neare Grantham, about 1600*l.* per ann. The present son is a hopefull yong man; is to marry the d. and h. of Sir Tho. Widdrington. They descend lineally from Judge Markham, in Hen. VI. time, and possess the same estate. Sir Robert is the present chiefe, bred a souldier, being a 2^d brother; marr^d a Hussey, by whom he hath his children. His 1st wife was a Nevill.

The judge settled first at Sedgbrook. He was of Markham, in Nottinghamshire, which is nere Sir T. Williamson's.

MEERS,³ Sir Tho. in Lincoln Close; a good family at Kirton, neare Boston; anciently had a succession by Bushey; 300*l.* in land, well

person of Sir Martin Lister, who died in 1670. He was the nephew of Sir Matthew Lister, M.D., Physician to King Charles I., who died in 1657, aged 92, leaving the estate of Burwell to his great-nephew Michael, son of Sir Martin. See a pedigree of the family in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. ii. p. 376.

¹ Sir Henry Massingberd was created a Baronet by Oliver Cromwell in 1658, and the patent was in the possession of Thomas Massingberd, esq., of Candlesby House. (Burke's Extinct Baronetage.) He obtained the same dignity from Charles II. in 1660, and died in 1680. The title expired with the third Baronet in 1723. The present family (formerly Langton) assumed the name of Massingberd as heirs general. Candlesby no longer belongs to them.

² Sedgbrooke is in the county of Nottingham, not Lincoln. Sir Robert was created a Baronet in 1642, a title which descended to Sir James John Markham, the fourth who held it, and expired with him in 1779. Sir Robert's second wife was Rebecca, daughter of Sir Edward Hussey, of Honington, Bart. His first, according to Burke's Extinct Baronetage, was not a Nevill, but Rebecca, daughter of — Eyre, of Derbyshire. In the History of the Markham Family, by Rev. Frederick Markham, 8vo. 1854, at p. 95, no former wife is assigned to him. Sir Robert Markham the second Baronet, the "hopeful young man" of the text, married Mary third daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Widdrington serjeant at law, of Shirburn Grange, co. Durham, by Frances daughter of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax: see an account of her funeral at Sedgbrooke in 1683 in extracts from her husband's Memorandum Book, (Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. 18,721) in Notes and Queries, II. xi. 263.

³ Sir Thomas Meers was knighted at Whitehall June 11, 1660, and was M.P. for the city of Lincoln from 1651 to 1688. He was father of Sir John Meers, one of the six clerks in Chancery, knighted at Kensington Dec. 26, 1700. The wife of Sir Thomas was Anne, sister and heir of Sir Erasmus de la Fountaine, of Kirby Belers, co. Lincoln: she died 4 Aug. 1678, and was deposited in St. Giles's church, Middlesex, to be carried to Kirby Belers. (Le Neve's Knights, Harl. MS. 5801, fol. 33, where will be found a pedigree of Meers.)

monyed, inheritor to his uncle Mr. Anth. Meers, marryed d. to Sir Erasmus de le Fontaine.

MOUNSON, from an ancient family raised by a staple merchant of the name. His crest, a moone and a sune in it (a rebus)—

Solem jam Lunæ jungito nomen habes.

4000*l.* per ann. at Burton, neare Lincolne.

NEWTON, Sir Jo.¹ son to a chiefe constable at Hatherthorp, 3,000*l.* Severall children; Dep^y Lieut. and Coll. of a Foot Reg^t; an heir to Hixon, an usurer who lived at Mr. T. Newton's, this Sir Jo. father's, and left him great part of his estate. Married Eyre of Nottinghamshire, Sir Gervase's daughter.

OLDFIELD,² Sir Anth. of Spalding (late created Bar^t), his grandfather an attorney; Dep^y Lieut. Not more than 800*l.* per ann.

ROSSITER,³ Sir Edw^d, at Somerby neare Castor, 1000*l.*; marr^d d. to Sir Rich^d Samuel, in Northamptonshire, and in second y^e daughter of E. Clare; severall children.

ROTHWELL, Sir Rich^d (new Bar^t), at Stappleford, 1500*l.*; his father was a chiefe constable.⁴

SCROOPE,⁵ Sir Adrian (of y^e Bath), of Cokerington, neare Lowth, originally of Dorsetshire; son to Sir Gervase Scroope, who sold his estate in Dorsetshire and planted himselfe here. This man y^e 9th child at one birth (*sic!*). He hath 3,000*l.* per an.

¹ The Newtons lived at Culverthorp, in Haydor parish, where are fine monuments. Culverthorp afterwards by marriage, I think, went to the Coningsby's, whose heir was killed in a curious way. A tame monkey is said to have seized the child, and got upon the house-top, and the nurse, dreadfully afraid of the results of her carelessness in leaving the child, pursued the beast, which dropped the child, and it was killed. Culverthorp now belongs to the Houlblons, of Essex. (C. A.)

² Sir Anthony Oldfield was created a Baronet in 1660, and died in 1668. His son and successor, Sir John, died in 1706, when the title became extinct.

³ "Edward Rossiter, Colonel, and General of all the Lincolnshire forces, and Governor of Belvoir Castle: but since a promoter of the nation's happiness:" (*The Mystery of the Good Old Cause*, 1660,) *i.e.* he was one of those in military command who contributed to the Restoration. Sir Edward Rossiter was knighted at Canterbury May 26, 1660. His first wife was Jane daughter of Sir Richard Samwell, of Upton, co. Northampton, Knt., and his second, Lady Arabella Holles, third daughter of John Earl of Clare. See further in Le Neve's *Knights*, Harl. MS. 5801, fol. 26.

⁴ Sir Richard Rothwell, of Ewerby and Stapleford, was created a Baronet in 1661, but died without male issue in 1694.

⁵ Sir Adrian Scrope, K.B. died in 1667. His son, Sir Carr Scrope, was created a Baronet in 1667–8; and, having obtained some celebrity as a poet, died unmarried in 1680. The pedigree of Scrope of Cockerington will be found at p. 354 of Mr. Poulett Scrope's *History of Castle Combe*, 4to, 1852.

THOROLD: there are three families of them, all from an attorney at comon law by about 3 or 4 descents:—

Sir W^m (Bart.), at Maston,¹ neare 2,500*l.*; a Dep^y Lieut. His eld. son is Mr. Anthony,² a hopefull young man; married Sir Jo. Wray's daughter. His elder son dead, who marr^d Sir Rob^t Carre's daughter, y^e now Lady Trollop.³

Sir Rob^t (Bart.)⁴ at y^e Heath house neare Grantham (a Papist), not more than 600*l.* per annum. (In y^e Fleet now.)

Sir Will. Kn^t. of Hough on the Hill.⁵ A Papist. About 800*l.* A very spreading family of this county; many Papists, and severall under branches of 3 and 400*l.* per ann.

TROLLOP, at Casewicke neare Stamford; Thomas hath 1,000*l.* per ann.; Sir W^m at least 2,000*l.*

A most industrious, honest man, raised from a butcher.⁶

TURNOR, Sir Edmund,⁷ lately bought Stoke neare Grantham; brother to y^e Baron, and hath a place in y^e Custom House, 300*l.* here.

TYRWITT, anciently of Kettleby in y^e farr parts of Lincolnshire, though at present only a decayed branch of it there. Another branch

¹ Sir William Thorold was knighted by James the First 15 March, 1603, when he is said to have been only sixteen years of age: he was created a Baronet in 1642. His line is still existing, and will be found in the Baronetages.

² This Anthony, as well as his elder brother William, died in his father's lifetime: he was the father of Sir William, Sir Anthony, and Sir John, the second, third, and fourth Baronets.

³ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Carr, of Sleaford and Aswerby, Bart. married first to William Thorold, Esq. and secondly to Sir William Trollope, Bart.

⁴ Sir Robert Thorold, of the Haugh, created a Baronet in 1664, which dignity expired with his grandson in 1706.

⁵ Sir William, knighted by King Charles II. He married Anne daughter of Sir Charles Dallison, serjeant at law, and died s. p. in 1666.

⁶ This passage is appended as a side-note to the entry, which consists of a confused pedigree, commencing with "William from grazeing." The Trollopes were really of the most ancient lineage, having branched off from the Trollopes of Thorneley, co. Durham, (see Surtees's History of Durham, vol. i. p. 92), and settled at Thurlby near Bourn about 1560. By indenture dated 5 Apr. 19 Jac. I. Sir James Evington, of Stamford, kn^t. and Jane his wife conveyed, in consideration of 5,500*l.*, the manor of Casewick, mansion house (compassed with a moat), lands, &c. to William Trollope of Thurlby, gent. and Thomas Trollope of Bourn, gent. (his son and heir apparent). This Thomas became the first Baronet in 1640. See large pedigrees of the Trollopes in Blore's History of the County of Rutland, p. 94.

⁷ Sir Edmund Turnor was Surveyor-General of the Out Ports, and one of the chief farmers of the Customs: brother to Sir Christopher, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. See the History of Grantham, by Edmund Turnor, F.R.S. F.S.A. 4to, 1806, where, at p. 149, is Sir Edmund's portrait, from a picture by H. Verelst, 1693.

is at [Stanefeld]. Sir Philipp hath 2,500*l.* per ann. Sold much. This man's father, old Sir Philipp, married y^e heire of Sampool [Saint Paul], anciently at Snareford, now in the possession of Brownelow. This Sir Ph. y^e son married a daughter of Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine, and hath a young sone. A retired man, a good fellow ;—y^e son good naturall parts, but desbauched.

WALPOOLE, Sir Jo.¹ of good parts, but maddish; stout man; at Dunston neare Sleaford; 400*l.* A Papist; he that is Standard-bearer to Pension^{rs}.

Sir Edw^d² purchased a lotte at Pinchbecke, dwells in Gray's Inne.

WRAY, at Glentworth, hath 3,500*l.* Sir Jo. only one daughter, a child by y^e present Lady Fanshaw, daughter to Sir Jo. Evelin of Wilts.³ This daughter is heire of y^e whole estate of y^e family of Wray. Y^e 3 last brothers, Sir Jo., Sir Ch'r., and Sir Theoph. succeeded in y^e Bar^{tt} one to another, and dyed almost all mad in y^e compasse of few months.⁴ At Ashby Sr. William 3,000*l.* per ann.

¹ Sir John Walpole, of Gray's Inn, was the eldest son of Dymock Walpole, of Pinchbeck, co. Linc., living at the Visitation of 1634, by his first wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Ogle, of the same place. He was knighted at Lincoln, 31 July, 1645, and, being a Cornet of the King's Troop of Horse, he received an honorary augmentation to his arms from Sir Edward Walker June 10, 1646, viz. on a canton gules a lion of England, the arms being, Or, on a fess between chevrons sable three crosses patée of the first.

² Sir Edward Walpole, of Pinchbeck, was knighted at Whitehall July 7, 1663.

³ Sarah, daughter of Sir John Evelyn, Knt. of West Dean, co. Wilts, married first (as his second wife) Sir John Wray, Bart. of Glentworth, who died circa A.D. 1664, by whom she had an only child and heir, Elizabeth, who married Hon. Nicholas Saunderson, first son of George Viscount Castleton, and (having had by him an only child, Wray Saunderson, who died sans issue in her lifetime) entailed the Glentworth estate on the Wray family by deed dated 29 Oct. 1709. Lady Wray married secondly Thomas, second Viscount Fanshawe (who had succeeded to that title 30 March, 1665, and who died May, 1674), and thirdly (as second wife), Sir George Saunderson, fifth Viscount Castleton (mentioned above), who died 27 May, 1714. She died circa 1717.

⁴ Sir John Wray had four brothers, Christopher, Theophilus, William, and Bethell, all living in 1634, and who all died before him, and consequently could not have succeeded him, though it is possible they may have died "almost all mad" a few months before their brother. Sir Christopher Wray, Bart. (of Ashby) cousin and heir, succeeded to the Baronetcy, and did not die till 21 November, 1710. There was also a Sir Christopher Wray, Knt. who died circa 1665, but apparently no *Sir Theophilus* Wray. See Wotton's Baronetage, 1741, vol. i. p. 246. Judge Wray was buried at Glentworth; but that estate went to the Saundersons, Viscount Castleton, and from them to the Lumleys, Earl of Scarborough, who now possess it.

THE UNDERHILLS OF WARWICKSHIRE.

Some account of this family was published in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vi. accompanied by a Pedigree, in which I find occasion to make various corrections, and therefore now offer it for republication.

Eatington Park.

E. P. SHIRLEY.

It has been noticed (in vol. i. p. 507), in the review of Mr. Bellew's *Shakespeare's Home*,* that a pedigree of Underhill has been recently published in that work, but it comprises only a portion of the present table, and is defaced by some serious errors.

The name of *Underhill* is probably derived from Underhill, a hamlet five miles north-north-west of Church Stretton in Shropshire. In the reign of Henry VIII. John Underhill, the ancestor of the family, having married a heiress of Porter, migrated into Warwickshire, &c.

John Underhill was the grandfather of Old Thomas Underhill, whom Fuller has included among the Worthies of Warwickshire, but who was nicknamed by his contemporaries "*The old Fox of Eatington*," in allusion to his practices in obscuring the bounds of the lands at Eatington, of which he had obtained a lease for 100 years from the Shirleys. He died in 1603 (Oct. 6), and by his will founded a Sermon to be preached at Warwick, which was carried into effect by a curious deed, from which the following extracts are made.

It bears date February 10, 4th James I. (1607), and is an Indenture between Ferdinando Poulton of Boreton, in the parish of Buckingham, a well-known lawyer of the period, and Francis his son and heir, of the one part, and Barnaby Holbeach, bailiff of the borough of Warwick, and the Burgesses of the same borough, on the other part. After reciting that Ferdinando Poulton was the only surviving executor of the will of Thomas Underhill, who had directed that his body should be committed to the earth with such funerals as should seem meet to his executors, it proceeds as follows:—"Because at the time of the death of the said Thomas Underhill, and a long time after, divers towns, houses, and places near unto Nether Eatington were greatly affected and visited with the plague, pestilence, and other contagious and in-

* Mr. Bellew has printed, in his Appendix G. an abstract of the will of William Underhill of Newbold Revell, in co. Warw. Gent. (the purchaser of Idlicote), dated 1 Dec. 1569, and proved 10 April, 1570; and in his Appendix H. the will of William Underhill of Idlicote, esquire, dated 6 July, 1597.

fectious diseases and sicknesses, so that the funerals of the said Thomas could not have been solemnised of long time after his death, at his late dwelling house at Nether Eatington, according to his degree and estate, without danger and peril to many; wherefore the said Ferdinando Poulton, the surviving executor of the said Thomas Underhill, intending as much as in him lieth to perform the will of the dead, and in some sort to make representations of the meaning of the said Thomas Underhill touching his funerals, is desirous to erect and establish a perpetual commemoration of a Funeral for the said Thomas Underhill, to be solemnized and kept once in the year for ever in the town of Warwick, being the principal town of the county wherein the said Thomas Underhill was born, did dwell, and die, for the continual remembrance of the said Thomas Underhill, and of the name of the Underhills, and of the charitable intention and meaning of the said Thomas Underhill, and to give some maintenance and furtherance to the preaching of the word of God, relieving the poor, and procuring loving and sociable meetings amongst neighbours to good and laudable purposes." The deed grants an annual rent-charge of 7*l.* payable out of certain lands at Boreton in the county of Buckingham, to the bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Warwick, for the purpose of founding a Sermon to be preached for ever in St. Mary's church at Warwick, upon the third Wednesday in October, and for providing a dinner for the said bailiff and burgesses, with "provision that one gallon of wine be delivered to the use of the heir-male of the said Thomas Underhill for the time being, upon the Sunday next before the third Wednesday in October, at the dwelling-house of the said heir, so that the same be within the county of Warwick; 50 shillings to be divided between five-score poor persons, men and women of the same borough, 5 shillings to the ringers for ringing the bells of St. Mary's before and after the sermon on the third Wednesday in October; 2 shillings to the churchwardens of St. Mary's, towards the maintenance of the seats in the said church; 5 shillings to the prisoners in the goals for the said county and borough of Warwick; 2 shillings to two beadles for their attendance; and 2 shillings to the serjeant at the mace of the said borough for his labour in receiving and distributing the said annuity of 7*l.* The preacher was recompensed with 10 shillings; 4 shillings was allowed for the gallon of wine, and three pounds for the dinner for the said bailiff and burgesses.

Old Thomas purchased the manor of Upthrop in the parish of Alder-marston, co. Worcester, (but contiguous to Eatington,) to which his

great-grandson removed upon the expiry of the hundred-years' lease in 1641.

The epitaphs of the Underhills will be found in the History of Warwickshire, but the following epitaph on Anthony Underhill is not given at length by Dugdale. It is painted on a wooden tablet now placed under the tower of the old church of Nether or Lower Easington, having been recently restored. It was originally on the north wall of the north aisle of this church, as appears by a MS. of Sir Simon Archer, the friend of Dugdale. By many good judges it has been supposed to be the composition of Shakespeare himself.

AN EPITAPH

And true report upon the death of ANTHONY UNDERHILL, the sonne of Thomas Underhill, of Nether Easington, who died the xvith day of July An^o Dⁿⁱ 1587.

Anthony Underhill lyeth here in stone ;

It were but vayne for to obscure his name ;
Though no man write the death of him alone,
Yet Heaven and Earth will still record the same.
Who liv'd to dye, who died agayne to live,
With humble hart did all the world forgive.

Noe speech but prayer, noe mind but Heaven with him,

Noe hope of life, noe word of vayne delight ;
His whole desire to conquer death and sinne,

With hart and voyce, with minde and all his might :
Whose glorious death, and happy end was such,
Which twentie sawe, that did rejoyce them much.

For when the tyme of 's fatall houre drew neare,

Rose up with ioye, a vision he espyes ;
Behold, quoth he, for yonder doth appeare
My Saviour Christ, I see him wth myne eyes :

A joyfull spectacle was p'sented then,
In sight of God, of angells, saints, and men.

And after pawse, to shew his gladsome fitt,

He spoke and sayd, I had a question putt,
Though it were hard, yet I have answered itt ;
Wth that he syhed, and so his eyes he shutt.

Thus sayled he into more quiet coast,
Still praying God, and so gave up the ghost.

As dreams do slyde, as bubbles rise and fall,

As fflowes doe fade and flourish in an hower ;
As smoke doth rise, and vapours vanish all,

Beyond the witt or reach of human power,
As som'ers heat doth parch the withered grasse,
Such is o'r stay, so lyfe of man doth passe.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF UNDERHILL.

From the Visitation of Warwickshire 1619. K. 20, MSS. Coll. Reg. apud Oxon. and 548 MSS. Coll. Caius apud Cantab. corrected from Parish Registers, Monumental Inscriptions, Deeds, Wills, &c.

William Underhill, of Wolverhampton, co. Staff. "lyved in dau. of Stanley, of Bromwich, Robert Porter, of Over-Eatington,
the yere of our Lord 1423." Harl. MS. 810, fo. 12. co. Stafford. co. Warwick.

Nathaniel Underhill. dau. of Batt, of Long Compton, co. Warwick. Thomas Porter, of Over-Eatington, co. Warwick.

1. da. of Steide. . . . John Underhill, of Huningham, co. Warw.; had a lease for 80 years of the manor of Eatington, . . . 2. Agnes Porter, dau. Richard or Slade Walse, of . . . co. Warw. from Sir Ralph Shirley, in 1509; ^a ob. Nov. 29, 10 Hen. VIII. [1518]; Agnes and heir, widow of Underhill, Marstock, co. Warw. his wife being alive at the time of the Inquisition on his death, Oct. 31, 12 Hen. VIII. [1520]. John Norwood, ^a second son.

William Underhill, Edward Underhill, had a fresh . . . Margaret, dau. of Mid- Thomas Under- . . . Anne dau. of Robert Elizabeth, mar. to Agard, of Fos- of Shustoke, co. lease for 100 years of the manor dlemore, of Edgbaston, hill, of Huning- Winter, of Hoding- ton, co. Derby. Warw.; ob. s. p.; of Eatington in 1541, from co. Warw.; ob. 1559- ham, co. Warw. ton, co. Worc. and Susan, mar. to Salway, of Pirton, gave his lands to his Francis, son of Sir R. Shirley; 60; ^a will in the Bishop's eldest son. of Willey, co. War- co. Worc. brother Edward; he ob. Nov. 5, 1546; ^a second son. Registry at Worcester, wick. Dorothy, ma. to Yonge, of Crome, mar. Alice, who surv. her husband. 1563. co. Worc.

Hence UNDERHILL OF HUNINGHAM. (See B.)

Thomas U. . . Elizabeth, dau. of widow of Richard Newport, of Huntington, co. Staff. ^a Oct. 6, 1603.	2. Dorothy, . . . William U. of Idli . . . 1. Ursula, da. of John Con- greve, of purchased New Place at Stratford, 10 Eliz. 1567; ob. 1570.	John U. . . Mar- of Whit- gery, ob. Kineton, will 1607. proved (w) 1591.	Humphry Sons. Winifred U. mar. Wikeley. Anne U. mar. Thomas Rowley. Katharine U. mar. William Mynors, of Blackenhall. Mary U. mar. Humphry Wickham, of Thame or Swalcliffe, co. Oxon.
Hence UNDERHILL of IDLICOTE. (See A.)	Hercules U. ob. 1664. (w)	Humphry U. ob. 1634. (w)	Nicholas U. vicar of . . . Alice Whitechurh. (w) . . . Huntley.

1. Edmund Bury, of Barton on the . . Elizabeth U. 7th dau. . . 2. Thomas Sawyer, of Raunds, alive 1608. co. Northampton. (Dugdale's Warwickshire, 1st edition, page 451.)

a

Edward U. = Margaret, dau. of Barton of ... Love, cote, co. Warw. 1613, at. 70.
 Heath; Northampton, will made and widow of May 1611; John Beresford, of Bent-ley, co. Derby.
 There were 7 daus. of Thos. U. and Eliz. C.; one appears to have mar. Nich. Porter, of Aston, co. Glouc. uncle of Sir Endymion Porter.

Thomas Underhill, = Elizabeth, living 1650.

John U. living 1650. Sir Edward Underhill, knighted at Theobalds, = Katharine, dau. of Warde of Barford, living 1647. John Underhill of Over-Eat = Mary, living alive 1650. Jan. 10, 1612, ob. Nov. 13, 1641, a sp. of Barford, living 1647. ington, dead before 1647. 1651.

Thomas U.

William U. May 4, 1623. (h)

Edward U. of Upthorp, co. = Mary, ob. May 14, 1670, a 12, 1671, a

Thomas U. of Admington, co. Glouc. and Mary. Margaret. of St. Martin's in the Fields. 4

Edward U. = Mary of London, Wid-mer, of Lamb-cote. (e)

John U. of Upthorp, bap. Aug. 18, 1657, (a) ob. before 1691. Thomas U. bap. Jul 31, 1663. (a) Aug. 2, 1668; (a) William U. silversmith, bap. Jan. 4, 1683. (a) (e)

George U. of Upthorp, bap. Mar. 22, 1696. (e)

Katharine U. bap. 1655, m. to Stephen Fairbeard of Hitchin, co. Herts. both living 1692; she m. 1, — Sands, June 16, 1656. (e)

Anne U. ba. Feb. 9, 1660; (a) mar. to Crooke, of Baford, co. Herts, alive 1692. Mary U. m. to John Moore, of London, tailor, alive 1692. Jane U. m. to Samuel Rev. John Trapp, of Whit-church. 1692.

Martha U. mar. the Rev. John Trapp, of Whit-church. 1692.

Agnes, bur. March 29, 1669, a dau. of Dunn of Barford. = Thomas U. of Fulredy, co. Warwick, bur. July 15, 1704, a (e) = 2. Anne.

Anne U. dau. and coh. ob. 1722, b. at Tredington; mar. 1693, Nathaniel Rouse, ob. 1737. Martha U. dau. and coh. mar. Oct. 13, 1692; Thomas Mann, of Kenelworth.

a Buried in the church of Lower Easington, co. Warwick.
 (h) Halford, co. Warwick.

(e) Easington, co. Warwick.

(a) Parish reg. of Alderminster, co. Warwick.
 (w) Parish register of Whitechurch, co. Warwick.

UNDERHILL OF IDLICOTE, CO. WARWICK.

A.

William Underhill, of Idlicote, sold New Place at Stratford on Avon to Mary, dau. of Thomas Underhill, of Easington, buried July 6, 1597; bur. July 13, 1597. ^b	Dorothy U. Elizabeth U.	Margaret U. Anne U. mar. G. Mathew, of Berkswell, co. Warw.			
Fulke U. Sir Hercules Underhill, = Bridget, of Idlicote, kn'ted at dau. of Compton, Sept. 6, 1617; John Ld. ob. May, compounded for his estate at 1177 <i>l.</i> ; ob. s.p. 1598. ^b (i)	William U. of Ludlow, bapt. March 6, 1587-8. (s)	Symon U. bapt. Nov. 16, 1589. living 1603. (i)	Dorothy U. bapt. March 18, 1579. (s)	Elizabeth U. bapt. Nov. 10, 1586, bu. Nov. 25, 1585. (s)	Valentine U. bapt. Feb. 17, 1586-7, mar. Mr. John Bolt. (s)
George U. killed at Hopton Heath.	1. Alice, dau. of Sir Thos. Lucy, of Chalcote, kn't.	2. Margaret, widow of Cornelius Van Bommel, merch. of London, ob. Sep. 8, 1712. ^b (i)	Samuel = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Hercules U. bur. nington, co. War. kn't. Mar. 26, 1712. ^b (i)	Henry U. William U. George U.	
Hercules Underhill, of Idlicote, esq. 1730.	Sarah, dau. of William Swift, of Worcester, esq. married 1681.	Thomas U. bur. Jan. 18, 1713. ^b (i)	Mary U. Alice U. Lucy U.		
William U. 1. Catharine, = Samuel Underhill, esq. bapt. Feb. 19, 1690; mar. 1727. widow of Jonathan Fogg; sold Idlicote to the Hon. dead 1739. Heneage Legge in 1754.	Martha Alice U. ob. = Rev. George Hammond, of Sarah U. Apr. 4, 1778, Hampton Lucy, co. Warw. ob. Feb. 29, 1760, aged 66. Buried at Hampton Lucy.				

UNDERHILL OF HUNINGHAM, CO. WARWICK.

B.

Edward Underhill of Huningham, which he sold 36 Hen. VIII. Gent. Pensioner; latterly of Baginton, near Coventry.	Joan, dau. of Tho. Perryns, of London, bapt. at St. Botolphs, London, Apr. 14, 1562. (See Machyn's Diary, p. 280.)	Ralph U. of Baginton, co. Warw.; ob. 1556, Inq. p. m.; he ma. Mary, ob. s. p.	Elizabeth = Edward Lydiatt, of Greennton, co. Oxon.	Alice U. obiit caelebs.
Guilford, godson to Lord Guilford Dudley, b. 1553; ob. young.	Edward U. bapt. 1556. John U. ob. 1556, s. p. Henry, bapt. 1561.	Unica, b. 1542. Anne U. b. 1547-8. Christian U. b. 1548.	Prudence U. b. 1554, and ob. young.	Thomas. Leonard.

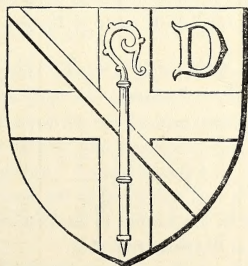
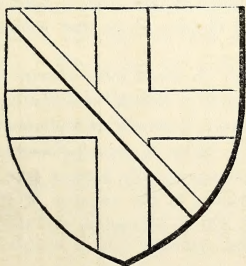
^b Buried in the Church of Idlicote, co. Warwick.

* The "Hot Gospeller," author of the autobiographical anecdotes, printed in "Narratives of the Reformation" (Camden Society). (i) Parish register of Idlicote. (s) Of Stratford on Avon.

DAVINGTON PRIORY, KENT.

Historical Sketch of the Parish of Davington, in the County of Kent, and of the Priory there dedicated to S. Mary Magdalene. With Appendices and Plates. By THOMAS WILLEMENT, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. 1862. (250 copies on Fools-cap Quarto, 30 on Tinted Paper, Crown Quarto.)

On an elevated point of land near the town of Faversham, and commanding the bay of Whitstable, the natural advantages of which had been recognised both by the Roman and Danish invaders, the priory of Davington was founded by Fulke de Newenham in the reign of Henry III. for Benedictine nuns of the rule of Clugni in Burgundy. The holy sisters were at first twenty-six in number; but in the reign of Edward III. were reduced to fourteen; and, after a continuance of nearly four hundred years, they melted altogether away at the approach of the dissolution of religious houses. In 18 Hen. VIII. there remained only the prioress, one professed nun, and one lay sister; nine years later, the nun was recently deceased, the prioress had died the year before, and the lay-sister had gone away, leaving the place deserted. The house accordingly escheated to the Crown, without any formal surrender. As no seal of this Priory has yet been discovered, nor any record of its armorial insignia, Mr. Willement has *composed* for the community the arms here engraved, being those of the Founder,



Fulke de Newenham, Argent, a cross gules, surmounted by a bendlet azure, with the addition of a crozier in pale argent, garnished or, and the initial letter D in the sinister chief sable.

A lease of Davington Priory for ninety-nine years was granted in 1536 to Sir Thomas Cheney, who ten years later obtained a grant of

the same in fee-farm, together with Faversham Abbey and other great estates in Kent, where he possessed the ancient castle of Chilham, and Shurland in the Isle of Sheppey. In right of his wife, the daughter of Sir John Broughton, he also became lord of Toddington, in Bedfordshire.

His uncle, Sir John Cheney, had risen to importance¹ with the accession of the house of Tudor, of which he was a near kinsman; for the Duchess of Somerset, maternal grandmother of King Henry the Seventh, and Alianor, the mother of Sir John Cheney, were half-sisters, the former being the daughter of Dame Edith Stourton by her first husband Sir John Beauchamp of Bletsoe, and the latter her daughter by her second husband Sir Robert Shottesbrooke. Dame

¹ There were evidently several distinct races of the name of Cheney, bearing several armorial coats.

Radulfus de Chainais, who occurs in 1172, is said to have derived his name from Cahagnes, near Caen, in Normandy; but this name seems to have been generally changed in England into Keynes, which is still attached to several manors in the counties of Bucks, Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Sussex. (See the Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. i. p. 132.)

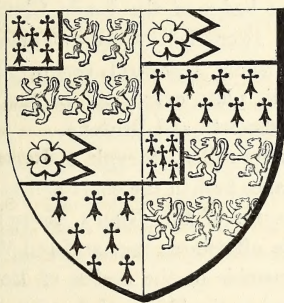
Other families of Cheney may have had a local origin equivalent to our Saxon Oakes or Noake, and to the French Du Chesne and Du Quesne (both names of deserved renown); whence also Ducane, a refugee family now seated in Essex. In Latin the name was translated both *de Caisneto* (which occurs in *Testa de Neville*) and *de Querceto*; and its English orthography varied into Cheny, Cheney, Chesney, Cheyney, and Cheyne. Under the second of these forms it is still borne by a Derbyshire family, commemorated in Burke's *Landed Gentry*; under the third a gallant traveller of modern days has rendered it honourable; under the last it was raised to the peerage of Ireland in the seventeenth century by the title of Lord Viscount Newhaven, and left its name to Cheyne Walk at Chelsea, where that nobleman had his mansion.

In Lysons's *Cornwall*, p. cxxvii. and p. 85, will be found some account of "the ancient family of Chenduit, corruptly called Cheyney;" and the author adds, "There was a numerous race of the Cheynes or Cheyneys, anciently de Caisneto, quite a distinct family, dispersed into several counties; chiefly in Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, and Bedfordshire." But this was the same family, bearing four lozenges conjoined in fess, and going by the name of Cheney, in the counties of Wilts and Dorset, which was noticed in our first volume, p. 520, in connection with the armorial pavement at Shaftesbury Abbey.

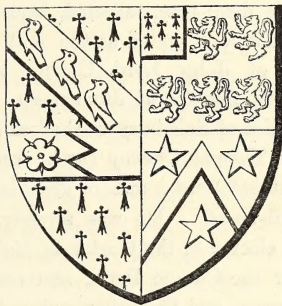
The family which is supposed to have left its name to the well-known manor of Chenies (formerly Isenhampsted), in Buckinghamshire, bore for arms Checky or and azure, a fess gules fretted argent: see the sepulchral brass at Drayton Beauchamp in that county of William Cheney, 1375, engraved in Lipscomb's *Buckinghamshire*, vol. iii. p. 335. And this was the coat borne by Cheyne Viscount Newhaven, above mentioned. Other coats for the name will be seen in the works of Edmondson, Burke, &c.

Alianor Shottesbrooke, the wife of Sir John Cheney of Sheppey, was the heir of her father, and became mother of "Sir John Cheney, knight of the Garter and banneret."¹

Sir John Cheney the younger naturally took the Lancastrian side; and, fighting at Bosworth, he is said to have been unhorsed by King Richard himself.² However, he survived that blow, and was raised to the rank of a Baron in 3 Hen. VII. by writ of summons to parliament. In 1486 he was elected a Knight of the Garter. His stall-plate, and that of his nephew Sir Thomas, the grantee of Davington Priory, who was elected K.G. in 1539, both remain in St. George's chapel at Windsor; and it is remarkable that they display the coats of Shurland and Shottesbroke quarterly without any coat of Cheney, viz.



SIR JOHN CHENEY, K.G. and
SIR THOMAS CHENEY, K.G.



HENRY LORD CHENEY,
of Toddington. (See p. 137.)

Azure, six lions rampant argent, three and three, surmounted by a canton ermine, for Shurland; and, Ermine, a chief per pale indented or and gules, charged on the dexter with a rose of the last, for Shottesbrooke. A crescent for difference is placed on the nombril point on the uncle's achievement, but not on that of the nephew. Both have for crest the scalp of a bull's head or, therefrom two horns erect argent. The nephew has supporters, called by Hasted³ thoyes, by Mr. Willement lynxes, their colour vert, collared and lined or. His motto, *LE MEVS QVE IE PVES*. (*Le mieux que je puis*.) Of this stall-plate there is a fac-simile in the volume before us.

The very peculiar chief in the Shottesbrooke coat awakens our curiosity. There was probably some allusive meaning in it of which we

¹ Pedigrees of Noble Families related to the Blood Royal, temp. Hen. VII. in *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vol. i. pp. 313, 314.

² Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii. 375.

³ *History of Kent*, ii. 662.

are not at present informed. The Red rose may have been assumed by Sir Robert Shottesbrooke as a supporter of the Lancastrian branch of the royal family. Had it been White, we should have said that the golden side of the chief with its indented edging was intended to typify the Sun of York.¹ Of Sir Robert himself very little is known. He is styled "of the county of Berks" by Hasted (*History of Kent*, folio edit. ii. 661); and it may be presumed that his name was derived from the place so called in that county; but the Messrs. Lysons in their *Magna Britannia* give no account of any family of this name. His seal attached to a deed in the 11th Hen. VI. bears the arms as engraved and already described; and the rose also for a crest,—“on a helmet, and wreath of roses, a demi-rose radiated.”²

This demi-rose, radiated, became the badge of the Lords Cheney; and it is represented at the end of the sword-belt of the monumental effigy of John Lord Cheney in Salisbury cathedral (engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. plate cxxx. and in the two Histories of Salisbury Cathedral by Dodsworth and Britton).

Sir Thomas Cheney (as he was usually called, though a Baron of parliament,) was a man of great importance both in the court and at the council-board. He was already Treasurer of the King's Household when elected of the Garter in 1539; he afterwards became Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and was Constable of the castles of Dover, Rochester, and Queenborough. He died in the Tower of London, just after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Dec. 8, 1558; and was honourably buried at Minster in the Isle of Sheppey.

His nephew and successor Henry, who was a man of profuse expenditure, preferred Bedfordshire to the low lands of Kent, and erected on his maternal estates at Toddington a new mansion, in which he entertained the Queen in her progress of 1563, and on that occasion received the honour of knighthood. He was summoned to parliament as Lord Cheney of Toddington in 1572. Mr. Willement has discovered in one of the Rawlinson MSS. that the Queen was again his guest in 1576. By these and other expenses he dissipated his property, and he died without issue in 1587, having previously sold Davington priory in 1571.

Upon the monuments he erected at Toddington to his wife and

¹ Mr. Willement, in p. 19, supposing that the rose of the Cheney badge had been *white*, remarks that it was a strange distinction for the retainers of a Lancastrian. But he has corrected this misapprehension in p. 80.

² *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vii. p. 327; taken by Glover from the charters of the Cobham family.

mother, his arms appear quarterly of four : 1. Ermine, on a bend sable three martlets or, for Cheney; 2. Shurland; 3. Shottesbrooke; 4. Argent, a chevron between three mullets gules, for Broughton.

Davington Priory afterwards passed through several families, of no great eminence, until in 1845 it was in the hands of Julius Garborian Shepherd, and was then purchased by THOMAS WILLEMENT—a name long familiar to the students of English Heraldry, to which its owner has rendered many memorable services.

Davington Priory stands on an estate of eight acres. The remains of the ancient buildings consist principally of the house of the Lady Prioress, and a small church adjoining, parts of which are Norman, and of still higher antiquity than the monastic foundation. When these remains came into the possession of their present owner, they were in a state of great decay and dilapidation, having been for some years occupied by several poor families. The hall of the Prioress had its arched entrance solidly bricked up, whilst its interior was divided by partitions into various sections for the coals and rubbish of the fluctuating inhabitants. Moreover, its ceiling had been lowered from the height of 15 feet to that of 9 feet 2 inches, in order to form bedrooms above.

One can imagine nothing more delightful to a man of Mr. Willement's taste and reverence for antiquity, than to have had the means and the leisure to restore this venerable building : and, whilst we survey the view of its principal front which accompanies his volume, we involuntarily partake in the pleasure with which he must have pursued his "labour of love."

Fortunately many of the ancient windows existed in whole or in part, some with stone and some with wooden mullions: and the reparation of these, with the re-opening of the portal of the great hall, went far to restore a becoming aspect to the exterior.

In tracing the internal arrangements by means of the view, we observe that the three first square-headed windows next the Church light the present Dining-room, which was the Parlour of the lady prioress. The two next, of greater altitude, one square-headed and the other pointed, belong to the Hall. Then comes the archway of entrance; and on the right-hand thereof the ancient Buttery, now converted into a Library by the renovating owner. The upper story retains its picturesque gables of less substantial architecture. In the rear of the mansion is the Drawing-room, built on the site of the nuns' Refectory, which was entirely destroyed by an explosion of the neighbouring powder-mills in the year 1781: a catastrophe so in-

jurious to this structure, that damages were awarded of 344*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The western walk of the Cloister remains, with a small portion of its south walk, including the arch of the ancient Lavatory and the Norman doorway that led to the Refectory. It has a fine chesnut ceiling, which has now come forth sound and bright from the coatings of a long accumulation of whitewash.

The adjoining Church, which is of simple Norman architecture, has received equally careful attention. The remaining portion is that which belonged to the Nuns; the eastern continuation, which was used for the parish,¹ having been destroyed. What was left was much ruined: its windows stopped up; the tower shorn of its pointed roof, and capped by a parapet of brick; nearly three feet of earth accumulated about the walls; the pavement most dilapidated; no font, and no communion table. Though the services of devotion had not entirely ceased, the body of the church was used for all kinds of secular work,—for sheltering ewes when lambing, and even for harbouring contraband goods. The congenial task of Mr. Willement has been to repair all the injuries, and supply all the defects, in this venerable relic of former times.² He has restored the mutilated tower, furnished it with three melodious bells, and crowned it with a suitable spire. To the body of the church he has added decent ornamentation, and the windows are decorated with some of the stained glass which has been the chief element of the owner's fame and fortune. A font and communion table were presented by a subscription of his friends in the year 1847: and an organ has also been erected. Moreover, the donative being in Mr. Willement's own gift, he has provided that the religious services of Davington shall in future be regularly maintained.

The history of Davington Priory is followed by some account of the larger property in the same parish called Davington Court. It once belonged to the family of Strabolgie, Earls of Athol; descended from the marriage of David de Strabolgie with Isabel one of the daughters

¹ Mr. Willement has placed on one plate, for comparison, the plan of the church of Davington and that of the contemporary church which belonged to the nuns of Marrick in Yorkshire, taken from an ancient plan that was published in the *Collectanea Topograph. et Geneal.* 1838, vol. v. p. 100.

² During the repairs in 1856 a very remarkable curiosity in ancient armour was discovered on the top of a wall next the roof. It is a head-piece formed of small iron plates quilted upon canvas, and an engraving of it was published in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 245, accompanied by an interesting memoir written by Mr. Albert Way, who designated it as having been evidently intended for a "privy cap of fence." The engraving is repeated at p. 128 of the volume before us.

and coheirs of Richard of Dover, otherwise named Richard of Chilham, by Rohesia second daughter and coheir of Fulke de Dover, who built Chilham Castle. Richard de Chilham was an acknowledged son of King John, being styled "frater Regis" in the close roll of 16 John, and "frater Regis" in the liberate roll 12 Hen. III. The last Earl of Athol of this family died possessed of Davington Court in 1375; and it is the sepulchral brass of his countess Elizabeth, daughter of Henry lord Ferrars of Groby, which remains in the church of Ashford.

The estate of Davington Court afterwards passed through the families of Halsham, Drylonde, Walsingham, Symons, Copinger, and Milles, and one of the last name pulled down the ancient mansion in the seventeenth century. Thomas Milles of Davington Court, who was the son of Richard Milles, esq. of Hothfield by Joane Glover of Ashford, translated from the Latin the genealogies left by his uncle Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, and published them as "The Catalogue of Honor, or Treasury of True Nobility," in 1610. The property has since belonged to the Twisdens of Bradbourne; and in 1844 was sold to John Hyde, esq. the father of its present owner.

Mr. Willement's Appendix contains some valuable documents. The first is a list of "diverse gentellmen & gentellwomen in Kent," admitted to confraternity with the holy sisters of Davington, derived from the leiger-book of the Priory, which is now lost. The list is printed from an old transcript now in Mr. Willement's possession; as is a roll of the possessions of Davington Priory, in 35 Hen. VIII.; followed by some other records relating to the manor. All the epitaphs in the church are also copied, with engravings of some monumental brasses.

Among the names of those who partook as patrons or benefactors of the suffrages of the nuns is that of "Isabella comitissa de Chilham," the heiress already mentioned as having brought the Earls of Athol to this vicinity. There is also another countess,—“Margareta comitissa de Dunstall.” This lady is not identified by our author: but he supposes the place indicated to be Tunstall, near Sittingbourne. It seems very probable that she was Margaret (de Burgh), wife of Sir Stephen de Penchester, or Penshurst, lord warden of the Cinque Ports; as that lady resided when a widow at Tunstall, and her inquisition post mortem was taken there in 1309: see the History of Tunstall, by Rowe-Mores, in No. I. of *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, 4to. 1780, p. 15. She would bear the honorary title of Countess as a coheir of the famous Hubert de Burgh, once Earl of Kent.

THE HISTORY OF DORSETSHIRE.

HUTCHINS'S *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset. The Third Edition, corrected, augmented, and improved, by WILLIAM SHIPP and JAMES WHITWORTH HODSON. Part IV. 1863. Folio.*

We are happy to welcome the appearance of the Fourth Part of this important Work, carried on as it is in so effective and satisfactory a manner. The aid rendered by the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, of Grange, in the parishes lately completed, is such as to render them worthy of comparison with the best portions of our best county histories: indeed, we question whether the territorial descent of any part of England has previously been investigated with greater accuracy and minuteness than we find here bestowed upon the Isle of Purbeck and its neighbourhood. The plates have greatly improved under the care of Mr. J. H. Le Keux; of whose skill a view of the magnificent ruins of Corfe Castle, now before us, is an excellent specimen.

This Part completes the First Volume of the Work, and furnishes eight sheets towards the Second. Among the families whose Pedigrees are contained in it are—Bond, Chaldecot, Checkford, Clavell, Cockram, Dolling and Pyke, Gerard, Havelland, Hayter, Lawrence, Mompeyson, Russel of Tyneham, Wells, and Williams of Tyneham.

The family of Lawrence were Mr. Bond's predecessors in the Grange at Creech, in the parish of Steple; which was described in the year 1540 as *manerium sive grangia de Crich*, having been a grange of the abbey of Bindon. It was then purchased by Oliver Lawrence, gentleman, of Sir John Horsey of Clifton, Knt. to whom it had been granted in the previous year, after the dissolution of monasteries. Oliver Lawrence, according to the Dorsetshire visitation of 1623, was the great-grandson of Sir Robert Lawrence of Lancashire; and a nephew of Sir James Lawrence who married Eleanor daughter of Lionel Lord Welles. (We do not find any such Eleanor in the accounts of the family of Lord Welles.) Some suspicion may be entertained of the truth of that descent, for there were Lawrences previously at Bindon: in that liberty Martyn Lawrence and Christopher Lawrence were assessed in the 16th Hen. VIII. (1524); and a piece of Purbeck marble (lately dug up in Steple churchyard), supposed to be part of a cross, and therefore probably of still earlier date, bears the name of one Wylliam Lawrence in black letter. There have at all times been groundless genealogical

assumptions, and no doubt some were hazarded by the *novi homines* of the days of the Reformation.

The Visitation pedigree makes Sir Oliver the seventh son of a Nicholas Lawrence by a marriage which was forgotten; the sixth son being Henry, ancestor of the Lawrences of Tisbury in Wiltshire. Whatever his ancestry may have been, Oliver Lawrence became a wealthy man, his prosperity being probably materially advanced by his having married Anne daughter of William Wrythe, York Herald, and sister of Lord Chancellor Wriothesley,¹ who was eventually Earl of Southampton, and a Knight of the Garter.

It is supposed that he was the same Oliver Lawrence who in the 19th Hen. VIII. was officiating as collector of customs in the port of Poole. In the 1st year of Edward the Sixth, when he was an Earl's brother-in-law, he went the Scottish campaign, and was one of the Knights made by the Duke of Somerset in the camp at Roxburgh on the 28th September 1547, together with Sir John Thynne, the well-known founder of the great house of Longleate, and many others of contemporary celebrity.

He died at Farnham in Surrey in the 1st Eliz. on the 1st January, 1558-9. There is no funeral certificate for him on record at the College of Arms: and yet two distinct notices of his obsequies are extant. One of them states that "Sir Oliver Larance knight dyed the fyrst of January 1559, and was buried at Fernam; and, after the seremony done, his hachementes were removed to the church of St. Mychell in Steple within th'yle of Purbak." (Harl. MS. 897, f. 126.) The other is Machyn's Diary, which relates that "The xvij. day of January went to berehyng ser Olever Laurans knyght, with standard, cote armur, and penon of armes, elmett, target, sword and mantyle, and v. dosen of skochyons."

Sir Oliver took for a second wife Anne widow of Thomas Knyght: the marriage settlement was dated 20 June, 2 Edw. VI. 1549; and the lady is said to have been living so late as 7 Jac. I. 1608.

By Anne Wrythe or Wriothesley he had issue three sons, and his descendants remained at Creech Grange in worshipful estate for five subsequent generations. His grandson Sir Edward Lawrence was knighted in 1619, and was M.P. for Wareham in 1625. In the next generation, Sir Edward Lawrence was knighted at Oxford in 1643; and his son Sir Robert Lawrence was also a Knight. John Lawrence,

¹ The Lord Chancellor left a legacy to his sister Lawrence.—Noble's Hist. of the College of Arms, p. 123.

Esq. son of Sir Robert, was the last of the family at Creech Grange, and is supposed to have been buried at Corfe Castle in the year 1700, after having sold his estate some years before to Nathaniel Bond, of Lutton, Esq. one of the King's serjeants-at-law.

A junior branch remained at Affpiddle in the same county until the middle of the last century; and Hutchins states that Edward Lawrence gentleman of that place had a long pedigree (but unattested and without dates), which traced the family genealogy to Sir Robert Lawrence of Ashton Hall, co. Lancaster, knighted by King Richard I. at the siege of Acon in Palestine. This last statement is evidently one of those imaginative decorations of family history which were not disdained by the heralds of the sixteenth century: and in the present case we may not uncharitably attribute the "long pedigree" in question to the inventive abilities of one of the Wrythes or Wriothsesleys,¹ who were the cousins of this family. -

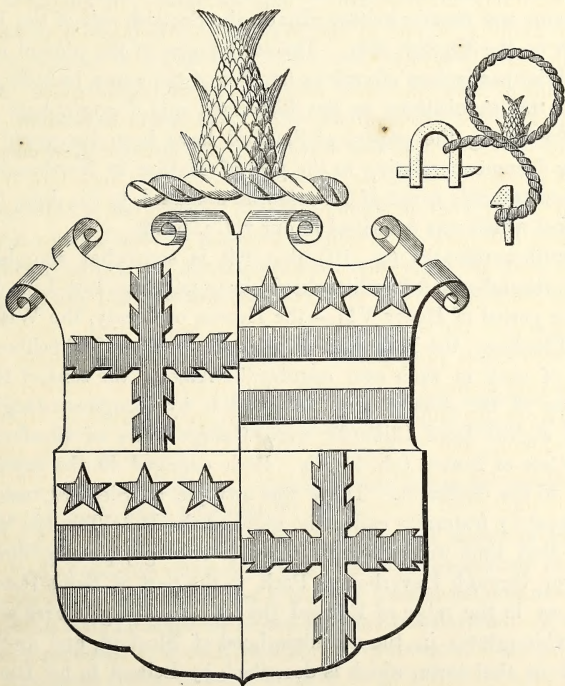
The arms of Lawrence are, Argent, a cross ragulé gules; and the Crest, a fish's tail erect proper.² The badge which is shown in the engraving is copied from one drawn with the arms of Lawrence quartering Washington in a copy of the Visitation of Lancashire of 1567, Harl. MS. 891 (but unaccompanied by a pedigree). "It seems to represent a fetterlock, to which is attached a rope having a peg at the other end, an apparatus probably used for tethering a horse, the fetterlock confining its leg, whilst the peg was fastened into the ground. Within a coil of the rope is the crest, the tail of a fish erect." The same device exists on a panel of stone in the porch of Steple church, accompanying a shield of Lawrence and Washington quarterly, which has a crescent for difference. The arms are repeated in other parts of that church, and it is evident that this family always quartered Washington—the coat of the *stars and stripes*, those stars which have so greatly multiplied in another hemisphere.

There is nothing in the History of Dorsetshire to tell us why that was done: nor do we know where to find a pedigree of Lawrence that will afford the information. As for the asserted ancient house of the name at Ashton Hall in Lancashire, we are disposed to doubt its reality, finding no mention of it in Baines's History of that county, nor any pedigree in the Visitations.

¹ See Noble's account of the descent which Sir Thomas Wriothsesley "pretended" for his own family,—*History of the College of Arms*, p. 85.

² Moule, in his *Heraldry of Fish*, p. 189, has blazoned this crest as "a demi-turbot erect, tail upwards, gules:" and he there describes the principal families of the name of Lawrence, who have generally borne the same arms and crest.

On the other hand, the pedigrees of Washington do not show any heiress marrying a Lawrence. That given in Baker's Northamptonshire (i. 513) under Sulgrave¹ commences about the year 1450 with John Washington of Whitfield, co. Lancaster, grandfather of Lawrence Washington, mayor of Northampton in 1532 and 1545, and grantee of Sulgrave Priory in 1538. That of Washington of Adwick near Doncaster in Hunter's South Yorkshire (i. 353) commences only in the reign of Elizabeth. Hunter says that the Washingtons were originally derived from Hallad Hall in Northumberland. Thus both Lawrence and Washington are traced to the North of England, but the match by which their arms were quartered is still to be discovered.



¹ This is carried down to the immediate family of the founder of American Independence. Both Baker's and Hunter's pedigrees are reproduced in Jared Sparks' *Life of George Washington*, 8vo. 1852, pp. 497—512.

THE FAMILY OF CARRE OF SLEAFORD, CO. OF LINCOLN. (*Paper read at the Sleaford Meeting of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, 3rd June 1863, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Bristol, V.P.S.A. presiding,—chiefly taken, by permission, from the “Carre Papers” at Sleaford, in his Lordship’s possession, by MAURICE P. MOORE, F.S.A.*) *Sleaford: William Fawcett, Printer, Market Place. 8vo.* Title-page, pedigree, 37 pages or rather leaves printed on one side, and a second pedigree hereafter described. Frontispiece, Monument of Sir Edward Carr in Sleaford church, drawn and engraved by R. L. Wright (from Creasy’s History of Sleaford, 8vo. 1825).

The Carrs of Sleaford were a branch of the North-Country clan whose name was usually written Ker on the Scottish side of the Border, and Carr on the English side. The early pages of the present memoir contain brief particulars of various families of the name, including some that will be acquisitions to the historians and topographers of the North, for among the papers at Sleaford have been discovered an interesting document relating to the peel of Hetton in Northumberland and the remarkable grant of an armorial standard to Sir John Carr of Hartlepool which was described in our vol. i. p. 79.

The author remarks (p. 10) that “it is somewhat singular that many Northumberland families should have migrated into Lincolnshire about the period of Henry VII.—the Herons of Cressy, the Widdringtons of Blankney, the Talboys of Kyme, the Ogles of Pinchbeck, &c. all men of rank in their own country.” Among the sons of Richard Carr (son of Sir John Carr, t. Hen. VI. by Margaret daughter of Thomas eighth Lord Clifford), were George Carr of Sleaford, and Robert Carr of Boston (ob. 1508). Both engaged in the exportation of wool to the continent. There was a staple at Sleaford, connected with a wealthy fraternity called the guild of the Holy Trinity; and the wool at that time was conveyed by water-carriage, passing down the Old River, through Haverholme Park, to the port of Saint Botolph at Boston, as in the reign of Edward the First. George Carre acquired considerable estates in the neighbourhood of Sleaford, and dwelt in a mansion in that town, which is described by Leland in his Itinerary: but he was far outdone in his acquisitions by his son and successor “Old Robert Carre,” who survived him for seventy years, and devoted himself to the continual extension of his landed possessions, availing himself of the days so favourable to that object, when the estates of the religious houses came into the market. He lived until near the

end of Elizabeth's reign, and his sons matched with the principal Lincolnshire families; but the three elder sons died childless, and Sir Edward, who was created a Baronet in 1611, was the fourth. The baronetcy continued during four generations, expiring with Sir Edward Carr, who died in 1683, at the age of eighteen; leaving his sister Isabella his sole heir, afterwards married to John Hervey, Esq. of Ickworth in Suffolk, who became the first Earl of Bristol. Their father, Sir Robert Carr, had been Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a Privy Councillor, having married Elizabeth Bennet, sister to the Earl of Arlington.

The latter pages of this little book are occupied by an Appendix: containing,—1. an Alphabetical List of Lincolnshire Royalists in the Civil War, extracted from Dring's Catalogue of Compounders; 2. The Resolution of the Gentry of Lincolnshire in the Civil war, their names, and the number of horses they subscribed for the defence of the King; 3. List of Parliamentarians, indicted by Sir Peregrine Bertie and Sir John Brooks at Grantham, April 1643. These will be useful for reference to all who are interested in the history of Lincolnshire families.

Appended to the whole is a folding Pedigree showing the connection of certain Lincolnshire Parliamentarians in the Civil War, particularly the Wrays, Irbys, and Ayscoghes, and including several of the names of the leading Parliamentarians who were indicted as above mentioned.

THE RIDDELL PAPERS: *a Catalogue of the Annotated Books and Manuscripts of the late John Riddell, Esq. Advocate.* Edinburgh, M.DCCC.LXIII. Crown 8vo. pp. xxiv. 71.

At back of title: "Impression: limited to Fifty Copies for private circulation. Colston and Son, Printers, Edinburgh."

At the close of our notices of the biography and works of Mr. Riddell (in p. 545 of our first volume) we announced the preparation of this Catalogue by James Maidment, Esq. F.S.A. of Edinburgh, who has ably performed his task, although we do not find his name attached. It is arranged in three portions: 1. Such Historical and Genealogical Papers, Documents, and Annotated Books, as might properly be preserved in a public library; occupying pages 1—21, and numbering 115 articles; 2. The Note-Books of Mr. Riddell, in number 156, the contents of which are briefly described in pp. 22—61. To these is added, in pp. 62—71, an account of separate Deeds and Papers, found in Mr. Riddell's repositories.

We have, on the former occasion, mentioned that the late Mr. Robert

Riddell, the brother of the author of these extensive collections, desired by his will that they should be offered for a comparatively moderate sum to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and that the Faculty of Advocates had passed resolutions to carry that proposal into effect. We are now informed that the Committee to whom it was remitted to conduct this business, were prepared to recommend the purchase of the documents, when a letter was received by Mr. Maidment from Lord Lindsay, offering to purchase them for 500*l.* with an understanding that they shall become the property of the Advocates' Library at his death. His Lordship permits them to remain in Edinburgh for a few months, during which transcripts will be made of certain of them for the Lyon Office, particularly from an interleaved and elaborately annotated copy of Nisbet's Heraldry, and from others of Douglas's Peerage and Douglas's Baronage.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates held on the 18th December, Lord Lindsay's very liberal offer was accepted with thanks, as one worthy of the noble and amiable donor; and with a grateful allusion to a former benefaction received from the same family, when his Lordship's ancestor, Colin Lindsay third Earl of Balcarres, presented to the Faculty, in 1712, the **BALCARRES PAPERS**, a collection of great interest and value, and one of the chief ornaments of the Manuscript department of their library.

A characteristic portrait of Mr. Riddell in photography is prefixed to this little book, and it is rendered more interesting by some prefatory observations; to which are appended,—a list of Mr. Riddell's published works; a letter written (in French) in 1825 by the Right Hon. George Canning, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Cardinal Gonsalvi, in order to introduce Mr. Riddell to the libraries at Rome; Lord Lindsay's character of Mr. Riddell, which we have also preserved at p. 538 of our former volume; Mr. Riddell's epitaph; and the Resolutions of the Faculty of Advocates, 14th May and 18th July 1863.

Our list of Mr. Riddell's printed works at p. 544 of Vol. I. was nearly complete. There is to be added,

“Vindication of the Clan Ronald of Glengary against attacks made upon them in the Inverness Journal, &c. With Genealogy, and Remarks as to the descent of the Family who style themselves of Clan Ronald. 1821.” 8vo. In the recent sale of Mr. Turnbull's library, Lot 289 was a volume containing, with Mr. Riddell's “Vindication,” &c., “Letters to the Editor of the Inverness Journal 1817-18, Perth 1818; another Edition of the same letters, printed at Edinburgh, with additions, 1818; and a Second Series printed in 1819. The volume was sold for 4*l.* 8*s.* (See also Nos. 22 and 69 of Mr. Maidment's Catalogue.)

We may further state more fully the titles of two of Mr. Riddell's other works. His first publication was:—

“The Salt-Foot Controversy: as it appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, to which is added—A Reply to the Article published in No. XVIII. of that Work, [being a review of *The Memorie of the Somervilles*, 1815. 2 vols.

8vo. edited by Sir Walter Scott,] with other extracts; and an Appendix containing some Remarks on the present state of the Lyon Office.

Si quis est qui dictum in se inclementius

Existimaret esse, sic existimet.

Responsum non dictum esse, quia læsit prius.

Terent. Prolog. in Eunuch.

In the copy of this which appeared at the recent sale of the library of Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull, that gentleman had written the following characteristic note: "By John Riddell, Esq. Advocate, F.S.A.E. &c. &c. A most satisfactory refutation of genealogical imposition. The remarks on the abuses in the Lyon Office merit strict notice: not one of the officials of that Court from the King of Arms downwards knowing anything of the *Science Heroique*."

The full title of a later work is: "Remarks upon Scotch Peerage Law, as connected with certain points in the late case of the Earldom of Devon. 1833." 8vo. (See interleaved and annotated copies of this and others of Mr. Riddell's works in Mr. Maidment's Catalogue, Nos. 89 to 94.)

A collection of Mr. Riddell's Legal and Historical Works appeared in Mr. Turnbull's sale, Dec. 2, 1863, as Lot 1098. To "Stewartiana," 1843, was appended additional pages, 147—152, entitled "My Last Chapter." This was really a rejoinder from Mr. Cosmo Innes, in the controversy to which this work relates; but it was generally regarded rather as a satirical imitation of Mr. Riddell's style of writing and modes of expression, than as any invalidation of his arguments.

Mr. Riddell's epitaph in the Dean Cemetery we subjoin:

JOHANNES RIDDELL, ARMIGER,
 JURISCONSULTUS,
 VIR CUJUSCUNQUE ÆTATIS IMBUTUS LITERIS;
 QUI IN ANTIQUITATE ET EA PRÆCIPUE
 QUÆ AD ORIGINES GENTILITIAS PERTINET
 AD VERITATEM RERUM REVOCANDAM
 PRODIGUS LABORIS ATQUE ETIAM FELIX FUIT,
 EANDEMQUE SCRIPTIS ILLUSTRAVIT
 AUCTOR OMNIUM CONSENSU GRAVISSIMUS;
 HOC IN AGRO, QUI PROAVORUM IPSIUS OLIM FUIT,
 SEPULTUS EST.
 NATUS IV^o. DIE OCTOBRIS M.D.C.C.LXXXV.
 DECESSIT VIII^o. DIE FEBRUARII M.D.C.C.C.LXII.
 VIXIT ANNOS LXXVI.

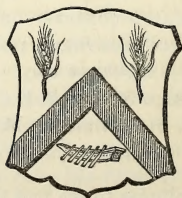
The line *hoc in agro*, &c. alludes to the fact that the estate of the Dean was in possession of Mr. Riddell's ancestors the Nisbets for at least two centuries: his grandfather, John Riddell, Esq. W. S. having married Christian, daughter of Sir John Nisbet of Dean, Bart.

We add from p. xvii the following notice of Mr. Riddell's brother and literary heir:

"Robert Riddell, Esq. the Sheriff Substitute of Haddington, whose pursuits were similar to those of his lamented brother, did not long survive him. He was the youngest son of the family. For many years he was assiduously engaged in the preparation of a *Scotish Baronetage*, and he has left it in such a state that it might, under competent editorial care, be sent to the press. A work of this description,—in which every fact is verified, if possible, by writ, and not concocted to flatter particular individuals,—would be an invaluable addition to the family history of Scotland."

It would be, at once, the first independent book upon its subject, and probably continue to be the standard work hereafter, and thus shed further literary honour on the name of Riddell. We therefore trust that this *Baronetage* may shortly become available for public use.

These brothers were grandsons of John Riddell, Writer to the Signet, and great-grandsons of Dr. John Riddell, physician in Edinburgh, both mentioned in Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland*, p. 68. The latter was son of the Rev. Archibald Riddell, who was third son of Sir Walter Riddell of Riddell. The arms borne by this branch were those which the elder brother of Dr. John Riddell obtained by matriculation in 1738. The entry on record is as follows: "William Riddell of Granton, Esq. Captain in His Majesty's Royal Navy, and elder son of Mr. Archibald Riddell, minister of the gospel in Edinburgh, who was third son of Sir Walter Riddell of that ilk, bears, Argent, a chevron gules between two ears of rye in chief and a pinnace with her oars in action in base proper. Crest, a greyhound erect proper. Motto, in an escroll above, 'ROW AND RETAKE.'" This motto is connected with the pinnace (by which the original arms of Riddell are differentiated), and probably was allusive to some incident in Captain Riddell's professional career. The motto of the chief of the family is different, "I HOPE TO SHARE," and his arms, Argent, a chevron gules between three ears of rye proper.



RIDDELL OF GRANTON.

THE PROOFS OF ARMS REQUIRED BY THE HERALDS AT THEIR VISITATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,

Through the medium of your pages I am anxious to obtain information as to the proceedings which actually occurred on the Visitations of Heralds, *viz.*:—when pedigrees were entered; when the right to bear arms was admitted, or the claim was rejected? and when respite was afforded for further proof? The preliminary proceedings, from the granting the Royal Commission under the Great Seal to the Kings of Arms, to the time of their arrival at the places within their respective provinces, have been given us; and Francis Thynne, in his paper on “The duty and office of an Herald of Arms,” has afforded some useful information on “the authority of a King of Arms in his province.”¹ Still, the mode of proceeding, the course of examination and inquiry by the Heralds themselves when claimants came before them, is matter which it would be desirable to learn. Has it been stated in detail by any writer?

Dallaway says:—“It will strike an examiner of pedigrees to which no arms are attached that the families so degraded were not unfrequently of high ancestry and of extensive property in those counties where they are registered; and that the escocheon disclaimed in a former was allowed and confirmed in a subsequent visitation. This circumstance depended entirely upon the individual representative, who in some instances treated the Earl Marshal’s summons with contempt, or at least with neglect. Their descendants are therefore excluded from armorial claims, unless they are recognised by new concessions allowed by the Officers of Arms, who in such cases are directed by precedent; and the decisions made in the last [*i. e.* the seventeenth] century cannot be now controverted, but repealed by a new act of the heraldic body.” (*Heraldic Inquiries*, p. 308.)

My chief object is to ascertain what proofs the Herald or his deputy required from the claimant to authenticate his right to bear the coat of arms which he and his ancestors might have used.

It is obvious that if a claimant produced a *grant* it would speak for itself, or he might prove that at an earlier Visitation the Herald was

¹ Hearne’s *Curious Discourses*, vol. i. p. 153.

satisfied with the evidence then adduced. In families of very ancient descent prescription might warrant the living representative to bear arms; such person might refer to an ancient tomb or to shields upon his family residence, or to pictures or seals: but what period of time must have elapsed to establish a prescriptive right? Would it be regulated by what was required in *law* to establish the title to land?

In the famous Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, Sir Robert Grosvenor produced an escutcheon, "propounding orally that those were his Arms; alleging that Sir Gilbert Grosvenor came with the Conqueror into England armed in those Arms, which had since descended in a direct line to him, the defendant, as he should sufficiently prove, and thereupon prayed assignment of a convenient day for production of such proof."—*Herald and Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 387.

It is somewhat singular that at a time when the bearing of arms was regarded with some jealousy, and with no slight feeling of family pride, we should find that the Earl Marshal's summons was frequently disregarded. The country squire sometimes preferred a good hunting-match, and occasionally he would not sacrifice his field-sports to an investigation which he regarded as a needless occupation of his time.

We may well suppose what reception a summons, though accompanied by a "warning," would have met with if delivered to that keen sportsman Nicholas Assheton (1617), whose journal has been given in a volume of the Chetham Society. Scarcely a day (Sundays not always excepted) appears to have passed without his partaking of some field-sport: they were the business of his life. On returning from an engagement in London, where he must have passed three weeks with little pleasure—"Wee on the way (he says) shott at thrushes" (p. 118).

Some, indeed, objected to the pecuniary demands made on these occasions; and by others a total contempt of the Court of Chivalry and indifference to armorial distinction were openly avowed, and all right and title to it renounced. On one occasion we are told, "Few gentlemen appeared because at that time there was a horse-race at Brackley. Such that came to him (Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux King of Arms) he entred if they pleased. If they did not enter, he was indifferent; so the Visitation was a trite thing,—many looked on this matter as a trick to get money."

"No circumstance contributed so effectually to the light esteem in which Visitations were held, as the incompetence and want of dignity in those persons who were actually authorised by the heralds, and the contempt that frequent detection of imposture threw upon the institu-

tion itself.”¹ Dallaway here regards the Court of Chivalry with as little respect as Blackstone treated it at a later period:—“The marshalling of coat-armour, which was formerly the pride and study of all the best families in the kingdom, is now greatly disregarded, and has fallen into the hands of certain officers and attendants upon this court, called heralds, who consider it only as a matter of lucre, and not of justice; whereby such falsity and confusion have crept into their records (which ought to be the standing evidence of families, descents, and coat-armour), that, though formerly some credit has been paid to their testimony, now even their common seal will not be received as evidence in any court of justice in the kingdom.”²

In 1661, Holme writes to Dugdale in behalf of a young gentlewoman, illegitimate, “linked in affections” to a near relation of his own, “not to have a Batune crosse the Coat,” but the colours in the arms to be changed. The fee offered is five pounds, though Holme suggests that the favour³ might be granted gratuitously. (*Diary, &c.* p. 358.)

In a miscellaneous volume printed for the Chetham Society in 1851, a portion of which is entitled “Calendars of the names of Families which entered their several Pedigrees in the successive Heraldic Visitations of the County Palatine of Lancaster,” Mr. Ormerod has given the names of the families which entered descents on four Heraldic Visitations of that county, viz. in 1533, 1567, 1613, and 1664-5.

In an appendix to Mr. Ormerod’s paper is “A Fragment illustrative of Sir William Dugdale’s Visitation of Lancashire, from a MS. in the possession of the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A.” This is addressed “To the Balive of the Hundred of Salford,” by Norroy, 2nd February, 17 Chas. II. The King of Arms states that, notwithstanding the special warrant dated 26th July then last, warning divers persons to make their appearance before him for registering their descents, and justifying their titles of Esquire and Gentleman, as their right to such coats of arms and crests which they usually show forth and bear, a certain number of persons, whose names were given in a schedule, had not made their appearance, and they were *once more* required and expected at the sign of the King’s Head in Salford upon Saturday the 11th day

¹ Dallaway, pp. 316, 319.

² Commentaries, vol. iii. p. 105; 16th Edition.

³ The P.S. is amusing. “There is an alderman’s sone in Chester whos great-grand-father was base borne, whom I have bine treating with sev’all tymes about the alteration of his coat, telling him for £10, and not under, it may be accomplished; five he is willing to give, but not above; if y^w please to accept of that sūme y^w may writt me a line or two.”

of March following. "In case of refusal," Norroy continues, "I must be enforced to adjourn them to attend the Lords Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal of England to answer the disobedience and contempt of his said Majesties commission above expressed." The schedule contains seventy-three names, many of them members of very ancient families.

I would now advert to a circumstance connected with my own family. In the list before referred to of names entered in Dugdale's Visitation of 1664-5, that of "Markland of Wigan Wood Houses," a residence of the family at that period, occurs, and the arms, tricked or drawn in outline, are, as in other instances, placed over the name. At the end of this MS. appears the following entry:—"When no arms are entered with the name of the party who gave in their descent, either there was none then shown, or no good cause made therein." In the case of the Markland family it would seem, as either Dugdale or his assistant had "tricked" them, that the remark did not apply to them.

At the Heralds' College a short pedigree of the family is entered amongst other Lancashire pedigrees, but in the margin is an entry—"no proof of arms," or words to that effect.

A contemporary letter from a collateral ancestor bears upon the subject; we may judge from it that there was not any hesitation as to fees on the part of the writer, and where difficulty or doubt existed is not explained.

These for Mr. RALPH MARKLAND, neere Wigan, Lancashire.

MOST LOVEING NEPHEW,

I CONFESS you may thinke mee to be forgetful of my due respects unto you, but believe mee I have not, neither shall I be, sparing either in purss or paines to serve you. The cause of my soe long silence was by reason the heralds did visit London in most of our wardes, but hitherto have not been in the warde where I live; had they cald upon mee, as I did expect, I should have made a further inquiry to have satisfied both you and myself as concerning a coate of armes or noe coate.

As for Mr. Dugdale I have sent and gone soe often myself that I am tyred. I never saw the gentⁿ, therefore as yet have not given him any reward. When I buried my deere wife I made use of as (I calle them) our ould coate both upon her corps and pulpitt *nemine contradicente*. I pray you hartily to comend my true love to my loveing and honest bretheren William and Barnaby. Thus with the same harty wishes and true love to yourselfe, I comit you untoe the protection of the Almighty God, and ever rest

Your Lō Uncle to serve you,

April 24, 1665.

MICHAEL MARKLAND.

On the seal used by the writer of this letter, the impression of which

remains, the coat of arms is the same as that which has been borne by the family to the present day. A collateral descendant, born in 1666, and who died in 1743, also used this coat upon his seal, thus bringing the use of those arms nearly a century later than the Visitation of Dugdale. A gold seal-ring with the arms and crest (pronounced by a competent judge to be of the age of Queen Elizabeth) is still in the possession of the family. On the stone which covers the remains of Dr. Abraham Markland, master of St. Cross, in the church of that hospital, who died in 1728, aged 90, we find the family coat impaling that of Catharine Pitt of Stretfieldsay. Abraham Markland may have been very early familiarised with this coat, he having been born in 1638.

That the family considered they had a right to use arms is unquestionable, by Michael Markland speaking of his having used escutcheons so publicly as at his wife's funeral, viz. on the pall and the pulpit. If there had been no right to use them, would not Dugdale have called the individual to account, and would he have "tricked" them when the member of the family attended him at his Visitation?

Dugdale, it is said, was arbitrary and necessitous, and the love of money may have rendered him unpopular in the provinces. A most intelligent correspondent has communicated to me the following facts:—

"The Asshetons of Middleton were unquestionably entitled to bear arms, and ornamented the church windows of Middleton with armorial glass shortly after the Restoration (if I recollect right), and yet I have some angry letters of Dugdale questioning their right, denouncing the conduct of 'Holmes of Chest,' and giving peremptory orders to his (Dugdale's) deputy to proceed to Middleton, to enter the church, and to deface and break the arms of the said Assheton therein erected and put up without authority and licence. Surely this was an undue and could not fail to be an unpopular proceeding."

I would only remark on this statement that the Asshetons were a family of higher importance and consideration in Lancashire than my own; if therefore *they* were exposed to such indignity, I must not be surprised at the difficulty experienced by my ancestor with regard to *his* coat.

The Holme family must have been regarded by the Kings of Arms as empirics, not regular practitioners. Dugdale appears at one time to have carried on an active crusade against Randle Holme. In 1668 he succeeded in an action against him for having "boldly invaded his office," and recovered twenty pounds damages. Not only did Dugdale

pull down and deface divers achievements of families of high respectability—*viz.* Cholmeley of Holford; Merbury of Merbury; Sir John Bowyer and his Lady in Staffordshire,—set up in sundry churches, but he actually defaced arms on tombstones.

When the Chandos peerage case was before the House of Lords the right of the claimant to bear the arms of the noble house was of course a point of great importance. The evidence rested on two hatchments which had hung in a passage in the house of the claimant's father; but it appeared that the grandfather of the claimant, the person for whose funeral these appendages were said to have been prepared, was in humble life—had never used any arms whatever—had been entirely overlooked by the heralds in 1663.

The non-recognition of the Brydges coat by the Committee of the House of Lords, doubtless gave rise to the following observations from the claimant's brother, Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges:—

“There is much more in the *use* of arms than light or interested critics in genealogy admit. When carried up to such a period as to be beyond memory it operates in the nature of prescription, and is of a directly opposite nature from a late assumption, where the want of authority is fatal to the right. Even in the weakest weight which can be given to it, it operates as *antient pretension*, and a neglect of acknowledgment of the right by the Heralds' College is of all arguments against it the most absurd and ignorant, as every intelligent and liberal member of that college well knows.”¹

Whether I have succeeded in making out any *case*, as lawyers style it, showing a right to use the coat which my family have borne for more than two centuries, or have utterly failed, must be left to those of your readers who are conversant with and take an interest in the subject, and on which it is the object of your useful publication to afford information and instruction. I would ask whether, in a case like this, everything depended upon the existence of a Grant which was to be produced or certified to the King of Arms, or upon some satisfactory entry at the Heralds' College?

Yours, &c.

J. H. MARKLAND.

¹ Collins's Peerage, edit. Brydges, vol. i. 382. Note under Marlborough. The claim to the Barony of Chandos was considered by the House of Lords as not made out, 13 June, 1803.

ANCESTRY OF CHIEF-JUSTICE HOLT.

To the Editor of the HERALD and GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—There is little doubt that Sir John Holt, the eminent Chief-Justice, was descended from the family of that name long seated at Grislehurst, Lancashire, but some obscurity exists as to the precise course of descent. Sir John's father, Sir Thomas Holt, Serjeant-at-Law, entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Berkshire, in 1664. He there states himself to be the sole surviving son of Rowland Holt of London, merchant, by Mary, daughter of Alderman Thomas Buckner, which Rowland was tenth son of John Holt of Lancashire, by a daughter of Cary, of the county of Bucks. Rowland Holt died in 1634, and administration of his effects was granted to his relict Mary. He is described as of New Windsor, in Berkshire, but no further particulars of him are given.

With regard to John Holt of Lancashire, who heads the pedigree, I am desirous of obtaining some authentic information. Sir Bernard Burke in his 'Landed Gentry' (subject Wilson of Redgrave) asserts that he was the only son of John Holt (by a daughter of Scofield of Woodrold, in Lancashire), who was the fifth son of Francis Holt of Grislehurst. No proof, however, is given of this assertion, and hitherto I have been unable to find anything to support it. In the copy of Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights at the College of Arms the above descent is, indeed, suggested in *pencil* (whether by Le Neve or by some later hand I know not), but, of course, an entry so made carries with it no authority.

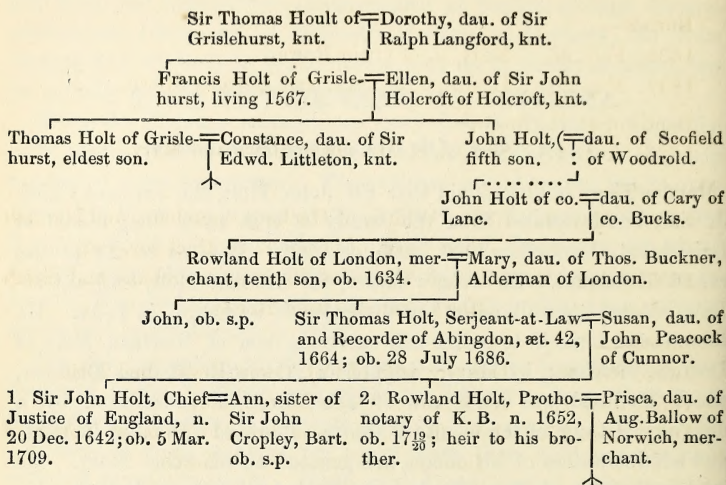
It is never an easy matter to trace the cadets of great families, and in the case before us the Visitation Pedigrees of the Holts of Grislehurst afford no assistance whatever. The descent of the eldest son is alone carried out, and his younger brothers are left to take care of themselves; the Heralds in this respect following, perhaps, the example of the head of the house.

I should be glad to learn who is the present representative of the ancient family of Holt of Grislehurst, and to whom the ancestral seat now belongs.

The subjoined pedigree may assist in directing attention to the difficulties I have stated. The dotted line indicates the descent for which proof is required.

Yours, &c.

C. J. R.



COLONEL OWEN ROWE, THE REGICIDE.

To the Editor of the HERALD and GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—I am enabled, through the kindness of a friend, to correct and enlarge the notes upon Colonel Owen Rowe, which appeared in Part VII. of *The Herald and Genealogist*, p. 61.

The following extracts from the Registers of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, render it clear enough that Owen Rowe was *thrice* married. His first wife was, we may conclude, Mary Yeoman (whose marriage licence has already been given, p. 63); his second, Dorothy Hodges; and his third, Mary Wiseman, or, as is more probable, *Wilson*.

To complete the evidence from Parish Registers, I add all the entries relating to Owen Rowe contained in the books of Hackney Parish.

Baptisms at St. Stephen's, Coleman Street—

1625. June 10. John s. of Owin and Mary Rowe.

1635. Apl. 9. Mary, d. of Owin Rowe.

1637. Feb 27. Hannah, d. of Owin Rowe.

1641. May 26. Hester, d. of Owin and Dorothy Rowe.

1652. Mch. 11. Willson, s. of Col. Owin Rowe and Mary.

Burials—

1636. Feb. 23. Mary, d. of Owin Rowe.

1641. May 28. Hester, d. of Owin and Dorothy Rowe.

Baptism, at Hackney—

1626. Aug. 4. Sara, d. of Mr. Owen Rowe and Mary.

Marriages—

1656. May. 1. Robert Whitby of Hackney, merchant, and Hannah Rowe, dau. of Owen R. of Hackney, esq.

1657. Apr. 20. Edmund Marloe of Hackney, merchant, and Sarah Rowe, dau. of Owen R. esq.

Burials—

1650. Sep. 25. Dorothy, wife of Col. Owen Rowe, died 20th.

1653. July 13. An infant of Owen Rowe's, esq.

1661. Dec. 27. Owen Rowe, esq. was brought from y^e Tower of London, and buried in y^e church.

Yours, &c.

C. J. R.

GENTLEMAN "MADE" IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.

Weever, in his *Funerall Monuments*, gives the following poetical epitaph from the church of Allhallows, in the town of Hertford:

"Here lyeth undyr this ston William Wake,
And by him Jone his wyfe and make :¹
Somtym yeman of John Duc of Bedford's hors,
And lat Survayor with king Henry the Sixt he was ;
Gentylman mad he was at the holy Grav,
On qwos sowls Almyghty God mercy hav."

I have copied it *literatim* from Weever, though its appearance would be much improved by adding the final *e*'s throughout, which were no doubt denoted in the original by marks of contraction. The historians of Hertfordshire, Chauncey and Clutterbuck, merely repeat this epitaph, as given by Weever. The original seems to have disappeared before the days of those writers.

I beg to submit the following questions to the readers of "The Herald and Genealogist:" Where was "the holy grave" at which the "sometime yeman" was made a Gentyman? and, How was that promotion effected?

N. H. S.

¹ Anglo-Saxon *maca*, consors: see the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, edit. Way, p. 321.

BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQ. F.R.S. AND F.S.A.

It is with much regret we record in these pages the premature decease of Mr. Beriah Botfield, a gentleman who had rendered considerable services as a literary antiquary, and who in the field of Genealogy had produced one of the handsomest volumes that has ever issued from the press of this country.

Mr. Botfield was the only son of Beriah Botfield, esq. of Norton Hall, co. Northampton, by Charlotte, daughter of William Withering, M.D. F.R.S. of the Larches, co. Warw. He was born on the 5th March, 1807, at Earl's Ditton, in Shropshire; was educated at Harrow and at Christchurch, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1828, M.A. 1847. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1839, and shortly before or after became a member of nearly all the other scientific bodies in London, and of the Royal Irish Academy. He was elected a member of all our historical book-printing societies; into five of the London clubs; a governor of five London hospitals, a member of the Dilettanti society, a director of the British Institution, and a visitor of the Royal Institution. In 1857 he was chosen President of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Probably no man had ever before so largely enrolled his name in support of public institutions connected with science, literature, and art.¹ He served the office of sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1831; was in 1840 and 1841 returned to Parliament for Ludlow, and again in 1857; and continued to represent that borough at his decease; being also a deputy lieutenant of the counties of Salop and Northampton.

He succeeded to the estates of his father (who died in 1813) on attaining his majority; to those of his uncle Thomas Botfield, esq. of Hopton Court, co. Salop, in 1843; and to those of his surviving uncle William Botfield, esq. of Decker Hill, co. Salop, in 1850. By their decease he also came into possession of large mineral properties.

Mr. Botfield presented to the Roxburghe Club one of the most valuable volumes of its series, that of "Manners and Household Expenses of England in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries." 4to. 1841:²

¹ In the *Stemmata Botevilliana*, pp. 84 *et seq.*, he has recorded the dates at which most of these elections took place.

² Containing: I. Household Roll of Eleanor Countess of Leicester, A.D. 1265. II. Accounts of the Executors of Eleanor Queen Consort of Edward I. A.D. 1291. III. Accounts and Memoranda of Sir John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1462 to A.D. 1471.

in editing which he had the able assistance of Mr. T. Hudson Turner, who also wrote the valuable Introduction (see the memoir of that gentleman in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1852, p. 206). To the Maitland Club Mr. Botfield contributed "The Historie of the Kirk of Scotland, 1558-1637, by John Row, Minister," also printed in 1841; to the Abbotsford Club, "The Buke of the Order of Knyghthede, translated from the French by Sir Gilbert Hay, Knight, 1847;" and to the Bannatyne Club, "Original Letters relating to the Ecclesiastical Affairs of Scotland, chiefly written by, or addressed to, King James VI. after his accession to the English Throne, from 1603 to 1625. 1851," 4to. For the Surtees Society he edited in 1838 "Catalogues of the Library of Durham Cathedral at various periods from the Conquest to the Dissolution;" in 1849 he published "Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England;" and in 1860 "Shropshire, its History and Antiquities. An Address to the British Archæological Association assembled in congress at Shrewsbury, August 6th, 1860." Royal 4to. 1860, p. 36. His other literary productions were chiefly bibliographical, including several curious contributions to the *Miscellanies* of the Philobiblon Society.

Of "The Buke of the Order of Knyghthede," as a work falling within our province, we may state some further particulars. It is a Scottish translation (preserved in MS. in the library at Abbotsford) of the same treatise which Caxton published, about the year 1484, as "*The booke of the ordre of Chevalrye or Knyghthode*." There is in the British Museum a copy of the French original, *Le liure de lordre de cheuallerie*, at fol. 337 of the Royal MS. 14 E. II., a large folio volume splendidly written and illuminated in Flanders, for King Edward IV. The French text was first printed in 1504 at the end of "Le jeu des eschez, par Jacques de Cessol. Paris, impr. pour Antoine Verart 1504:" again, distinctly, at Lyons in 1510, as a sequel to the work of Symphorien Champier, intitled "Le Recueil ou Croniques des royaulmes Daustrasie." (Guigard, *Bibliothèque Heraldique de la France*, 8vo. 1861. No. 318.) In consequence, when reprinted at the same city in 1859,¹ it was erroneously attributed to Champier, who was a later author. Dr. Dibdin, whose long description of Caxton's work in the *Typographical Antiquities* teems with error, has upon no better grounds described it as a translation of *L'Ordene de Chevalerie*, a poem edited by Barbazan in 1759, and attributed to Hues de Tabarie (Guigard, No. 348), but in which case also

¹ In the volume by Mons. P. Allut, entitled "Étude biographique et bibliographique sur Symphorien Champier. Lyon, 1859." The reprint of the *Ordre* extends from p. 265 to p. 320.

the authorship has not been satisfactorily ascertained. See a note contributed by Mr. Bolton Corney, M.R.S.L., to the *Life of Caxton*, by William Blades, 4to. 1863, vol. ii. pp. 160, 259.

Mr. Botfield printed his "Stemmata Botevilliana," or genealogical collections relative to his family, first in a thin octavo in 1843, and afterwards in a very thick quarto in 1858. On the former occasion it bore this title—

Stemmata Botevilliana. Memorials of the Family of Botfield, anciently De Boteville, in the county of Salop. Norton Hall, M.DCCCXLIII. Royal 8vo. pp. viii. 108.

Only thirty-five copies were privately printed.¹

Mr. Botfield from that time pursued his inquiries in every record-office, either national, provincial, or parochial, that appeared to promise any contribution to his undertaking. He was very materially assisted in his investigations by Mr. George and Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury, two brothers who were both distinguished (and particularly the latter) for their persevering research into the family history of Shropshire and the neighbouring counties. Mr. George Morris furnished him, in 1846, with the results² of his examination of the first edition of the Stemmata; and Mr. Joseph Morris, who had contributed originally to its materials, compiled in 1855 a memoir "On the Thynne and Botfield families," which was published in *The Topographer and*

¹ The distribution of the whole thirty-five is particularised in the Preface to "Stemmata Botevilliana," 1858, p. vii. A few supplementary leaves of pedigree were subsequently added, but only partially distributed to the owners of the thirty-five copies.

² Printed in the Second Edition, at p. ccccxlix. Mr. George Morris, the elder brother, died May 8, 1859, aged 70, and there is a memoir of him in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. following, p. 313. Mr. Joseph Morris died on April 19, 1860, aged 68, and a memoir of him appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for August in that year, p. 195. His Welsh genealogical MSS., consisting of about fifteen or sixteen quarto volumes and four in folio, have been recently sold for 250*l.* to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. and were deposited in the library at Wynnstay on the 4th May, 1863. His Salopian MSS., comprising the various Heralds' Visitations, with continuations, and further pedigrees from public and private authorities to the present time, and also an account of the Provosts, Bailiffs, Mayors, Recorders, Stewards, Town Clerks, and Burgesses to Parliament of the borough of Shrewsbury; likewise, Notices of the Masters of Shrewsbury School, preceded by a summary history of that royal foundation; forming ten large folio volumes, have been purchased by J. J. Peele, esq., Town Clerk of Shrewsbury, for 300 guineas. The MSS. of Mr. George Morris are still in the hands of his son, who is waiting for the opportunity of transferring them to a purchaser. They consist of eight large folio volumes of Shropshire Genealogies, showing the descent of the principal landed proprietors of the county from the earliest period to the present time, with their armorial bearings neatly drawn, and in two of the volumes coloured.

Genealogist, vol. iii., and of which there was also a private impression of twenty-five copies.¹

Mr. Joseph Morris was further commissioned by Mr. Botfield to search the archives of the Thynnes at Longleate, for the discovery of additional documents: but the result was only a few records relating to Shropshire.² By other means, Mr. Botfield persevered in collecting from every available source all the materials that could illustrate the history of the Marquess of Bath's family, as well as his own: the Thynnes having descended from William Botefelde who died in 1460, and the Botfields, as presumed by Mr. Morris, from John Botefelde, brother of William.

The surname of *th'ynne* (which was afterwards misinterpreted as having originated from residence in a London "inn of court,") was derived from the "inn" at Stretton in the Dale, which seems to have been not actually a *manor*-house, but one to which the freehold lands of the family, with various detached copyholds, were attached. This surname *de la Inne*, or *of the Ynne*, was adopted towards the close of the fifteenth century by the elder line of the family: and it had been borne for at least three generations before the time of Sir John Thynne the founder of Longleate. The township or vill which gave the earlier surname "de Bottefelde" was in the same locality, and its first bearer on record is William de Bottefelde, sub-forester of Shirlet in 1265.

"Stretton was a royal manor before the Conquest. . . . It is most probable that Le Bote Wood (now Leebotwood) and Le Bote Field (now Botfield or Botevyle) were in some sort subject to the great manor of Stretton, and that from these districts the residents of that manor originally derived their *house-bote* and *haybote*. Botevyle was probably a berewick of Lydley, a manor described in the sixth volume of Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*." (*Stemmata Botevilliana*, pp. 70, 71.)

Thus, in his STEMMATA BOTEVILLIANA Mr. Botfield undertook the history of the Thynnes as well as that of the families which had retained the more ancient local name. The work comprises also memoirs of his maternal grandfather William Withering, M.D., and other members of that family; and genealogies of the families of—Baker of Bromley, co. Salop, Baugh, Bishton, Gresham, Greve, Hayward, Hector, Heynes, Higgins, Lake, Montgomery of Shrewsbury, and Skelhorne.

Before it was completed there was another race in which Mr. Botfield had acquired the deepest interest, in consequence of his marriage, on the 21st of October, 1858, with Isabella, daughter of Sir Baldwin

¹ Reprinted in *Stemmata Botevilliana*, second edit. p. cliii.

² As specified in p. xi. of Preface.

Leighton, of Loton, co. Salop, Bart. "THE HISTORY OF THE LEIGHTON FAMILY" (though not mentioned in the title-page) consequently forms a material portion of the "Stemmata Botevilliana;" occupying from p. 157 to p. 204 inclusive, and pp. cccxcv.—dxxviii. of the Appendix. The work, thus augmented, is a very goodly quarto, bearing the following title:—

Stemmata Botevilliana. Memorials of the Families of De Boteville, Thynne, and Botfield, in the counties of Salop and Wilts. With an Appendix of Illustrative Documents. By BERIAH BOTFIELD. Westminster: J. B. Nichols and Sons, 25, Parliament Street. M.DCCC.LVIII.

The impression was limited to 250 copies, which were privately distributed by the Author.

As faithful historians we are bound to add that Mr. Botfield's pedigree was never actually *proved*. He was always anxiously looking forward to the time when his evidence might be sufficiently coherent to be submitted to that critical test which necessarily takes place before a pedigree is admitted for entry at our English College of Arms. The pedigree of Botfield (as disconnected from that of Boteville *alias* Thynne) is at present on record only in the Visitations of Salop made in the years 1623 and 1663. On both those occasions the name was written BOTEVILE by the recording herald: in the former year the representative of the house, when attesting the pedigree, signed RICHARD BOTTEFELD, and in the latter his son certified as Mr. JOHN BOTTEVILE. From these parties descends a family still resident in the town of Shrewsbury, spelling their name BOTEVYLE, and their pedigree is given in the *Stemmata Botevilliana*, at p. 91.¹

Mr. Beriah Botfield's descent was deduced by Mr. Joseph Morris from William Botevile of Leighton, co. Salop, named in the earlier Visitation of 1623 as the son of John Botevile of the same place, who was a younger brother of Thomas the father of Richard who signed the Pedigree in that year.

Among the many tabular pedigrees printed in Mr. Botfield's *Stemmata* we may on this occasion particularly direct attention to that at page 99. The names there marked (*) with asterisks are those which form the pedigrees of the Visitations. On turning the leaf, page 100 commences with the late Mr. Botfield's undoubted and immediate ancestors; of whom the first, Thomas Botfield, churchwarden of Eaton

¹ One of them, Mr. Thomas Botevyle, has given to his son, Thomas Beriah Botevyle (born on the 18th May, 1852), his own name, accompanied by that of the subject of this memoir. The boy receives a legacy of 500*l.* by Mr. Botfield's will; his father and mother each legacies of the like sum; and his six sisters 50*l.* each.

Constantine in 1665, is *presumed* to have been the son of William Botevyle *alias* Botfield, of the adjoining parish of Leighton, above-mentioned. The said churchwarden of Eaton Constantine was grandfather of the first Beriah, born at Dawley, co. Salop, and buried there (1754); who was the grandfather of Beriah Botfield of Norton hall, co. Northampton, esquire; of whom the Beriah now deceased was the only child. Thus, it will be perceived, there was strong presumptive evidence of Mr. Botfield's line of descent, from the ancestors of "Boteville *alias* Thynne," but no positive proof. And his death without issue has now terminated this wealthy branch of Botfields.

Having no surviving relations descending from his father, grandfather, or great-grandfather, some of Mr. Botfield's nearest paternal cousins¹ were those descended from the marriage of Agnes, sister of his great-grandfather, with William Baugh of Madeley, co. Salop. The entry in the parish register on that occasion is remarkable for the spelling of the bride's name agreeing with that of the branch still remaining at Shrewsbury:—

1728. Nov. 17. William Baugh and Agnes Botevyle, both of y^s p^{sh}.

A pedigree of Baugh is given at page 146 of the *Stemmata*, and shows that William Baugh, a civil engineer, the great-grandson of this marriage, had in 1855 two sons, the Rev. Thomas Baugh, M.A., curate of St. Michael's Handsworth, and George Baugh. These gentlemen are named in the entail upon which Mr. Botfield has settled the greater portion of his estates, but only contingently upon the extinction of the family of the Marquess of Bath.

The parties who chiefly benefit by Mr. Botfield's demise are still more distant connections, as will be seen hereafter.

The schedule of the estates which have been purchased by the Botfields and their trustees during the half-century elapsing between the years 1798 and 1858, which is printed in the *Stemmata Botevilliana*, pp. ccxlvii—cclii*, is one of the most astonishing documents of the kind ever divulged to the world at large. The acquisition of landed property has seldom been so systematically and unremittingly pursued for so long a period of time.

1. The first purchase recorded was made in 1798, by Mr. Thomas Botfield senior, at Ystradfawr, co. Brecon, for 4,400*l*. His largest purchase was Norton hall, in Northamptonshire, in 1800, for 37,000*l*. His total expenditure in the acquisition of landed property, 44,374*l*. 10*s*.

¹ The Thomasons, Taylors, and Hardwickes claim kindred in the same degree of relationship: see note in p. 165.

2. His eldest son, Mr. Thomas Botfield, purchased the Hopton Court estate, co. Salop, in 1804, for 18,350*l.*, to which he subsequently added various other estates at the same place, at the cost of 13,675*l.* In 1809 he purchased the manors of Farlow and Cleeton for 19,700*l.*; in 1825, Detton hall for 14,000*l.*; and, in 1830, the Whitton Court estate for 19,000*l.* His purchases altogether amount to 110,534*l.* 13*s.*

3. In 1856 and 1857 the trustee of his will purchased the Catherton estate of Earl Craven for 16,657*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

4. Mr. William Botfield's chief purchases were, in 1809, an estate at Shadwell, in the parish of Clun, for 25,500*l.*; the Decker Hill estate, also co. Salop, for 13,000*l.*; estates at Shiffnal for 19,522*l.*; and the Woodbatch estate for 19,800*l.* His total acquisitions cost 126,443*l.* 15*s.*

5. The trustees of his will purchased, between 1852 and 1856, estates at Bishop's Castle and that neighbourhood, which cost in all 147,545*l.*

6. The third brother, Mr. Beriah Botfield senior, having received from his father's bequest the Northamptonshire estates of Norton hall and Long Buckby, added to them some adjoining properties, to the value of 5,668*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and

7. His trustees, between 1821 and 1839, made further purchases to the amount of 68,763*l.* 8*s.*

8. Lastly, the late Mr. Botfield, between 1830 and 1858, himself paid no less a total amount than 130,752*l.* for various additions to his landed property, both in Northamptonshire and Shropshire.

If the sums under these eight several heads are added together, they will be found to amount to considerably more than half a million, or a little more than 650,750*l.*

Mr. Botfield's disappointment in issue from his marriage has the effect of dividing this vast aggregation of property into three main portions; for both his uncles had provided for the contingency which has now occurred, by leaving remainders to nephews of their respective wives.

The eldest brother, Thomas Botfield, esq. by his will, made in 1836, devised Hopton Court and its dependent estates, upon the death of his widow,¹ first to his own nephew Beriah Botfield and his issue; next to his wife's nephew "Thomas Woodward the younger, of Hopton

¹ Mrs. Thomas Botfield was Lucy, daughter of William Skelthorne, esquire, of Liverpool. Her sister Sarah was the wife of Thomas Woodward, esq., also of Liverpool (who died 1838), and mother of the Rev. Thomas Woodward, Rector of Hopton Wafers. The latter was the "Thomas Woodward the younger" named in Mr. Botfield's will. He died in 1854, leaving issue a numerous family. (See the pedigree of Skelthorne, in *Stemmata Botevilliana*, p. 149.)

Wafers," and his male issue in succession; failing which, to Henry Botfield Thomason,¹ and his male issue in succession; the remainder to the sons of Thomas Woodward the elder; and, these failing, to his daughters and those of Henry Botfield Thomason and James Baker² deceased, as tenants in common in tail. In pursuance of these dispositions, the estates in question are inherited by Thomas Woodward, esq., of Hopton Wafers, born in 1836, son of the late Rev. Thomas Woodward, Rector of Hopton Wafers, who died in 1854.

The second brother, William Botfield, esq. of Decker Hill, by his will, made in 1849, devised all his estates on the failure of issue from his nephew Beriah Botfield in remainder to his wife's great-nephew,³ the Rev. William Bishton Garnett⁴ and his sons in tail; to Alfred Garnett his brother, and his sons in tail; remainder to testator's own right heirs; with a proviso⁵ that every person becoming entitled in possession,

¹ Mr. Thomason was son of the late Sir Edward Thomason, Knt. the celebrated manufacturer of Birmingham; descended from the marriage of Edward Thomason of Dawley Green, with Mrs. Beard, a widow, who (though not inserted in the tabular pedigrees) is supposed to have been Alice Botfield, one of the sisters of the testator's grandfather. See three articles in the Appendix to *Stemmata Botevilliana*, No. 90, Family Recollections by Sir Edward Thomason; No. 132, Notes upon the same; and No. 145, Extracts from Letters of William John Hardwicke, esq. of Bridgnorth.

² James Baker, of Market Drayton, and afterwards of Oldington, gentleman, was the cousin of the testator, through his great-grandfather John Baker of Bromley, co. Salop, gentleman, whose daughter Margaret was the wife of Thomas Botfield of Dawley, co. Salop, and the testator's mother. This family of Baker was seated at Bromley (by marriage with the heiress of Bromley) from the reign of Edward the Fourth, and was represented by Peter William Baker, esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle (son of William Baker, alderman of London), who died s. p. in 1815. His aunt Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Littlehales, of London, solicitor, was the grandmother of Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, who was created a Baronet in 1802, and took the additional name of Baker in 1817. Of a junior branch was Richard Baker, esq. of Bridgnorth, a magistrate by Shropshire, who died s. p. 1821. There is a copious pedigree of the family in the *Stemmata Botevilliana* at p. 147; but it does not show that any male branches are now surviving.

³ Mrs. William Botfield was Lucy, daughter of John Bishton, esq. Her brother John had an only child, Elizabeth Sophia, married to the Rev. William Garnett, of Haughton in Cheshire, and they had issue two sons, William-Bishton and Alfred. It was from Thomas Bishton, esq. of Kilsall, another brother of his wife, that Mr. William Botfield purchased the estate of Decker Hill in 1810.

⁴ In the pedigree of Bishton, at p. 151 of *Stemmata Botevilliana*, this gentleman's wife is merely mentioned by the name of "Sophia" (which is incorrect). He married at Birkenhead, Nov. 2, 1849 (being then Curate of Findon in Sussex), Sarah, second daughter of William Dutton, esq. He has issue a son and heir, William Egerton Garnett-Botfield.

⁵ The bequest was also accompanied with the following singular condition, viz.

who, or whose husband, should not then be called by the name of Botfield, should, within six calendar months, take and use the name and arms of Botfield, either alone, or after and in addition to their own.

In carrying out the wishes thus expressed by Mr. William Botfield, Mr. Garnett, on taking the additional name of Botfield, has received with it a coat materially differenced from the simple "Barry of twelve" used by Mr. Beriah Botfield and his immediate predecessors.¹

The family of Boteville *alias* Thynne (now Marquess of Bath) have long borne two coats quarterly, viz.: Barry of *ten* or and sable; and Argent, a lion rampant, tail nowed, gules; the latter an augmentation of the sixteenth century.² Mr. Botfield bore, Barry of *twelve* or and sable. The crests of both families were the same, A reindeer statant or. Mr. Botfield used the ancient motto of the Thynne family,

"That the said Beriah Botfield, and every person taking in remainder after him, who shall be in possession of the said mansion house at Decker Hill, and of full age, shall reside there six months in each year, computing from the 1st of January, or, in default thereof, shall forfeit for the first year 1,000*l.*; for the second year 1,000*l.*; for the third year 2,000*l.*, and for the fourth year 3,000*l.*; such sums to be paid to the said trustees and applied by them in permanent improvements upon his estates, with a clause of forfeiture of the estate in case of non-residence for five years; but with this proviso, that if any such person should be a Member of Parliament, then his residence at Decker Hill for three months, including occasional residence during the sitting of parliament, and the keeping up a suitable establishment there, shall be equivalent to a residence for six months, and no penalty shall be incurred." In the year 1854 the trustees put the forfeiture in execution, by judgment of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in consequence of the late Mr. Botfield not having resided at Decker Hill for the full period of six months in the year 1852 (when he was not a Member of Parliament). See the report in *Stemmata Botevilliana*, p. cclxxxiv.

¹ "In the Harleian MS. No. 2163, fol. 54, the arms of Raff Botvell, gent. are given as Barry of ten partes, sa. and or—in the pedigree two coats, collected by Randle Holmes." *Stemmata Botevilliana*, p. ccccxliii. The Harl. MSS. 1112 and 1984 are also cited to the same purpose; and it is stated that the first appearance of Barry of *twelve*, is when the first Marquess of Bath was registered in the Heralds' College as a Knight of the Garter in 1778. (Such differences are never to be traced to any great antiquity. EDIT. H. & G.)

² In an old MS. account of the family of Thynne, communicated by the Marquess of Bath to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and printed in the *History of South Wiltshire*, it is stated that Sir John Thynne, when attendant upon his master the Protector Somerset, during the campaign in Scotland in 1547, "was knighted at the battle of Musclevorough against the Scots, whilst the wounds he received there were bleeding, and had the Scotch Lyon given him as an addition to his arms." The like statement occurs in the *Stemmata Botevilliana*, at pp. 30, 51, 56. The story is evidently embellished. "Sir John Thynne my lord's grace's steward of household" was one of forty-eight knights made by the Duke of Somerset in the camp of Roxburgh, on the 28th Sept.

J'AY BONNE CAUSE: which is placed beneath the arms of Lord Viscount Weymouth in Edmondson's Baronagium; but the Marquess of Bath now uses LOYAL DEVOIR.

To the Rev. William Bishton Garnett-Botfield, of Decker Hill in the parish of Shiffnal, co. Salop, and of Haughton hall in the parish of Bunbury, co. Chester, (son of the late Rev. William Garnett, of Haughton, Rector of Tilston, co. Chester,) has been granted (30 Oct. 1863) a coat thus blazoned :—

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Barry of twelve per pale embattled or and azure counter-changed, on a canton sable a stag's attires affixed to the scalp or, for *Botfield*; 2 and 3, Bendy of four gules and sable, a lion rampant argent crowned or, a bordure indented of the last, for *Garnett*. For the crest for Botfield, On a wreath of the colours, upon a rock a stag at gaze, holding in the mouth an arrow fessewise, all proper. And for the crest of Garnett, On a wreath of the colours a demi-lion argent crowned or,

1547, the battle of Pinkie or Musselburgh having been fought on the 10th of that month. (*Patten's Expedition into Scotlande*, 1548.) There is no record of his having been wounded.

Sir John was accompanied to Musselburgh by his younger brother William Thynne, who died an Esquire in 1584, and has a monument in Westminster Abbey, describing him "ex antiquâ Bottevelliorum familiâ oriundus, Qui in adolescentiâ magnam Europæ partem perlustravit, in prælio ad Muscelborrow eques cataphractus contra Scotos pugnavit," &c. By *eques cataphractus* is meant probably what was then called a "man at arms" or cavalry soldier, *cataphractus* being a Greek word for "armour-clad" (in pure Latin *loricatus*. Latin-English Dictionary, by William Smith, LL.D. 1825, p. 158); for William Thynne is styled "Armiger" only, or Esquire, at the beginning of his epitaph. The sepulchral inscription to his brother Sir John Thynne, in the church of Longbridge Deverill, Wilts, is of later date, having been erected by his descendant the first Viscount Weymouth (1682-1714). It mentions his knight-hood "in præclarum singularis in prælio Musceleborensi virtutis præstitæ testimonium": having started with a still more apocryphal genealogical boast—"qui a GALFRIDO BOTEVILLO (nobili Pictavo copiosâ compatriorum manu in suppetias JOHANNIS Regis huc primum appellante) paternum genus recto stemmate deducens," &c. repeated in the epitaph of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, Knt. and Bart. 1680 at Kempsford, co. Glouc.—"descended in a right line from Geofery Boteville, who came into England Gen^l of an army of Poictevins to assist King John against his Barons." This imaginary ancestor was borrowed (apparently by Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald: see Hoare's South Wilts, *Hundred of Heytesbury*, p. 62,) from a passage in the chronicle of Matthew Paris, who names among the chief of King John's foreign auxiliaries at the siege of Rochester castle in 1215,—ex partibus Pictaviæ et Wasconiae viri nobiles et bellatores, Savaricus de Maloleone, Gaufridus et Oliverius de Butevilla fratres, &c. They had a grant of part of the lands of Walter de Dunstanville (Rot. Claus. i. 278), but there is no further evidence that they founded a family in England. Mr. Botfield adds (*Stemmata Bottevelliana*, p. 17), that "The armorial bearings of these knights were, Barry of ten or and sable;" but in that statement he was anticipating not only the Bottefelde coat, but even the adoption of coat-armour.

gorged with a plain collar vair, and holding between the paws a lozenge gules, charged with a bee or. (The *Bee* is allusive to the family of Bishton, whose arms are, Argent, a bend wavy between six bees sable.)

By his will Mr. Botfield has devised his paternal property and other considerable estates to his widow for her life, and after her death to the second son (as yet unborn) of the present Marquess of Bath,—“*ex antiqua Botevilliorum familiâ oriundus.*”¹

This bequest consists of the manors of Norton and Long Buckby in Northamptonshire, together with Earl's Ditton, All Stretton, and other property in Shropshire. These estates are settled in strict entail on the family of Thynne, including the descendants of the Marquess's brothers and uncles, with provision that they shall never become merged in those of the head of the family;—in remainder, first to heirs male, then to heirs general; and, in the event of the extinction of the Thynnes, to the family of Baugh already named. The trustees of this devise are the Earl of Powis and Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart.

Mr. Botfield's will was made in 1861, and a codicil in June 1863: which have been proved in the Northampton registry, and the personal property sworn under 200,000*l.* The executors are Baldwin Leighton, Esq. and Rainald Knightley, of Fawsley, Esq. M.P. Careful provision is made for the maintenance of Norton Hall as the chief seat of the testator's adopted heir, and he has directed his Library to be there preserved, together with his manuscripts, prints, pictures, statuary, arms and armour, and other collections. A Catalogue which he had compiled of his library he directs to be completed within twelve months, and inspected and compared at stated periods: and all books issued in series to be continued. Of his Pictures at Norton Hall a Catalogue was privately printed in 1848.

Mr. Botfield has left legacies of various amounts² to more than eighty charitable and religious institutions and societies, both metropolitan and provincial; and, what is more unusual, he has also left legacies to more than fifty scientific and literary associations. He has allotted 2,000*l.* Consols to found a scholarship from Harrow school, to be held for three years at one of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow. His personal legacies are less numerous: but they include the names of his wife's family, and those of the Bakers and other relations we have already mentioned.

¹ Quoting the epitaph of William Thynne, esquire, 1584 (see note in p. 167).

² The largest bequest of this nature, which was 500*l.* to Christ's Hospital, is withdrawn by the codicil.

Among the few to private friends is a bequest of 500*l.* to the Rev. Robert William Eyton, M.A. Rector of Ryton, the historian of Shropshire; and one of 500*l.* to "my cousin," Miss Sophia Warner, of Widcombe, near Bath, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Warner, F.S.A.¹ Rector of Chelwood, Somerset, an author well known in antiquarian circles, and whose name is connected with "Collections for the History of Hampshire."

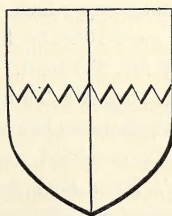
Mr. Botfield died at his house in Grosvenor Square, on the 7th of August, 1863, and was buried at Norton in Northamptonshire. There is a brief memoir of him, including some account of his collections and the most remarkable volumes of his library, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of November following, p. 645: but fuller materials of his biography are contained in the pages of his *Stemmata*, to which we have already referred.

Several portraits of Mr. Botfield are described in the Catalogue of his Pictures at Norton Hall, and one of them, by Sir William John Newton, taken in 1830, æt. 30, is engraved. The frontispiece to that Catalogue, which is a lithographic drawing from a bust of Mr. Botfield, is an excellent likeness.

Mr. Warner died July 27, 1857, in his 94th year. See a memoir of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1858, p. 101.



BOTEVILLE. Barry
or and sable.



LEIGHTON. Quarterly
per fess indented or and gules.

HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL WORKS,

SOLD IN THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE W. B. D. D. TURNBULL, ESQ.

Since our last issue the *bibliomania* has fairly infected the regions of Heraldry and Genealogy. At the recent sale of the Library of the late William B. D. D. Turnbull, esq. F.S.A.Scot., such prices have been given as have never before been known for books of this class. The sale has occupied six days, at the rooms of Sotheby and Wilkinson, from the 27th Nov. to the 3d Dec. inclusive. Its peculiar feature was the large number of privately printed books of genealogy and family history, more particularly belonging to Scotland, but including also those of England and the Continent; together with various choice and curious works in mediæval literature. The collection comprised nearly all the English County Histories and other important topographical works; some finely illustrated volumes; the works of the principal printing societies; nearly every important book in Heraldry; together with a large assemblage of Peerage Cases, and other productions of a similar character.

As an example of the high prices given, we may notice Lot 203, the *Histoire Généalogique de la Maison Royale de France*, by the Père Anselme (in nine vols. large paper, 1726-33); this produced 25*l.*, although the same copy which not many years since belonged to W. A. Pugin, who gave 10*l.* 10*s.* for it, and which was purchased for the same amount by Mr. Turnbull. For Hasted's *History of Kent*, which was sold for 55*l.* 10*s.*, Mr. Turnbull had given only 18*l.* 18*s.*

The sum at which Lot 1171 was knocked down was another cause of astonishment. It consisted merely of two brief excerpts from *The Local Historian's Table Book*, by M. A. Richardson; being "A Sketch of the Male Descendants of Josceline de Louvaine (the Second House of Percy)," &c. by W. E. Surtees, esq. D.C.L. and a "Metrical Chronicle of the House of Percy," from Dodsworth's MSS. They were printed in 4to. with red borders,—22 copies only having been taken in this shape of the former and 30 of the latter; but the volume was handsomely illustrated with portraits and views, and bound in blue morocco: it obtained the great price of 11*l.*

A mere sale-catalogue, that of the library of J. W. K. Eyton, esq. being one of fifty large-paper copies and bound in half-morocco, was sold (Lot 458) for 3*l.* 3*s.* though not priced.

Some of the standard works on Heraldry sold well :—

- Segar's Honor Military and Civil. 1602. Folio, red morocco. 2*l.* 8*s.*
 Selden's Titles of Honor. 1672. Folio, red morocco. 2*l.* 10*s.*
 Milles's Catalogue of Honor : unmutilated, and having the rare leaf (493-4). 1610.
 Folio. 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
 Gibboni (J.) Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam. 1682. 8vo. 9*s.*
 Guillim's Display of Heraldry. 1724. Folio, in morocco. 5*l.* 5*s.*
 Nisbet's System of Heraldry. Two vols. 1722. Blue morocco. 9*l.* 10*s.*
 Book of St. Alban's. Edit. Haslewood. 1810. Folio. 6*l.* 15*s.*
 Fac-simile of illuminated MS. by Sir David Lindsay, of the Mount, Lyon King of
 Armes, 1542. Edinb. 1822. Folio. 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
 Willement's Fac-simile of a Roll of Arms, 1515. 4to. 1829. 3*l.* 3*s.*

As the books of COUNTY HISTORY were so nearly a complete collection, it will be interesting to notice the sums they produced, placing the counties in alphabetical order.¹

- Brecknockshire, by T. Jones. 1805-9. 4to. Two vols. in three. 8*l.* 10*s.*
 Buckinghamshire, by Dr. Lipscomb. 141-837. 4to. 12*l.*
 Cheshire, by Ormerod. 1819. Three vols. folio. 32*l.* 10*s.*
 Cornwall, by Hitchins and Drew. 1824. Two vols. 4to. 4*l.* 10*s.*
 Cumberland, by Hutchinson. 1794. Three vols. 4to. 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
 Dorsetshire, by Hutchins. Vols. I. and II. of first edition, 1774. Vols. III. and IV.
 of second edition, 1813-15. 10*l.* 10*s.*
 Durham, by Surtees. 1816-1840. Four vols. folio. 20*l.*
 Durham (North), by Raine. 1850. Folio. 2*l.*
 Essex, by Morant. 1768. Two vols. folio. 11*l.*
 ——— by Rev. A. Suckling. 1845. Folio. 2*l.* 2*s.*
 Gloucestershire Collections, by Bigland, Vol. 1. and Vol. II. to p. 252, with Fos-
 brooke's History of Gloucester added. Folio. 1791. 7*l.*
 ———— Additional pages, 253 to 312, printed by Sir Thomas Phil-
 lips about 1825. 6*l.*
 Hertfordshire, by Clutterbuck. 1815-1827. Three vols. folio, Large paper. 31*l.*
 Kent, by Hasted. 1778, 1779. Four vols. folio, with uncut edges. 55*l.* 10*s.*

¹ There was another remarkable display of County Histories at the same auction-rooms in April last, in the library of the late John Corrie, esq. and it will render our account of the value of this class of literature in the year 1863 more complete, if we here add some of the items :—

- Berkshire, by Ashmole. 1719. 3 vols. 8vo. large paper. 24*l.*
 Cheshire, by Ormerod. 1819. 3 vols folio, large paper. 57*l.*
 Dorsetshire, by Hutchins. Second edition, 4 vols. 1815. Large paper. 85*l.*
 Essex, by Morant. 1768. Large paper. 31*l.*
 Gloucestershire, by Atkyns. First edition, 1712. 15*l.* 10*s.*
 Hampshire, by Warner. 1795. 4to. 6 vols. in 3. 9*l.* 5*s.*
 Hertfordshire, by Clutterbuck. Large paper. A copy which was illustrated at great
 expense with prints and drawings (the latter chiefly made by John Buckler,
 F.S.A.) by the late John Morice, esq. F.S.A. of Upper Gower-street. 620*l.*
 Kent, by Hasted. 1778, 1779. 4 vols. folio. 16*l.* 10*s.*

- Lancashire Portfolio, by M. Gregson. 1824. Folio. 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*
 Monmouthshire, by D. Williams. 1796. 4to. 1*l.* 12*s.*
 Norfolk, by Blomefield and Parkin. Eleven vols. 8vo. 11*l.* 5*s.*
 Northumberland, by Hodgson. 1820—1858. Seven vols. 4to. 21*l.*
 Rutland, by Blore. 1811. Folio. 1 vol. 18*l.*
 Shropshire, by Rev. R. W. Eyton. 1854—60. 12 vols. roy. 8vo. 14*l.*
 ———— Sheriffs, by Blakeway. 1831. Folio. 3*l.* 16*s.*
 Staffordshire, by Shaw. 1798—1801. 2 vols. fol. Large paper. 31*l.*
 Suffolk, by Rev. A. Suckling. 1846—48. 2 vols. folio. 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
 ——— Thingoe Hundred, by John Gage. 1822. Large paper. 7*l.* 7*s.*
 Surrey, by E. W. Brayley. 1841—1848. 4to. 5 vols. in 10. 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
 Warwickshire, by Dugdale. 1656. Folio. 10*l.* 10*s.*
 Westmorland and Cumberland, by Nicolson and Burn. 1777. 2 vols. 4to. 4*l.* 8*s.*
 Wiltshire (South), by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Six vols. folio. 1822—43. 30*l.*
 Yorkshire (South), or Deanery of Doncaster, by Hunter. Two vols. folio. 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
 ——— Hallamshire, or Sheffield; by the same. 1819. Folio. 3*l.* 18*s.*
 ——— Leeds, and Loidis and Elmete: by Thoresby and Whitaker. 1816. Two vols. folio. 5*l.* 10*s.*

Among books on FAMILY HISTORY may be noticed more especially,—

- Famiglie celebri Italiane, by Litta. 1819—1852. 8 vols. folio. 38*l.* 10*s.*
 Noble British Families: Ashburton, Arden, Compton, Cecil, Harley, Bruce, Perceval, Dunbar, Drummond, and Neville: by H. Drummond. 1846. Folio. 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
 Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle: by Arthur Collins. 1752. 4to. 3*l.* 3*s.*

Also the following of particular Families:—

- Anderson's History of the House of Yvery (including Luvel, Perceval, and Gournay), 1742. Two vols. royal 8vo. blue morocco; having the seventeen portraits in mezzotint by Faber, views of seats, tombs, &c.; with additional views by P. Toms of Wardour and Acton Burnell castles; a portrait of Sir Philip Perceval, after Vandyck, engraved in line by W. H. Toms, 1738; and one of the tenth Earl of Egmont. 24*l.* 10*s.*
 Lord Bagot's Memorials of the Bagot Family. 1824. 4to. 10*l.*

- Lancashire, Portfolio of Fragments. 1824. 7*l.* 15*s.*
 Leicestershire, by Nichols. 1795—1815. 8 vols. folio. Large paper (one volume on Small). 182*l.*
 Norfolk, by Blomefield. 5 vols. folio (wanting some plates). 1739—1775. 16*l.* 10*s.*
 Nottinghamshire, by Thoroton. 1677. Folio. Large paper (wanting slip of arms). 19*l.* (Resold Dec. 3, 1863, for 9*l.* 9*s.*)
 Staffordshire, by Shaw. 1798—1801. 2 vols. folio. Large paper. 42*l.*
 Surrey, by Manning and Bray. 1804—1814. 3 vols. folio. Large paper. 23*l.* 2*s.*
 Warwickshire, by Dugdale (edit. Thomas). 1730. 2 vols. folio. 42*l.*
 Yorkshire. Richmondshire, by Whitaker. 1823. 2 vols. folio. Large paper. 36*l.*
 Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. Twelve vols. 4to. 75*l.* 12*s.*
 Britannia Romana, by Horsley. 1732. Folio. Large paper. 40*l.* 10*s.*
 The Environs of London, and Middlesex Parishes, by Lysons. 4to. 5 vols. in 12, illustrated with numerous engravings and drawings. 500*l.*
 Pennant's London, bound in 6 volumes, illustrated with drawings and engravings. 336*l.*

- Stemmata Botevilliana. 1858. 4to. 28l.
- The Family of Brabazon, by Hercules Sharp. 1825. 4to. 2l.
- The Family of Bland, by Nicholas Carlisle. 1826. 4to. 2l. 8s.
- Memorials of the Montgomeries Earls of Eglinton, by W. Fraser. 1859. Two vols. 4to. 10l. 10s.
- Memorials of the Howard Family. 1834. Folio. With some additional illustrations. 16l. 10s.
- Laurus Leslæana: with large engraved genealogy. 1692. Folio. 2l. 9s.
- Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays. 1840. 4 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s.
- Longstaffe's Memorials of the Families of Allan, Hilton, and Clervaux. Darlington, 1850. 4to. 8l. 12s. 6d.
- House of Clervaux. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1852. 4to. 16s.
- The Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy: edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. 1838. 2 vols. columbier 8vo. 7l. 17s. 6d.
- Stemmata Shirleiana, by E. P. Shirley. 1841. 4to. 26l.
- Watson's Earls of Warren and Surrey: containing the large plate of John Warren Earl of Surrey before the Judges; and the arms well coloured throughout. 2 vols. 4to. blue morocco. 6l. 15s.

We shall not at present attempt to specify the numerous lots of privately printed and rare genealogical productions: intending to describe in more particular detail such of them as are least known, in the pages we shall devote to bibliography, under the head of BIBLIOTHECA HERALDICA.

Of Illustrated Works the following were the most remarkable.

- The Siege of Carlaverock, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. 1828. 4to. Among the illustrations, the editor's portrait (a profile in Naval uniform) lithographed and coloured. 21l.
- Tierney's History of Arundel. 1834. 8vo. large paper. Bound in four volumes, and illustrated by about 800 portraits and views. 61l.
- Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, edited by Bliss. 1813—28. One of the 25 large paper copies, bound in ten volumes, and illustrated with fine portraits, &c. 111l.

This was not the first nor the largest library formed by Mr. Turnbull. Whilst resident at Edinburgh, he had there assembled a very extensive and valuable collection of books, which was dispersed by auction in a fourteen days' sale, in November 1851, when he left Scotland. In the general character of its contents it very much resembled the collection we have now described, as will be perceived by the title of the catalogue, which we here transcribe.

“Catalogue of the extensive and valuable Library of W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Esq. Advocate: consisting of a highly-interesting Collection of Books in English and Scottish Topography, including a number of the most valuable English County Histories, numerous rare Works in Heraldry and Family History, English and Scottish Antiquities, Poetry, Ecclesiastical History, Witchcraft, and Magic, Fine Arts, Privately Printed Books, including complete Sets of the Works of the Bannatyne, Maitland, Abbotsford, and Roxburghe Clubs, Ancient Illuminated Manuscripts, &c.; together with a valuable Collection of Standard Works in General Literature. The Sale will also include Mr. Turnbull's interesting Cabinet of Casts from Ancient Scottish Seals. Which will be Sold by Auction by

Messrs. C. B. Tait and T. Nisbet, in their Great Room, 11, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1851, and thirteen following lawful Days, at One o'clock." It consisted of 3,903 lots, and realised 292*l.* 15*s.*

We find it stated by Mr. Seton that "Several curious Scotch heraldic manuscripts were dispersed a few years ago, at the sales of the collections belonging to Mr. Deuchar, seal-engraver, Edinburgh, and Mr. W. B. Turnbull, Advocate, now of the English Bar. (*Scottish Heraldry*, p. 281). One we observe as Lot 3,512, "The Armorial Bearings of the Nobility of Scotland emblazoned in their proper colours, by Robert Miln, Herald Painter to the Lyon office, from the late Mr. Deuchar's Collection."

We cannot learn that any biography has been written of Mr. Turnbull, and it is certainly a subject beset by some difficulties. His mind was one of an ardent temperament, cherishing strong prejudices, which impelled him to the expression of his opinions in unmitigated terms, and on several important occasions to a hasty and incautious course of action. In religion he did not stop short of quitting the Episcopal church of Scotland for that of Rome—an act which subjected him to those persecutions of The Protestant Alliance by which his name has become best known to the world at large. From the same disposition he was generous in his friendships, and profuse in his expenditure. The booksellers confess that they have lost in him one of their most liberal and princely customers; and they appeared, at the sale which we commemorate, to have been infected in no slight measure with his own reckless spirit.

In literature Mr. Turnbull's zeal was directed by a taste for history and the works of mediæval writers: and he performed many laborious tasks as an Editor. In 1834 he founded a book-printing society which was named THE ABBOTSFORD CLUB, in honour of the well-known residence of Sir Walter Scott. He continued to act as its Secretary until his removal from Edinburgh, and edited many of its books, viz.:

Ancient Mysteries: from the Digby MS. in the Bodleian Library. 1835.

Compota Domestica Familiarum de Buckingham et Angouleme 1443, 1452, 1463; quibus annexæ Expensæ ejusdem Comitissæ in Itinere 1273. 1836.

Emendations to the same volume. 1841.

Account of the Monastic Treasures in England confiscated at the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, by Sir John Williams. 1836.

Mind, Will, and Understanding, a Morality. (Being a Supplement to the "Ancient Mysteries.") 1837.

Arthur and Merlin, a metrical romance, from the Auchinleck MS. 1838.

The Romances of Sir Guy of Warwick and Rembrun his Son: from the Auchinleck MS. 1840.

The Cartularies of Balmerino and Lindores: from MSS. in the library of the Faculty of Advocates. 1841.

Extracta è variis Chronicis Scocie : from a MS. in the Advocates' Library. 1842.
(Presented by John Menzies of Pitfodels.)

A Garden of Grave and Godlie Flowers : by Alexander Gardyne. 1609. The Theatre of Scotch Kings by A. G. 1709 ; and Miscellaneous Poems by J. Lundie. (The two former reprints, and the last now first printed.) 1845.

Other old authors edited by Mr. Turnbull were :—

The Blame of Kirk-Buriall, by William Birnie, Edinb. 1606. 4to. 1833.

The Anatomie of Abuses, by Philip Stubbes : from the Third edition of 1585. 8vo. 1836. (100 copies.)

The Romance of Bevis of Hamptoun. 4to. 1837. (Of which Ten copies were printed on Abbotsford Club paper.)

Horæ Successivæ : by Joseph Henshawe, D.D. Bishop of Peterborough : from the Fifth edition of 1640. 12mo. 1839.

Legendæ Catholicæ, a lytle boke of seyntlie gestes. (Fifty copies only.) Small 4to. 1840.

The Visions of Tundale, together with metrical Moralizations and other Fragments of early Poetry hitherto inedited. Edinb. 1843. 8vo. (105 copies.)

Domestic Details of Sir David Hume of Crossrig. 8vo. 1843. (24 copies on Large Paper.)

Selection of Letters of Mary Queen of Scots, translated from the Collection of Prince Labanoff. 8vo. 1845.

Sir Thomas More's Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation. 8vo. 1847.

An Account of the Chapter erected by William titular Bishop of Chalcedon, and ordinary of England and Scotland. By John Sergeant, Canon and Secretary of the Chapter. With Preface and Notes. 1853. 8vo.

The following for *The Library of Translations* :—

History of the Life, Writings, and Doctrines of Luther. From the French of M. Audin. 8vo. 1853.

And for *The Library of Old Authors* :—

The Poetical Works of Richard Crashaw : now first collected. 8vo. 1856.

The Poetical Works of William Drummond, of Hawthornden. 8vo. 1856.

The Poetical Works of Robert Southwell, Canon of Loretto, now first completely edited. 8vo. 1856.

In 1858 Mr. Turnbull edited one of the valuable series of historical works published (by the authority of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury) under the direction of the Master of the Rolls ; it is entitled,—“The Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland ; or a metrical version of the History of Hector Boece ; by William Stewart :” and occupies three thick volumes. In undertaking it, the Editor was influenced by the consideration that, whilst England possesses the metrical chronicles of Langtoft, Robert of Gloucester, Harding, and others, the only other belonging to Scotland is the invaluable work of Wyntown. William Stewart lived in the reign of King James V. and the MS. used by Mr. Turnbull is in the public library of the University of Cambridge.

In 1859 Mr. Turnbull was engaged as an assistant under the Record Commission, undertaking the examination of a portion of the Foreign

Series of State Papers. Whilst thus employed he was assailed by some illiberal reflections, imputing to him a suspicion of historical dishonesty, in consequence of his being a pervert to the faith of Rome. There is no doubt that he would have lived down this and similar attacks, could he have sustained them with equanimity and forbearance; but such endurance was contrary to his nature, and the irritation and vexation which they excited provoked him to throw up the engagement, and possibly hastened his end. He completed two valuable volumes of Calendars; which describe the FOREIGN SERIES of State Papers, for the reign of Edward VI. (8vo. 1860), and for that of Mary (8vo. 1861).

We have left to the last an account of Mr. Turnbull's works of a genealogical character. They were as follow:

The Claim of Molineux Disney, Esq. to the Barony of Hussey, 1680, with Remarks by W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Esq. Advocate. Edinb. 1836. 8vo. (Forty copies.)

Remarks on the Hussey Peerage: with three Pedigrees. Edinb. 1842. (Forty copies.)

Account of the Families of Birnie and Hamilton of Broomhill. 1838. 8vo. (See a further account of this volume in our *Bibliotheca Heraldica*.)

The Stirling Peerage. Trial of Alexander Humphrys or Alexander, styling himself Earl of Stirling, before the High Court of Justiciary for Forgery, on 29th April 1839, and four following days. Stereographed by Mr. Simon Macgregor, and edited by William Turnbull, Esq. Advocate, F.S.A. Scot. With an introductory notice of the Earldom of Stirling, and Proceedings of Mr. Humphrys relative to his pretended Claim. 1839. 8vo.

Factions of the Earl of Arran touching the Restitution of the Duchy of Chatelherault, 1685: from the French original of 1685. Edinburgh, 1843. 8vo. (Sixty copies.)

British American Association,¹ and Nova Scotia Baronets. Report of the Action of Damages for alleged Libel, Broun (*soi-disant*) Sir Richard against the Globe newspaper. With introductory remarks relative to the above Scheme, and the "illustrious" Order connected with it. 1846. 8vo. "This little volume (remarks Mr. Seton) contains some curious genealogical revelations; and comments with great justice and propriety on the numerous evils which then resulted from the indefensible system of Scottish 'services,' in the case of hereditary titles, * * * in virtue of which several existing Scottish Baronetcies were most unjustly assumed. * * * Shortly after the publication of Mr. Turnbull's volume, the service of heirs was placed on its present greatly improved footing by the Act 10 and 11 Vict. c. 47. The old Brieve of Inquest, which issued from Chancery, and which was followed by the verdict of a jury, was abolished by that Statute, and is now superseded by the *Petition of Service*;" the proceedings upon which are then described. (See Seton's *Scottish Heraldry*, p. 304.) An article founded on this work appeared, from the pen of Mr. Turnbull, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1847; it was answered by the *soi-disant* Sir Richard Broun,² in May, p. 477; and a rejoinder, signed BRUNO-MASTIX, appeared in June, p. 596.

¹ "The late British American Association for Emigration and Colonization." *Gent. Mag.* May 1847, p. 477.

² Mr. James Broun, formerly a military officer in the West Indies, was served heir to the baronetage (1686) of Colstoun, co. Haddington, by a jury which sat at Lochmaben in 1826; and he died at Moffatt, co. Dumfries, Nov. 30, 1844. Sir Richard Broun "succeeded his father in 1844; is a Knight-Commander of St. John of Jeru-

And an important work on Scottish Parochial Registers :—

Memoranda of the State of the Parochial Registers of Scotland, whereby is clearly shown the imperative necessity for a national system of Regular Registration. Edinburgh, 1849. 8vo. pp. xvi. 179. (Arranged in counties and parishes, and originally intended to form part of a volume of *Origines Genealogicæ Scoticæ*, based upon the plan of the *Origines Genealogicæ* of Mr. Stacey Grimaldi.)

Mr. Turnbull formed considerable collections for a continuation of the work entitled “ Proceedings relating to the Peerage of Scotland, from 1707 to 1788, by William Robertson, Esq. 1790, 4to.” and a folio MS. volume, containing a portion of this continuation, was sold at the recent sale (Lot 1266) for 4*l.* 12*s.* It was purchased by Mr. Boone, of Bond Street.

Mr. Turnbull’s collection of Peerage Cases, forming Lots 987—1034, which were nearly all purchased by Mr. Boone of Bond Street, fetched in the aggregate 90*l.* 12*s.* We may particularise two lots relating to the old Earldom of Northumberland: of an extraordinary early date.

1011. “ This Booke makes appear the Claims, Pedigree, and Proceedings of James Percy,¹ now claimant to the Earldom of Northumberland.” Printed in the year 1680 ; a collection of thirty leaves, printed prior to the date given on the title.

1012. Memorandum of James Percy—Petition—Another Complaint—Short Account of Proceedings—Humble Complaint; all single leaves. (In a volume.) 1670–75.

These two lots were sold together for 18*l.* 10*s.*

Another of Mr. Turnbull’s magnificent projects was a Monasticon for Scotland, for which he obtained a numerous subscription list. In 1842 he issued anonymously “ *Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica*: Memoir of what has been already done, and what materials exist, towards the formation of a Scotch Monasticon. Edinburgh, 1842.” 8vo. Only 71 copies were printed on small, and 20 on large paper (Royal 8vo.). One of the latter appeared at the recent sale (Lot 1130), and was sold for 3*l.* 12*s.*

Other projected, but unexecuted, works were—

A new edition of Scot of Scotstarvet’s *Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*, 1550 to

sale, secretary of the Langue of that order in England, and honorary secretary to the Committee of Baronets for Privileges ; was for several years hon. secretary to the Central Agricultural Society. Previous to succeeding to his father, he demanded inauguration as a Knight in the capacity of a Baronet’s eldest son, but, the Lord Chamberlain having refused to present him to the Queen for this purpose, he assumed the title of *Sir*, and the addition of *Eques Auratus*, in June 1842.” (Dod’s *Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c.* 1855.) He died Dec. 10, 1858, at his residence, Sphinx Lodge, Chelsea, when the title was assumed by his brother William.

¹ See his history in the *Collectanea Topograph. et Genealogica*, vol. ii. p. 57.

1650 : and a Continuation to 1750. With illustrative Notes and Biographical Sketches.

The Gough and Paton Correspondence, fram 1771 to 1804 : being the Correspondence between Richard Gough, esq. Director Soc. Ant. of London, and Editor of Camden's *Britannia*,¹ and Mr. George Paton, a clerk in the Custom-house at Edinburgh, of whom some account will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1809, p. 977, when he died in his 87th year. The transcripts for this work were sold in the recent sale, Lot 510, for 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Boone.

WILLIAM BARCLAY DAVID DONALD TURNBULL was born in St. James's square, Edinburgh, on the 6th Feb. 1811. He was the only child of Walter Turnbull, esq.² sometime of the West Indies, afterwards of Leven Lodge near Edinburgh, and Torry-burn, co. Fife (who died Jan. 21, 1819), by Robina Barclay his wife (who died Sept. 29, 1842), daughter of William Barclay, merchant in Edinburgh.³ He studied the law apprenticed to a Writer to the Signet, and shortly after attaining his majority was admitted an Advocate in 1832. His parents had been members of the Established Church of Scotland ; he became first an Episcopalian, and was a very liberal contributor to the erection of the Dean Chapel ; and afterwards in 1842 declared his adhesion to the Church of Rome. In 1852 he removed to London in order to study for the English bar ; to which he was called as a member of Lincoln's Inn on the 26th Jan. 1856. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and an Honorary Member of that of Newcastle upon Tyne, as well as of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen ; but did not join the Society of Antiquaries of London. He died in London on the 22nd April 1863, and was buried in the grounds of the Episcopal church at the Dean Bridge, Edinburgh.

¹ In the introduction to the article on Scotland, in the *British Topography*, 4to. 1780, Mr. Gough states that during the ten years that had elapsed from the publication of his former edition he had been enabled nearly to double his account of the Topography of Scotland, " by the indefatigable attention of his very ingenious and communicative friend Mr. George Paton, of the Custom-house, Edinburgh."

² This gentleman was the son of William Turnbull, of Roxburgh, by Isobel Turnbull, sister to Thomas Turnbull, esq. of Briery Yards (in right of his wife Martha Ogilvie) ; which Thomas died Jan. 26, 1825, leaving issue Thomas Turnbull, esq. of Briery Yards, who died Dec. 20, 1840 ; leaving issue by his wife Alison Ainslie a son Thomas (now lunatic).

³ Mr. Barclay was of the family of Pierston, co. Ayr. By Anna Rose his wife, who died Oct. 20, 1798, he was father of Robert Barclay, Lieut.-Colonel in the Bombay Native Cavalry, who died on board the Lord Castlereagh April 18, 1822, on his return after a residence of thirty years in India ; and to whom Mrs. Turnbull was coheirress.

He married, Dec. 17, 1838, Grace¹ second daughter of James Dunsmure, esq. of Edinburgh, sister to the present James Dunsmure, M.D. of that city. That lady survives him, without surviving issue.²

There is a portrait of Mr. Turnbull, a folio plate in lithography, drawn by James Archer, and printed by Fr. Schenk at Edinburgh.

His arms were Argent, three bull's heads erased sable, armed vert, within a bordure indented of the second (being the ancient coat of Turnbull of Stickathrow), impaling for Dunsmure, Vert, three garbs or. His Crest, a bull's head erased sable.³

¹ Mr. Dunsmure was Secretary to the Board of British Fishery, and retired on his full salary to make room for the late Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart. whom he survived.

² A son, born Oct. 9, 1839, died twenty-four hours afterwards. A daughter, Susan Grace, born April 26, 1841, died Sept. 9, 1845.

³ "John Turnbull of Stickathran [*an error for Stickathrow*], descended of the Family of Badyruel, carries Argent, three bull's heads erased sable, armed vert, within a bordure of the second. Crest, a bull's head erased. Motto, *Audaci favet Fortuna*. (New Register)." Nisbet's System of Heraldry, fol. 1722, p. 340.

Turnbull of Badyruel bore the same coat without the bordure. "The first of the name with us is said to be a strong man of the name of Ruel, who turned a wild bull by the head which violently ran against King Robert Bruce in Stirling Park, for which he got from that King the lands of Badyruel and the name of Turnbull." (Ibid.) According to Stowe's Chronicle, the same "stout champion of great stature" was killed in single combat by one Sir Robert Venale, a Norfolk man, just before the battle of Halidown Hill, in 1332.



THE LEGAL RIGHT TO COAT-ARMOUR.

In pursuance of the fundamental question upon Property in Coat-Armour, which formed the subject of the first article in our present volume, we are glad to have the opportunity of showing how such matters are now regarded by our Northern countrymen.

The present Lyon Depute, making amends for the remissness of his predecessors, has recently invoked the authority of his noble superior to the exercise of the legitimate influence of his office. As part of the restoration of the venerable pile of Saint Kentigern, in the industrial metropolis of Scotland, under the superintendence of the Board of Works, its windows have been decorated with stained glass, exhibiting armorial symbols: among which were observed several coats of arms, assigned to the contributors, but really belonging to other persons and families. Judicious and considerate steps having been taken to apprise the parties of their errors, the warning was received (generally with a good grace), and the unwarranted assumptions have been removed or amended.¹ We hear with satisfaction that the Board of Works, ever since the facts were pointed out to them, have taken a proper view of the matter, and have afforded every facility for getting rid of the fictitious blazonry. In future, as we understand, they are to sanction no heraldry upon buildings in Scotland under their control which has not

¹ Mr. Seton, in his *Scottish Heraldry*, p. 439, had directed attention to one case: when speaking of crowned animals as supporters, he remarks: "Animate crests as well as charges are also frequently crowned, as in the escutcheon of a well-known Scottish ironmaster on one of the windows in Glasgow Cathedral, in which three rampant lions are adorned with crowns, being the arms of an ancient Derbyshire family of the same surname, with which, however, we presume the ironmaster has not the slightest connection." It will now be no discredit, but the reverse, to attach to this paragraph the name of Mr. James Merry, of Belladrum in Inverness-shire, M.P. for the Falkirk district of burghs, who has applied for, and obtained, a patent of arms at the Lyon Office, whereby he will be enabled to display his own proper bearings. We hear also that similar steps have been taken in other quarters.

Some excellent observations upon the unlawful assumption of armorial ensigns are made by Mr. Seton in his pp. 182—186: and we have no doubt they have had some influence on the present occasion. It appears that repeated warnings and remonstrances have issued from the Lyon Office, particularly in the years 1758, 1771, 1832, and since the last date at intervals of only two or three years. Such remonstrances have in several instances had the desired effect: but it is necessary that they should not end in empty threats. The execution of the statutes "thereanent" would incur the deletion of the usurped coats, and the confiscation of "all plate, equipages, &c. whereon such arms are painted or engraven."

passed the ordeal of the Lyon Office. It is altogether a proceeding that deserves to be noted, and to be remembered as offering an example that might be properly followed in other places, in the South of Britain as well as the North. The following remarks on the subject have been made in the *Glasgow Daily Herald* of the 3rd of December:—

What constitutes a legal right to a coat of arms? This question, regarding which many people have very hazy ideas, has been stirred in connection with the heraldry in the windows of our Cathedral. Various persons, either studious of the “noble science,” or aggrieved at the appropriation of their arms by others, have complained to the Lord Lyon that there are in some of these windows armorial shields, purporting to be those of the donors, to which these donors have no legal right. We understand that the Lord Lyon, finding the complaints to be well grounded, in the exercise of the jurisdiction belonging to him, would have ordered these arms to be removed, but for the excellent spirit in which his admonitions have been received—the donors taking the necessary steps to correct these unintentional offences against the laws of heraldry.

The law of Scotland recognises a right of property in coat-armour. The mere fact of bearing a particular name gives of itself no right to use a corresponding coat. Still less does the circumstance of paying duty for “armorial bearings” constitute one a “gentleman of coat-armour;” the Inland Revenue Department are entitled to tax the usurpers as well as the users of arms. All armorial honour flows from the Sovereign, who delegates (to a certain extent) his right of bestowing and regulating it to the Lord Lyon King of Arms. A right to a coat of arms must have been bestowed by the Sovereign, or King of Arms, either on the individual using it, or on his progenitor. If on his progenitor, and he is only a cadet of the family, he is prohibited from using the arms of his chief without some difference or *brisure* setting forth his relationship to the head of the house, and to the other cadets on record; and this difference must be awarded by the Lord Lyon, and appear in his “Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland.” This Register, besides the arms of the ancient historical families of Scotland and their cadets, contains also the coats assigned by the Lord Lyon, from time to time, to houses of more recent origin. The Act by which the Lyon’s powers are regulated (1672, c. 21) authorises his Lordship both to take cognisance of coats already in existence, and to award new coats to “virtuous and well-deserving persons.” Under this description come the various families which are from time to time rising into social importance, and acquiring a position which entitles them to a place among the “gentlemen of coat-armour” of the country. Among those of our merchant princes and considerable landholders who cannot trace their pedigree upwards, but, like Napoleon I., glory in being “ancestors,” not “descendants,” the desire is a natural one to possess a coat of arms which will be a bond of union to their family, and preserve their name and memory among their descendants. This is a feeling that has no-

thing in it akin to would-be-great snobbism. Any "virtuous and well-deserving person" in this position, though the first and not the last man of his family, has no difficulty in obtaining a coat of arms, by presenting a petition to the Lord Lyon; but, of course, the coat granted him is one carefully guarded from interference with the armorial rights of others. A large number of the persons alluded to are, we believe, to be found in the Lord Lyon's Register; but it is also well known that some of them, from entire ignorance of the nature of a coat of arms, instead of going to the source of honour, have applied to a seal-engraver or coach-painter, or to one of the class of persons who profess to "find arms," and who, unblushingly assuming the Sovereign's prerogative, engage to furnish any applicant with a coat ready made. These "finders" are in general not much troubled with scruples about the laws of heraldry or the rights of others, and, unfettered by the restrictions which the Sovereign has imposed on the Lord Lyon, we have known them introducing into their sham coats portions of the Royal Insignia, which the Lord Lyon dare not grant without warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. We have even heard of their assigning a lion and unicorn as supporters!

The Lord Lyon's statutory powers authorise him to check such assumptions by fine, and confiscation of all moveables on which the false arms are engraved or painted. Many of our readers may not be aware that there is a Procurator-Fiscal attached to the Lyon Court, whose duty it is to prosecute offenders of this description. Practically, we believe that Lords Lyon and their deputies have often winked at a good deal of armorial assumption, and reserved their interference for glaring cases. An occasional remonstrance when a fictitious coat has been displayed conspicuously on a carriage panel, or, if that did not suffice, the service of a "Precept," at the instance of the Lyon Fiscal, has generally brought the offender to reason, without the necessity for resorting to stronger measures.

Some may think these powers of the Lord Lyon vexatious, and inconsistent with the freedom and enlightenment of the age. We are not of that mind. Those utilitarians, in whose eyes the art of blazon is an unmeaning folly, should abstain from using it. But there is a large and increasing class of persons who prize heraldry both as a link of connection between the past and the present, and as a valuable aid to the study of the history of their country. According to Professor Innes, "for the pursuit of family history, of topographical and territorial learning, of ecclesiology, of architecture, it is altogether indispensable, and its total and contemptuous neglect in this country is one of the causes why a Scotchman can rarely speak or write on any of these subjects without being exposed to the charge of using a language which he does not understand."—(*Scotland in the Middle Ages*, p. 303.) A heraldic shield is a record whose nice distinctions assert to all who understand its language, as plainly as words can do, a variety of facts regarding the owner of it. The utility of such a record as one of the materials for history depends on its perfect trustworthiness.

We, therefore, consider fictitious arms not to be a mere piece of folly, but a falsification of history; and their display on a public and permanent monument of the country constitutes as strong a case as may be imagined for the exercise of the Lord Lyon's authority. We believe that the donors themselves, who have done so much to beautify the venerable pile of St. Mungo, will eventually be thankful that their errors of ignorance and inadvertency have been rectified, and that the tastefully designed and executed heraldry of the windows, instead of exciting the ridicule of the antiquary, will be examined by a future generation with respect, as a truthful record of those benefactors through whose noble generosity our Cathedral has been restored and adorned.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ARMS OF FILKIN.—Among the arms of the Gentry of Lincolnshire, engraved in Yorke's *Union of Honour*, 1640, is one which he blazons thus: "Argent, six billets and an orle sable, thereon a cinquefoil gules. *Filkin*." This, it now appears, is the coat regarding which AMICUS addressed to us the queries which are printed in our volume i. p. 571. The second seal (before described), in which the cinquefoil and orle were converted into a quartering, must have originated from their being erroneously regarded as a coat *in pretence*; and it misled us to adopt the same idea in our attempted explanation of the two seals. We are now supplied with the following more exact information:—

"The arms of Filkin will be found in the Harleian MSS., Lincolnshire, 1457, 53 d. p. 153.

"Richard Filkin, Esq. of Langton juxta Partney, near Spilsby, was a person of importance in that county as a magistrate, &c. and was in 1647 a Commissioner for Plundered Ministers.

"The Lincolnshire family is supposed to have come from a branch, long time Citizens and Merchant-Taylors of London. (John Filkin was elected from the Merchant-Taylors' School as a scholar of St. John's College Oxford, on St. Barnabas day 1609.)

"To trace a connexion with the Lincolnshire family not having succeeded, it is supposed the parent branch is Filkin of Tattenhall, Cheshire. See Harleian MSS. 1535, p. 215, the Pedigree, beginning 21 Rich. II. and ending with John Filkin (then æt. 15) at the visitation anno 1580, about 21st of Elizabeth. See also Philip Philken, Harleian MSS. 2161, fol. 226, who lived at the latter end of Edw. I. or beginning of Edw. II.

"There are other Pedigrees of the Filkins of Cheshire in the Harleian MSS.

"To come to my own family, in which I am perfect, beginning with the 13th of Charles I., my great-great-great-grandfather, Henry Filkin, then of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Charing Cross, had his son Richard

baptized Dec. 8, 1637, at that church, and registered there. Henry Filkin is supposed to have been in the law, and the rest of the family, till this century.

"Richmond, Surrey.

RICHARD FILKIN."

We hear from Edinburgh that the arms of Baird of Auchmedden, Baird of Newbyth, and Baird of Saughtonhall (mentioned by our Correspondent A. in p. 88), are actually all on record in the Lyon Office, some of them more than once.

The extent to which our Report of the TURNBULL SALE has run has defeated our intention of devoting part of the present Sheet to our BIBLIOTHECA HERALDICA; but we have several curious articles prepared for it already in type, which will appear in our next Part.

THE ARMS AND SUPPORTERS OF PRIDEAUX.

What authority is there for the following account of the origin of the Prideaux Arms, given in Polwhele's History of Cornwall, vol. iv. "Civil and Military," note in page 22:—"In the 26th of King Edward First, 1298, at the Battle of Salkirt (Falkirk?), where, according to some authors, 60,000 Scots were slain, Staplehill and De Prideaux being two of the English commanders, and by the ensigns perceiving that each bore the same coate of armour, they resolved to trye by combate to whom the arms belonged; but the King, being unwilling to hazard the losse of two such valiant soldiers, commanded them to cast lots who should have the addition of the label in chief gules. At length the lot fell to Prideaux, which have been worn in the family ever since. The Prideaux Carew [MS.], at f. 145 b."

Now I wish to ascertain if any documents can be referred to respecting this battle, and if the slaughter of the Scots was so great as here stated?

2ndly. Were there two commanders in the King's army of the names here given?

3rdly. Is it likely that the King should order them to draw lots for this label as a distinction? Is any similar case known? If this was the case, is it the reason that from the earliest time the arms of the Prideaux family have had the label drawn throughout, by which I mean touching each side of the shield?

4thly. Are any MSS. known as the Prideaux Carew MS. to which Polwhele refers?

If this account has any truth in it, what were the arms of the heiress of Orchardton that married a Prideaux, as, according to Burke and others, it is the same as Prideaux? Again, the arms said to have been some time borne by the ancient family of Treverbyn, Party per pale argent and gules, three castles counterchanged, are also said to have been the original arms of Prideaux of Prideaux Castle.

In the description of the arms of the present Baronet, Prideaux, the supporters are said to be two Knights Templars holding in their extreme hands a staff, with the cross of St. John of Jerusalem. In what way should this cross be drawn—on the top of the staff, or hanging from it? And what is its proper shape? And of what is it composed as regards colour? Is it metal and colour, or all metal? I do not find it described in heraldic works.

G. P.

THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS OF COUNTIES;

AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TOWARDS THEIR PUBLICATION.

Among the documents upon which the knowledge of Family History is founded, none have been considered of greater importance than the Heralds' Visitations. Perhaps even an undue deference was paid to them, at a time when other records of more serious import and greater legal significance were generally inaccessible to the genealogical inquirer. The opening of the public records and of those at Doctors' Commons have somewhat lowered the repute of the Visitations. It is certain that in many cases their testimony has been effectually contradicted by other evidence of more cogent authority. They cannot resist the conflicting proofs of wills, or marriage contracts, or of charters and court rolls, nor the records of parish registers. They stand rather in the position of a witness at a trial, supposed to be the person best informed upon the subject of inquiry; but who may be mistaken, from defect of memory, or other accidental circumstances. Still, such evidence, collected by officers whose business it was to gather the truth, must at least be important if not always authoritative, and of course all the more worthy of credit, so far as it is contemporaneous, or nearly so, with the facts related.¹

We shall not prolong our preliminary observations by entering into any description of the machinery of these Commissions of Visitation: although that is an interesting topic, on which it may be desirable to collect the scattered particulars in a future article.²

¹ Upon this subject the following remarks have been recently made by the Rev. George H. Dashwood, in reference to the Norfolk Visitation of 1563 :

"I have said that the Heralds' Visitations are of considerable value, and they are so; but, like all things human, they are liable to error; and we have an instance in the very first Pedigree of this Visitation (that of Berney). The Heralds were necessarily dependent, in a great measure, on the representative of the family who furnished the information; some, however, were much more careful in their inquiries, and more scrupulous than others, and consequently have produced much more reliable returns. In many instances parties were careless and indifferent in giving information, whilst others altogether neglected the summons of the Heralds. * * * As far as I can judge from my own limited experience, the information to be derived from the County Visitations may, for three or four generations immediately preceding the date of the Visitations, be depended upon. When the Pedigrees are carried much further back, as may naturally be looked for, there is more liability to error."

³ Our readers will not forget the letter upon this subject from Mr. Markland in our

Our present purpose is rather to bring into one view the various efforts that have been made, mostly within the last few years, to make the historical materials of Family History, thus obtained, available to the literary and general public,—for the use of the biographer, and local historian; and for the gratification of those who are able to look back, in these records, to the position of their own families in former days.

There have been several attempts to form lists of the Visitation Books as they are preserved in manuscript, but none of those lists are entirely to be depended upon. This has arisen from various causes, of which the principal are the following:

1. The originals were not uniformly placed upon record in the Office of Arms, nor do they now all exist there. It is even asserted that some are lost.¹

2. There are often duplicate copies offering certain claims to be the original, and it is doubtful which copy should be so considered.

3. Many of the books have received additions, in themselves valuable, but embarrassing as respects the date to which the original composition is to be attributed. In some manuscripts the results of two Visitations are combined and incorporated.

We find Lists of the Visitations in the following works:

1. One formed by Anstis Garter, printed in Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, 1781, vol. ii. p. 210—256.

2. In Dallaway's *Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of the Science of Heraldry in England*, 1793, pp. 163—168.

3. In Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, 1805, pp. xx.—xxxviii.

last Part, p. 149, nor we hope fail to direct their attention to the solution of the difficulties upon which he solicits their opinion.

¹ We think this questionable; but they were dispersed into private hands, and have only been gradually re-assembled in public libraries. In the last account published of them it is stated, "Unfortunately, many of these books are now lost; and those which remain are scattered among the public and private libraries of the kingdom. Of these, the library of Queen's college Oxford contains forty volumes; and that of Caius college Cambridge fifty-four; but by far the greatest collection known is that in the Harleian Library, which amounts to upwards of 200 volumes." *Handbook to the Library of the British Museum*, by Richard Sims, 1854, p. 240. In his *Manual for the Genealogist* 1858, Mr. Sims has given a list of no fewer than 312 books of Visitations as being in the British Museum library.

4. In Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, 1822, pp. 557-612. (Corrections of this list, in the handwriting of Sir Harris Nicolas, are in the interleaved copy at the British Museum, besides many by Mr. Moule himself.)

5. In a separate little volume, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, *A Catalogue of the Heralds' Visitations in the British Museum*, 1825.

6. In the *Report on Public Records*, 1837, p. 106.

7. In Sims's *Handbook to the Library of the British Museum*, 1854, pp. 260-272: so far as relates to the books assembled in the National collection.

8. In Sims's *Manual for the Genealogist*, 1858, pp. 161-177.

To all which is to be added the important and very useful volume, presenting *An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum*. By R. SIMS. 1849. 8vo.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the contents of the Visitations are generally to be found in all those County Histories which exhibit pedigrees of their ancient families: whilst in the books of *County Genealogies*, published some years ago by William Berry, the substance of the Visitation pedigrees is also in a great measure included. These volumes belong to Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Surrey, 1837; to Essex (lithographed, without date); Hampshire, 1833; Hertfordshire (lithographed 1842); Kent, 1830; and Sussex, 1830.

But we now proceed to state how far the texts of the several Visitations have been printed in their integrity. Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., the owner of the wonderful manuscript collections of Middlehill,—and we may add at Cheltenham, for we understand he is at present filling with his treasures the well-known picture-galleries of the late Lord Northwick at Thirlstaine House,—has been the most zealous labourer in this direction; but his prints have unfortunately been generally confined to such small numbers, that they go but little way towards rescuing the document from its manuscript obscurity. Nor have many of the books he has undertaken been completed. Besides the Visitations named in the following Catalogue, Sir Thomas has printed *portions*¹ of the Visitations of BERKSHIRE (1566,

¹ We derive this information from a list of the Baronet's privately printed sheets, very carefully compiled (we believe by Sir Frederic Madden) in *Notes and Queries*,

1623, and 1664, in lithography), DERBYSHIRE (1663 abridged), GLOUCESTERSHIRE (1569), HAMPSHIRE (qu. date?), HERTFORDSHIRE (printed in 1822), LONDON (qu. date?), NORTHUMBERLAND (qu. date?), OXFORDSHIRE (1576 and 1634), STAFFORDSHIRE (1662 abridged), and SUSSEX (1570): besides a volume of GLAMORGANSHIRE pedigrees (1845); and another of PEMBROKESHIRE, CARMARTHENSHIRE, and CARDIGANSHIRE (1859).

VISITATIONS PRINTED OR IN THE PRESS.

CAMBRIDGE.	Camden, 1619.	Sir T. Phillipps, Bart. 1840.
CORNWALL.	Camden, 1620.	Sir H. Nicolas, 1838.
DEVONSHIRE.	Camden, 1620.	John Tuckett, 1863.
DURHAM.	St. George, 1615.	————— 1820.
HUNTINGDON.	Camden, 1613.	Camden Society, 1849, 4to.
KENT.	—————	Archæologia Cantiana, 1863.
LANCASHIRE.	—————	Chetham Society.
LONDON.	Cooke, 1568.	London and Middlesex Society.
MIDDLESEX.	Bysshe, 1663.	Sir T. Phillipps, 1820.
NORFOLK.	Harvey, 1563.	Norfolk Archæol. Soc., 1863.
OXFORDSHIRE.	Cooke, 1574.	Sir T. Phillipps, 1821.
SOMERSET.	Camden, 1623.	Sir T. Phillipps, 1838.
SUFFOLK.	Harvey, 1561.	East Anglian, 1864. 8vo.
SURREY.	Camden, 1623.	Surrey Arch. Soc., 1860. 8vo.
WARWICKSHIRE.	St. George, 1682.	Warwickshire Magaz. 8vo. 1859.
—————	(Index to)	Sir T. Phillipps.
WESTMERLAND.	—————	J. G. Bell, 1853.
WILTS.	Camden, 1623.	Sir T. Phillipps, 1828. Folio.
YORKSHIRE.	Tonge, 1530.	Surtees Society, 1862. 8vo.
—————	Dugdale, 1666.	————— 1859. 8vo.
WALES.	Lewis Dwnn.	Sir S. R. Meyrick, 1846. 4to.

TONGE'S VISITATION OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES, 1530.

Heraldic Visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530, by Thomas Tonge, Norroy King of Arms. With an Appendix of other Heraldic Documents relating to the North of England. Edited by W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, F.S.A. 1863. 8vo.

We place this Visitation, the last completed,—being one of the works of the Surtees Society for the year 1862,—in the

II. vi. 390; but, so fragmentary are the papers to which it relates, that we regret that we cannot answer for its accuracy.

first rank, because it is actually in point of date the most ancient document of the kind that has been made public. Of 102 pages, of which the text consists, about eighty are occupied with the pedigrees and arms of the men and monasteries of Yorkshire. The first nine pages belong to Nottinghamshire, and the last twelve to Cumberland and Westmerland. The book commences with the following Memorandum:—

Be yt notid, That Norrey Kyng of Armes of the North Country began hys Visitation at Sir Brian Stapulton's knyght, of Notynghamshyre, the vijth daie of August anno Domini M^l°ccccxxx°.

This was at Carleton. He proceeded to Sir John Willoughby at Wollaton, to Sir John Byron at Colwick, to the abbeys of Lynton and Rufford, to Sir John Donham at Kirklington, John Hercy esquire at the Grove, George Wasteney's esquire at Heydon, Edward Thirland esquire at Gamelston, and to the abbey of Worksop.

That was all he did in Nottinghamshire. He then entered Yorkshire, and visited the families and religious houses thereof. We give as a specimen

The Pedigre of Syr Wylliam Gascoyne of Galthrop knyght.

Syr Willyam Gascoign knyght, son of Justes Gascoign, married Jane daughter and heyre to Henry Wyman: and by her had yssue *Willyam*.

Syr Willyam Gascoign, son of Willyam, maryed Margaret daughter to syr Thomas Clarell knyght: and by her had yssue *Willyam*.

Syr Willyam Gascoyn the iij^{de}, son of Willyam and heyre, married Jane daughter to John Neville baron of Owseley and lord of Woumersley: and by her he had yssue *Willyam*.

Syr Willyam Gascoyn, the iiijth of that name, son of Willyam, married Margaret daughter to Henry erle of Northumberland: and by her he hadde yssue *Willyam*.

Sir Willyam Gascoign, the vth of that name, maryed furste Alyce daughter to syr Richard Frognall; and by her he had yssue *syr Willyam Gascoygn* knyght, son and heyre; George, ij^{de} son; Henry, iij^{de} son; Marmaduke, iiijth son; and Anne a daughter.

This pedigree is accompanied by the following quarterly shield of arms:—

1. Argent, on a pale sable the head of a conger eel, *Gascoigne*; 2. Gules, a saltire argent, differenced by a lily azure, *Neville*; 3. Gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure engrailed compony argent and vert, *Mowbray*; 4. Vaire or and gules, *Ferrers*; 5. Gules, a fess counter-compoy argent and sable between six crosses patée fitchée or, *Boteler*; 6. Quarterly. Gules, five fusils in fess or; and Or, five fusils in fess gules, *Newmarch*; 7. Argent, a chevron between three leopard's heads sable,

Thirkell ; 8. Argent, a fess between three crescents azure, *Barden* ; 9. Argent, on a chief gules a fleur de lis or between two lozenges of the field, *Wyman*.



The lily with which the coat of Neville of Oversley is differenced is remarkable, for it has not been observed as a difference of Neville elsewhere. Sir Ralph Neville, second son of the first Earl of Westmerland,—by his first wife Margaret Stafford, not by Joan Beaufort the mother of his more potent descendants,—married Mary daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Ferrers of Oversley in Warwickshire, and had an only son Sir John Neville of Althorpe, who married the heiress of Newmarch, and left Jane or Joane his heiress, married to Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorp.

It appears both from Leland's *Itinerary*, and from a passage in a letter addressed to Cardinal Wolsey by the Earl of Surrey, that Gascoigne claimed to be heir-general of the Earldom of Westmerland. On what descent that claim was founded is not so clear. Leland says, when describing the monuments of Brancepeth, in the county palatine of Durham,

In the quire is a high tombe of one of them, porturid with his wiffe. This Neville [Ralph the second Earl, ob. 1484] lakkid heires male, whereapon a great concer-tation rose betwixt the next heire male and one of the Gascoynes.

Surrey writes to Wolsey, Oct. 3, 1523:—

I am informed the said sir William Gascoigne doth intend to bear my lord of Westmerland's arms, pretending title to the Earldom of Westmerland. If he so do, it will turn to great business amongst ourselves ; for the other will not suffer him so to do, nor no more will none other do that were able to resist the same; nor, as I believe, he ought not to bear them, considering that my lord of Westmerland and his father, grandfather, and many others, hath enjoyed the land without interruption, and *no man may bear the arms of his antecessors without difference unless he be possessed of the inheritance*. I beseech your Grace to speak with the heralds in this matter, and to write unto Sir William Gascoigne for the reformation therein, that I have no business to do therein when it shall be time to look upon our enemies. He hath or now attempted to have borne the arms; but, the Earl of Westmerland's father not being content with the same, he hath laid down the same.

It does not appear from Tonge's pedigree of Gascoigne, nor from his pedigree of Neville, that Gascoigne had any right to be considered as the heir-general of the Earls of Westmerland. On the contrary, the pedigree of Neville states that the second Earl (to whom Leland refers) died without surviving issue by both his wives. In the Harleian MS. 807, p. 75, Glover is found adopt-

ing the idea that the second Earl "had but one daughter, and [she] was not his heire, which was married to —— Gascoigne; and [he] left rightly his landes entailed to the heires males of his brother Henry, which Henry had Ralfe." But this was evidently hastily written, since for "Henry" we should read Sir John Neville, slain at Towton in 1461, who was the father of Ralph the third Earl: and the supposed marriage with a Gascoigne appears hazarded as a conjecture.

There was, besides, another brother, Sir Thomas Neville, ancestor of Neville of Weardale, whose son Sir Humphrey was attainted in 1464, but whose posterity lasted in the male line until about 1615.

Still, it seems difficult to imagine how Gascoigne could found such a claim only upon his marriage with the heiress of Neville of Oversley, who was descended from an earlier generation.

Certain, however, it is that after the great Sir Thomas Wentworth had become the heir-general of Gascoigne, he was in 1640 in memory of such descent created Baron Raby, and thereby provoked the bitter enmity of Sir Harry Vane, then owner of Raby, which, as we all know, terminated in the destruction of the haughty and aspiring Favourite.

A singular feature of this early Visitation is, that it describes not only the arms and genealogies of the laity, but also those of the monasteries and dignified clergy. We have already named three abbeys in Nottinghamshire; and in Yorkshire we come to the religious houses of St. Robert at Knaresborough, Marton, Newburgh, Rievaulx, Whitby, Gisborough, Durham, Tynemouth, Eggleston, St. Agatha by Richmond, Gervais, Coverham, Fountains, St. Mary at York, Kirkham, Byland, Selby, Drax, the Gilbertines of Malton, Wartre, Watton, Welbeck, Monk Bretton, Nostell, Kirkstall, Bolton, Salley, and Whalley; and in Cumberland to Cockersand, Cartmell, Furness, Calder, St. Bees, Holme Cultram, and Carlisle.

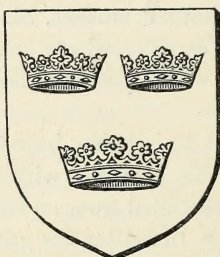
Whilst the arms of individuals are in this volume of the Surtees Society merely blazoned in words, those of the Northern monastic houses have been deemed sufficiently remarkable to be represented by woodcuts. They are most frequently the coats of their founders, or their hereditary patrons—"founders" as they

were still termed—sometimes differenced by the imposition of a crosier or staff. Occasionally they are canting, as the *drakes* of Drax, and the *whales* of Whalley; and they are seldom purely religious emblems, like the swords (of St. Peter) for Kirkstall, and the cross calvary for Linton.

Those of Durham, Tynemouth, and Nostell are really of the first or personal class, but attributed to the three saints, Cuthbert, Oswyn, and Oswald.



DURHAM.



TYNEMOUTH.



NOSTELL.

These ben the armes of the Monastery of Durham, which ys founded by the Byshop of Durham in the honour of Saint Cuthbert, and these armis present ys the armes of Saint Cuthbert. (Azure, a cross patonce or between four lions rampant argent.)

Be yt notid that Saint Oswyn, kyng of Daire, in latyn written Rex Dareorum, founded furst the Monasteri of Tynemouth of Blak Monkes. (Gules, three crowns or.)

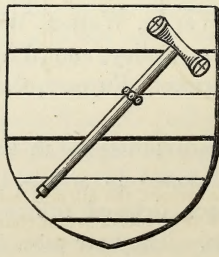
These be the armes of Saynt Oswald, and the armes to the Monestery of Saynt Oswald, by cause the monastery ys edified of hym. (Gules, a cross between four lions rampant or.)

They are the arms invented for the Saxon kings by whom the churches were founded.

In the coats of Newburgh, Byland, and Malton, and in various others, we see the founder's arms differenced by the crosier of an abbot or the staff of a prior.



NEWBURGH.



MALTON.



BYLAND.

Be yt notid that Roger Mowbray, Erle of Notingham, founded the Monastery of Saynt Savers of Newborough, of whom ys heyre the ryght high and myghty prynce Thomas Duc of Norfolk and Founder.

Be yt notid that Roger Mowbray, Erle of Notingham, founded the Monastery of Byland of Whyte Monkes. And in the said Monastery lyeth buried the said Roger, in the Chapytire house wall, and Gunrid his wyf also. And heyre to the said Mowbray, and Founder of the said monastery, ys the ryght hygh and mightie prynce the Duke of Norfolk.

Be yt notid that Ewstas Lord Vesse founded the monastery of Malton, and heyres to the said Vesse ys Coniers of Sackburn, and Euuers, and the Lord Clyfford.

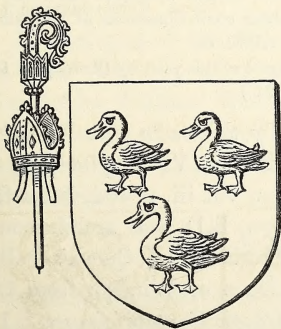
So that in two of these shields we have the coat of Mowbray, Gules, a lion rampant argent; and in the third that of Vesey, Barry of six argent and gules.

It does not appear why the abbey of Selby bore three ^{Swans} crowns, or why that of Fountains displayed three horse-shoes. The former was a royal foundation.

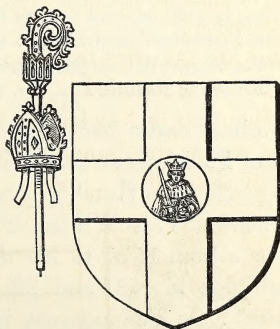
Be yt notid that the Monastery of Selby ys of the foundation of Wylliam Conquerour kyng of England, and by liniall dissent ys our souverayn lord the Kyng founder of the said monastery of Black Monkes in Yorkeshyre.

The Abbey of St. Mary at York was of like origin, and by its armorial bearings made it known to the world—

Be yt notid that the Monastery of Saynt Mary abbey in Yorke was founded by Willyam Conquerour and William Rufus hys son, and so by inheritance ys founder to the said monastery our sovereign lord Kyng Henry the viijth.



SELBY.



ST. MARY, YORK.

Selby. Sable, three swans close argent, the bill and feet or.

St. Mary's York. Argent, on a cross gules a bezant charged with a demi-King in his robes proper.

As church dignitaries visited by Tonge we meet with Cuthbert

Tunstall the bishop of Durham ; Master Frankelyng archdeacon of Durham ; Gardener the prior of Tynmouth ; Sir Thomas Pemerton commander of the Mount St. John's ; the right worshipfull Mr. Magnus ; Mr. Donyngton prebendary of York, Beverley, and Southwell ; and John Maxe bishop of Elphin and commendatory of Welbeck. What is said of the second of these is historically remarkable :

"These be the armes of Master [William] Frankelyng, archdeacon of Durham. And these armes was gevyen to the said Mr Franklin for recoveryng the Castell of Norham owte of the Scottes hands by his prowes and pollice."—viz. Argent, between two saltires engrailed a pale gules charged with a dolphin hauriant of the field ; on a chief azure a lion rampant argent between two birds or, collared azure.

The greater part of these insignia occur in other coats of the name of Franklin ; it may be presumed that the lion was allusive to Scotland ; but what meaning was there in the golden birds ? Mr. Longstaffe has omitted to turn to Dr. Raine's *History of North Durham*, whence we take the following—

"N. B. quod idem W. Frankleyn castrum de Norham recuperavit e manibus Scotorum ejus potentia et astutia, propter quod insigne ad arma ei datum fuit." *Mickleton.* (p. 49.)

1514-5. Paid to William Fraunkelyn clerk, my Lord's Treasurer, at different times for re-edifying and amending the defects of the castle of Norham, and for the wages of the soldiers there ; which Castle was lately thrown down and razed to the ground (*prostratum et disruptum ad terram*) by the rebellion and cruelty of the Scots ; as is contained in a bill indented between Hugh Asshton clerk Chancellor of Durham and William Fraunkelyn dated 29 Ap. 5 Ruthal,—1,108*l.* 5*s.*

Paid to the said William for repairs and wages &c. this year, by Christopher Chapman, Receiver of Norham, 113*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* (p. 291.)

Norham castle had been taken by the Scots just before the field of Flodden ; so that the date 22 Hen. VIII. quoted by Mr. Longstaffe from Hutchinson's *Durham*, vol. iii. p. 402, is far from the mark. This William Frankeleyn, B.D. was archdeacon of Durham from 1515 to his death, President of Queen's college Cambridge in 1527 and 1528, and Dean of Windsor from 1536 to 1553 : see his biography in the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, i. 141, 547.

We should state that this Visitation is illustrated by the Editor with excellent heraldic and genealogical notes. There is one, upon the pedigree of Gower of Stittenham, upon which we must make the remark that he has there inadvertently fallen into the old

error of the Peerages that Gower the Poet was of that family, "and is said to have been born there." This was long ago disproved by Sir Harris Nicolas in an elaborate article on "John Gower the Poet" in the *Retrospective Review* 1828: and see also the same writer's memoir of Gower in Pickering's *Aldine Poets*. The arms placed on the Poet's tomb were, Argent, on a chevron azure three leopard's heads or; which were entirely different from Gower of Stittenham, Barry argent and gules, a cross patée sable. The poet's arms prove him to have been actually related to Sir Robert Gower, who was buried at Brabourne in Kent, temp. Edw. III.

We have still to mention that nearly one-half of Mr. Longstaffe's volume is occupied by valuable appendices:

1. A book of arms of the Nobility and Gentlemen North of Trent, "coppys oute of an olde Roule of the Vysytation of that provynce by Sir Marmaduke Constable Knight, 1588." (pp. i—xvii.)

2. A roll of Northern heraldry made late in the reign of Elizabeth (pp. xvii—xxxviii).

3. A small collection of Grants of North-country arms (thirty-six in number), made from 1470 to 1664; being the contents of a volume now in the possession of William Gray, esq. of York. (pp. xxxviii—liv.)

4. A Catalogue of the Mayors and Sheriffs of Newcastle upon Tyne, with their arms, beginning with 1432; supposed to have been made by William Robinson, a deputy to Norroy, in the reign of Charles I., and continued for a century later by Robert Carre, esq. of St. Helen's Auckland; for which reason it is called the Carr MS.

CORNWALL.

More than a quarter of a century has now elapsed since Mr. Davies Gilbert, M.P. for Bodmin (and some time President of the Royal Society,) who manifested his attachment to his native county by various publications illustrating its antiquities,¹ was

¹ Particularly two volumes of Cornish poems, printed in 1826 and 1827; and the *Parochial History of Cornwall*, from the MSS. of Hals and Tonkin, 1838, 4 vols. 8vo. See the memoir of Mr. Davies Gilbert in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1840, p. 210.

readily persuaded by Sir N. Harris Nicolas, himself of Cornish extraction, to promote the publication of the Visitation of Cornwall, made in the year 1620, by Camden and St. George.

As we have before us a copy of the original Prospectus, we shall preserve it as a literary curiosity.

Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas proposes to print the last Heraldic Survey of Cornwall made in the year 1640 [1620] on the following terms; disclaiming any idea of profit to himself.

That 300*l.* be raised by Subscription of 5*l.*, and that each Contribution of 5*l.* shall entitle the Subscriber to a coloured Copy of the Work.

It is therefore hoped that the Gentlemen of Cornwall will not allow so favourable an opportunity to escape for rendering this valuable Record accessible to the great number of persons interested in its contents.

DAVIES GILBERT. *East Bourn*, 1838.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS, NUMBER OF COPIES BY EACH, AND AMOUNT OF MONEY.

	£		£
Davies Gilbert	5 25	John Samuel Enys	1 5
(and 5 Copies more if the publication requires it.)		The Hon. Mrs. Agar	2 10
The Rt. Hon. Lady Basset	5 25	The Rev ^d . John Rogers	2 10
(and 5 Copies more if the publication requires it.)		Gordon W. F. Gregor	1 5
John Hawkins	2 10	Sir John St. Aubyn	2 10
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I. H. Tremayne	2 10	Sir T. D. Acland	1 5
E. W. W. Pendarves	2 10	Charles Fox	1 5
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Jos. Thomas Trefry	2 10	I. H. Rodd	1 5
Wm. Reynolds	1 5	W. J. Henwood	1 5
		Sir W. S. Trelawny	1 5
		John Carpenter	1 5

This subscription was sufficient to set the undertaking afloat, but not to conduct it on a safe voyage. Only twenty-eight pages were printed, in foolscap folio: of which we will now specify the Contents:—

	Page		Page		Page
Aleigh, or Leigh	1	Bastard	5	Blackhall	—
Arundell, of Trerice	—	Battersby	6	Billinge	11
— of Lanherne	2	Byll	—	Blake	12
— of Camborne	—	Beauchamp, of Binnerton	7	Bosavern	—
Ayre, or Eyre	3	Beauchamp, of Chiton	8	Bligh, of Botadon	13
Barrett of St. Tudy	—	Bere, of Barlawren	9	Bligh, of Bodmin	14
Barret	4	— of Trevedo	—	Bond, of Holewode	15
Bassett	5	Bennet	10	— of Earth	16

	Page		Page		Page
Bonithon	17	Besustowe	23	Burgess	27
Boscawen	18-20	Bray	24	Burvargus	—
Bonithon	21	Bugan, or Bogans	—	Byrd	28
Bonatre ¹	—	Buller	25	Carew of Anthony	—
Bossawsach	22	Burell	26		

The text was taken from the Harleian MS. 1162 ; and additions were made from Nos. 1079 and 4031 in the same collection. No. 1162 is a *part* of the original Visitation book, having the autograph signatures of the parties visited.

We believe that, after the failure of the means intended to carry on this work, the printed sheets remained in the custody of the late Mr. Pickering, the publisher, of Piccadilly; and that they were sold, together with the wood-blocks of the shields of arms, at the sale of his property. By whom they were purchased we have not learned.

Nor do we know to what extent the Subscribers were supplied with copies of the finished pedigrees. The present Garter, who constantly encouraged Sir Harris Nicolas in all his public-spirited projects, and was generally cognizant of them all during their progress, is the only owner that we can hear of, that can show a copy of these—now possibly unique sheets.

DEVONSHIRE.

Devonshire Pedigrees. Recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620 ; with Additions from the Harleian Manuscripts and the printed Collections of Westcote and Pole. By JOHN TUCKETT. Parts 1-6, with Index. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. Price Thirty Shillings. 4to. Title and three printed pages of Index. Pp. 1—96 in lithography.

Parts 7—12, with Index. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. 4to. Title, and three printed pages of Index. Pp. 97—192 in lithography.

This work is still in progress, and we understand is about one-half completed. It was originally proposed to issue it in smaller portions, but it will now form only three divisions.

It is the Visitation of Devonshire for 1620, and something

¹ To this pedigree is prefixed the grant of Arms made to John Bonatre, gent., from Hawkeslow Clarenceux, 20 Hen. VI.

more : not a miscellaneous and promiscuous collection, like the *County Genealogies* of Berry, nor brought down to modern times, but executed on a uniform and settled plan, which appears to have been judiciously formed and conscientiously carried out. One great merit is that the authorities are affixed to every pedigree, and the Editor's care and labour in that respect may be estimated, when we mention by way of example that to the pedigree of Yeo we find cited twelve volumes of the Harleian MSS. and one Additional : besides Westcote and Pole.

Another feature which is very useful in saving time to the inquirer is that the generations of each pedigree are numbered by letters, to which the Index refers. As a matter of necessity, in accordance with this plan, every generation is kept on its own level, not set up and down at the printer's pleasure, as is the case in Berry's books. The pedigrees are written with remarkable neatness, and the arms are drawn in like manner, both in the best *modern* style. The Editor also blazons the arms on his own responsibility, in the most approved heraldic language. The signatures affixed to the pedigrees are written in italic characters; therefore the only possible defect that can be alleged against the book is, that, to see the original autographs, the reader must repair to the Heralds' Office. The lithographers are Ashbee and Dangerfield, of Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

We sincerely wish this meritorious work more success than it has hitherto found. As it is purely historical and antiquarian, without flattering existing families, it has at present but a cold welcome: besides, many persons have a dread, often the result of past experience, of purchasing an expensive book whilst still imperfect; but we have no doubt that the DEVONSHIRE PEDIGREES, when completed, will hereafter be ranked among the most valuable works of the kind, particularly as the impression has been strictly limited to 200 copies and the stones are effaced. Mr. Tuckett, of course, will not finally dismiss it without placing a date either to the title or the preface.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

There are two Visitations of this county, made in the years 1564 and 1613. The latter was printed for the Camden Society, in the year 1849, under the following title:

The Visitation of the County of Huntingdon, under the authority of William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, by his deputy Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, A.D. MDCXIII. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 1849. 4to. pp. xv. 140.

It was copied from Nicholas Charles's own copy, now preserved in the Cottonian collection, Julius C. III. and which must have been made almost on the spot, for that herald died before the close of the year in which he had been so industriously employed. The copy now on record at the Office of Arms (marked C. 3), was not delivered into the office by Clarenceux until the 5th day of March, 1621. Its variations, which are inconsiderable, are noted in the Camden Society's impression by the kindness of the present Garter.

Though one of the shortest of the Visitations, this is proportionately the most richly stored with other documents besides pedigrees: consisting of epitaphs, charters, and trickings of seals, sepulchral brasses, and armorial glass. These are all engraved on wood in the Camden Society's edition. The pedigrees are only sixty-six in number: among them are the interesting families of Sir Robert Cotton, Oliver Cromwell, Sir Oliver and Sir Samuel Luke (the Hudibras of Butler, descended from Sir Walter Luke, chief justice of the common pleas), of the lords St. John, of a branch of Throckmorton, and very copious tables of the Wingfields in various branches, which spread so widely and so prosperously in the sixteenth century.¹

In the preface Sir Henry Ellis has collected some interesting notices of Camden in his character of a Herald, together with others of his coadjutor Nicholas Charles.

¹ A misprint in p. 127 may be noted. Ursula, daughter and coheir of Anthony Wingfield, esq. Gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth, was the wife of Edward Honings (*not* Edm. Houerings), Receiver to the King. (See *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vii. 399.) "Hoxford in Suffolk," where her mother was buried, must also be a misnomer.



THE SEAL OF THE TOWN OF HUNTINGDON.

For specimens of the engravings, we cannot make a better choice than the first two in the volume.

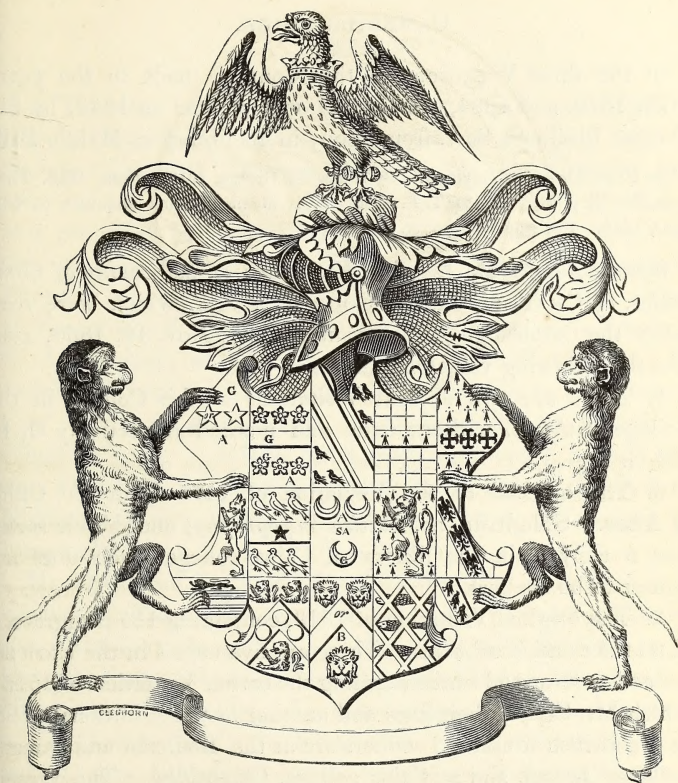
The town of Huntingdon had no armorial coat; but its Common Seal (of which Nicholas Charles took an impression on the 28th of August 1603,) bore a punning device,—like that of Daventry (or Da'entry)—the *Dane* and *tree*. The legend termed the town “Hunteris dune,” and consequently represented a Hunter upon a dune or down, armed with a bow and arrows, and cheering with his horn his dogs in their pursuit of a buck.

The pedigree of Oliver Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, who was living in 1613 at Ripton Regis in the county of Huntingdon, is accompanied by the atchievement of fifteen quarterings here extracted.

It is much to be regretted that this volume is furnished only with an Index of the pedigrees and principal documents. An Index Nominum would have added greatly to its utility: and still more if the shields and quarterings, so many of which are unnamed, could have been (even partially) identified.

QUARTERINGS OF ST. JOHN.

1. Argent, on a chief gules two mullets pierced or. *St. John.*
2. Argent, a fess between six cinquefoils gules. *Umphraville.*
3. Azure, a bend argent, cotised or, between six martlets of the third. *Delabere.*
4. Cheeky or and azure, a fess ermine. *Turberville.*
5. Ermine, on a fess azure three crosses moline or. *Paveley.*
6. Argent, a lion rampant, queu forchie, purple, on his shoulder a cross patée or. *Stury.*



OLIVER BARON ST. JOHN.

7. Gules, a fess between six martlets or, a mullet for difference. *Beauchamp of Bletshoe.*
8. Argent, a fess sable between three crescents gules. *Patishull.*
9. Ermine, a lion rampant gules, crowned or. *Bray.*
10. Paly argent and azure, on a bend gules three eaglets displayed or. *Grandison.*
11. Or, two bars gemelles and in chief a lion passant guardant gules. *Tregoze.*
12. Argent, on a chevron between three demi-lyons rampant gules as many bezants. *Fisher.*
13. Azure, a chevron between three leopard's faces or. *Frowick.*
13. Azure, three sturgeons naiant in pale or, over all fretty gules. *Sturgeon.*
15. Argent, on a bend gules three martlets or. *Danvers.*

CREST. On a mount vert, a falcon rising proper, belled or, ducally gorged gules.

SUPPORTERS. Two monkeys proper.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Of the three Visitations of this County, made in the years 1575, 1619, and 1684, the second was printed in 1840, by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. from a copy in his library at Middle Hill.

The Cambridgeshire Visitation. By Henry St. George, 1619. From MSS. Phillipps, No. 63. Edited by Sir T. P. Bart. Typis Medio-Montanis, impressit C. Gil-mour, 1840. Foolscape folio, pp. iv. 36.

Some notes *On the Heralds' Visitations of the County of Cambridge*, by CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. which were read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Nov. 19, 1860, contain the following valuable remarks:—

1. There are two ancient Visitations of this County in the College of Arms, without date, and marked respectively G. 14 and G. 18.

2. The original of the Visitation of 1575 is in the Office of Arms. Gough (in his *British Topography*) and Moule stated that a copy is in the library of Caius college: such does not appear to be the fact.

3. The original Visitation of 1619, containing 115 pedigrees, is also at the Office of Arms. There are five copies in the Harleian collection (No. 1534 incorporating the earlier Visitation of 1575), which Mr. Cooper describes; and another in the Additional MSS. at the British Museum. Others are at the Bodleian and Queen's college, Oxford, and at Caius college, Cambridge. The present Garter possesses one which belonged to Peter Le Neve, Norroy, with a variety of church notes and inscriptions appended.

4. The Visitation of 1684 is also preserved at the Heralds' college, and a portion of it transcribed in the 21st volume of Cole's MSS. at the British Museum. Mr. Cooper, in his paper above mentioned, has given Cole's Index to its pedigrees, which happens to be deficient in Sims's *Index*. Noble and Moule are both wrong in supposing that this Visitation had strayed into the collection of the Earl of Egmont.

Mr. Cooper warmly advocated the printing of the Visitation of 1619, but his appeal has hitherto found no response.

NORFOLK.

A Visitation of this county was made in the year 1563 by Harvey Clarenceux. It was transcribed in the year 1618 by Sampson Lennard, Blewmantle pursuivant, who brought down some of the pedigrees to that date. From this copy, which is now preserved in the Harleian collection of MSS., its publication has been recently commenced in the *Norfolk Archæological Papers* of the county society: to be edited by the Rev. George H. Dashwood, F.S.A. of Stowe Bardolph, with the assistance of G. A. Carthew, esq. F.S.A.¹ and the Rev. W. Grigson; Mr. Jackson Howard having volunteered his services in the transcription. The addition of editorial notes renders this work peculiarly valuable: being a feature not hitherto attempted in any other case excepting the brief beginning made by the London and Middlesex Society, and in the Surtees edition of Tonge by Mr. Longstaffe.

Mr. Dashwood has prefixed some illustrative particulars of the conduct of Visitations; accompanied by the Warrant which was issued for the subsequent Visitation of Norfolk in 1664, by Sir Edward Bysshe, then Clarenceux, to the High Constable of the Hundred of Clackclose. To this document, which is preserved in Sir Thomas Hare's muniment-room at Stow Bardolph, is attached a list of the Gentry then resident in Clackclose Hundred.

The pedigrees that are already presented to us are those of—1. Berney; 2. Beckham; 3. Bedingfeld; 4. Copledike; 5. Clement; 6. Copping; 7. Castle; 8. Downes; 9. Duck; 10. Downing; 11. Howard (Duke of Norfolk); and 12. Whetnall *alias* Warner of Besthorpe. The last family was descended from that of Whetnall of Cheshire.² It is left doubtful in the pedigree, whether Henry Whetnall, who “came first into Norfolk,” was a son or a grandson of Sir James Whetnall of the former county. Robert Whetnall of Besthorpe in Norfolk, the son of Henry, “named himself *Warner*,” but for what reason is not stated, nor does it

¹ Mr. Carthew has edited in the *Norfolk Papers* an admirable genealogical article on the family of Hastings.

² See Pedigree of Whetenhall of Whetenhall, in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*.

appear from any other quarter.¹ He was grandfather² of Sir Edward Warner, who was living at the Visitation of 1563 at Plomstead, in Norfolk, and died in 1565. It may be added, in regard to the last, that he was for two short periods Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and, in the interval during the reign of Mary, himself a state prisoner in that fortress, upon the defeat of the conspiracy of his step-son Sir Thomas Wyatt: see the Index to *Machyn's Diary*, p. 456, and a memoir on the Lieutenants of the Tower, by the Editor of these pages, in the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, vol. i. pp. 232, 236. His first wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Brooke Lord Cobham, and widow of the first Sir Thomas Wyatt, was buried in the Tower chapel, August 12, 1560. (Machyn, p. 241.) Sir Edward had been knighted during the reign of Henry VIII. Whilst dictating his last will to secretary Paget, the King "altered his determinacion for geving any of the Duke [of Norfolk]'s londes, except a certain in Sussex and Kent, but said he wold keep them to himself; and forthwith appointed th'officers to the same, and granted some part thereof to farme, partly at my suit, and partely at other men's,—as to Sir Edward Warner Castle-acre," &c. These are among the many curious anecdotes of Henry's last thoughts and acts related in the declaration of Sir William Paget to the Council, which is printed in *Literary Remains of King Edward VI.* (Roxburghe Club,) p. cclxxiii.

¹ Warner is generally, and probably in this case, tantamount to the *Warrener*, a person in charge of the warren of a manor or religious house; though Mr. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, observed that it occurs as an ancient personal name in *Domesday Book* under the forms *Warnerus* and *Warnerius*.

² He is stated in the pedigree to have had a sister Anne married to Robert Rainbow of Norwich. In the notes this lady is called "sister Raynbone" and "sister Raynbon," in the abstracts from the wills of her two brothers. Is the former name therefore an error?

(The Visitations of Kent, Surrey, Warwickshire, Yorkshire, and others, will be noticed in our next Part.)

THE FAMILY OF SARSFIELD.

The family of Sarsfield or Sarnesfield, as originally written, is of English origin, and they probably derived their name from Sarnesfield in Herefordshire. They seem to have been of some eminence in the province of Leinster from the time of King Henry II.,¹ but to have gradually fallen into obscurity in that quarter of the island, and so continued until the Lucan branch again rose to rank, and afterwards to historic note and a peerage.

In the mean time another branch had found its way to the county of Cork, and there became possessed of a large landed property, within the seignory of the great baronial house of Barry, and subject to the feudal rights of that family. From this branch descended a distinguished judge, Sir Dominick Sarsfield, premier Baronet of Ireland and Viscount Kilmallock, whose successors, deprived of their lands and honours, found an asylum in continental kingdoms. There was also a family of this name remaining in England; for Sir Nicholas Sarnsfield was a Knight of the Garter in the reign of Richard II.

One of the Sarsfields of France in the last century caused his pedigree to be investigated and recorded in that kingdom, and for this purpose obtained the use of the family archives preserved in this country by the representatives of the family. From these it appeared that the Cork estates continued without interruption in descent until the early part of the sixteenth century, when William Sarsfield of a junior branch acquired them by a conveyance from the chief of the family; and it appeared from an unattested pedigree or sketch of the descent of the various branches, that his relationship was not very remote. He and some of his descendants served the office of Mayor of Cork, and his grandson represented that city in Parliament. The French account of this family has been compiled with great care, but several matters of interest seem to have been overlooked. We shall endeavour in the following account to supply the deficiencies.

¹ This is inferred from a note in Ulster Office, importing that Sarsfield was standard-bearer to Henry II; but there seems better evidence that a Wellesley held that office.

The settlement in the county of Cork was probably occasioned by a feoffment of lands made by Adam de Stantoun to Thomas de Sarrnesfeld. The contents of the deed are preserved in the form of two parchment copies made apparently in the sixteenth century. The deed is without date, and belongs perhaps to the reign of Edward I. He grants to the above Thomas, for homage and his service, Deginocacherin, with all lands as far as Fernocycnur, and as Fernocycnur descends to the water which runs between Degyn and Kylescobmellan, and by the middle of that water as that water descends into the water of Glynmayr, and by the middle of the water of Glynmayr as far as the water of Glyn-gade, and by the middle of the water of Glyngade as far as its issue, which I perambulated for him to Monmor, and by Bopher, which lies from its issue to the three stones (*lapides*) which are above Fernocycnur, and from the three stones (*petris*) as far as Fernocycnur,—for ten plowlands, at a third part of the service of one knight for all rent and service, so as the said Thomas and his heirs shall have two ounces for the levying of the said service. To have, &c. in woods, &c. in churches, in chapels, in tithes, *in jure patronatus*, in servants (*nativis*), &c., and in commonage of the mountain.

The number of plowlands seems to have been stated at more than ten, for there is an erasure in both copies; before “decem” in one, and after X in the other. In England a plowland was estimated at about 120 acres; but in Ireland it is on an average at least four times greater.

These estates were, as before remarked, within the seignories of the lords Barry, and were necessarily subject to certain feudal burthens, which that family by an abuse of power in aftertimes converted into most oppressive annual exactions, which were continued even to a late period of the reign of Elizabeth, as we shall hereafter see. Yet the Barrys could hardly have been the lords paramount, for they held under a feoffment of Fitz-Stephen by the service of ten knights, and they were considered to be themselves subject to the Earls of Desmond. The descent cannot be traced quite to the above Thomas Sarsfield, but in subsequent deeds of this family the names of the lands are sufficiently descriptive of their identity with the foregoing deeds. The above

mention of Glanmire and the neighbouring parish of "Kilescobmellan" (Kilaspugmullane) will be found to agree with the locality of the Sarsfield property.

In 1335 King Edward III. addressed a writ to certain Irishmen respecting the war in Scotland, among whom was John son of David de Sarsfeld. It has been assumed by the French compilers of the pedigree that this John was the same as John son of David Sarsfield, who will appear to have possessed the Cork estates in 1327.

A David fitz William de Sarsfeld is named in the printed calendar of Irish Rolls of the 2nd Edw. II.; but David is the first of the Cork family from whom the lineage is deduced by the family evidences. At the same time it seems possible, from their numbers appearing not long after to have been of older date in that county; for it appears in a Chancery roll of the 17th and 18th of Edw. III. that Laurence Fort, chaplain, had recovered in the King's court at Cork, from Stephen fitz John de Sarsfeld, John fitz Stephen de Sarsfeld, and John fitz Jordan de Sarsfeld, a messuage and sixty acres of land, and twenty acres of pasture, in the Grange near Dounbolg, and that he was again disseised by them. These lands are in the neighbourhood of Sarsfieldscourt. It appears also from the same calendar that John fitz Stephen Sarsfield in the 20th Edw. III. was made supervisor of the *custodes pacis* in the cantreds of Muscrymytyn and Corublyan, in the county of Cork.

We proceed now with the family evidences. In 1327 Matthew Sumery, chaplain, (probably a feoffee in trust for this family,) conveyed at an annual rent of a silver penny the manors of Glynmair and Culysil, and the advowson of Glynmair, to Thomas son of John de Sarsfeld in tail male, with remainder in tail male to Philip son of John de Sarsfield, and then successively to Henry, Robert, William, Peter, and James, all brothers of John. It appears from this deed that Amabilla wife of David de Sarsfeld held a third of these manors for her life as her dower.

In 1355, John son of Peter de Stanton gave to Peter son of David de Sarsfeld a messuage and lands in Gogheston, with a moiety of a carucate and a moiety of a quarter of land in Synodeston; and in 1376 Richard son of Peter de Sarsfeld named a substitute to give seisin to William son of Adam de Barry, of a

message and all his lands in Goughston, in the parish of Kylaspullmallan. It is inferred that the Peter here named was the same person who was named in the deed of 1327. It does not appear why the conveyance to Barry should have remained in possession of the Sarsfields.

In 1420, Robert Mylis, chaplain, conveyed to William son of Richard de Sarsfeld, in tail, the manors of Glynmair and Culyzil, with the advowson of Glynmair, which he had of the gift of the said William, with remainders to Geoffrey son of William, David son of Thomas, Thomas son of David, Robert son of Adam, James son of William, Thomas son of Geoffrey, William son of Stephen, and Maurice son of Stephen de Sarsfeld.

It seems, therefore, that all the limitations in the deed of 1327, prior to that to Peter, must have failed for want of issue male.

In 1457 Richard Sarsfeld presented a clerk to the rectory and vicarage of Glanmayre, as appears from the mandate of Jordan bishop of Cork, for putting the latter in possession, which document remains among the evidences of the Sarsfield family.

In 1480, Philip son of William de Sarsfeld and Margaret Rery, widow of Richard Sarsfeld, tutors and guardians of Peter and John, sons and heirs of said Richard, demised a weir in the "port of Cork, in the water of the sea," called Tullymore, for six years. This shows that Philip was son of William.

In 1521, Peter Sarsfield, "captain of his nation," gave to Philip Sarsfield, his paternal uncle (*patruus*), the piscary called Twllymor; and in the following year Walter Stanton, "captain of his nation," *i.e.* chief of his family, released to his cousin Philip Sarsfield of Cork all his right in all lands, &c. which Peter Sarsfeld held of him in the cantred of Correbhehan and elsewhere in the county of Cork.

It thus appears that the descent is satisfactorily proved from David to the last-named Peter; but it seems extraordinary that Philip, uncle of Peter, should be living in 1521, just 101 years after his father William fitz Richard had made the settlement of 1420 through Mylis his trustee. But further it appears from the original deed that Philip mortgaged his weir of Tullamore to William fitz Edmond Sarsfeld in 1532, which is 112 years after the making of the settlement, and 85 years after his brother

Richard had presented to Glanmeir. It further appears that Philip's will, without date, was proved in 1538, which brings his life six years later, unless we suppose that the proof of the will was delayed after his death, which is not likely. In this will he mentions his son Gerald, and it appears from a deed that his wife's name was Margaret Martell.

In 1532 Peter made his will by the name of Petrus Sarchfell, *mee nationis principalis capitaneus*, in which he leaves to his wife Katherine fitz Robert a third part of his whole lordship (*totius domini*) for her life, and afterwards in certain shares to his sons James and Richard, and in default of issue male of these, then to William fitz Edmond "Sarchell" and his heirs. He named his eldest son James executor, and the before-mentioned William guardian and protector of his sons.

In 1538, James had a dispute with Gerald son of Philip, respecting the fishery of Tullimore, and the time of this dispute increases the probability that Philip had but recently died. It appeared from the before-mentioned sketch of the descent of this family, which the French compilers had before them, and which they considered to have been drawn up about the time of Queen Elizabeth, and which is still forthcoming,¹ that Gerald had issue Patrick and Margaret, and that Patrick left no posterity. It further appeared from the same sketch that John brother of Peter and Richard son of Peter died without issue. James, the eldest son of Peter, carried on the line, but the estate passed from him. He made some disposition of his estates in 1539, which appears from the deed for giving seisin to have been a conveyance of all his property in the county of Cork to William Sarsfelld, citizen and merchant of Cork, who, it appears, was the guardian named in his father's will. This William, at all events, asserted his right and kept the estate; James took some different view of it, and made a claim to his former property. To settle the dispute, one of those singular judicial proceedings or arbitrations which seem to have been common in Cork at that time took place. A preliminary stage of this proceeding is recorded in a document, which styles the suit a feudal cause relating to the manors of Cwrthoon *alias* Cwyrthe au Tsarsshealyg, Glean Maeyr

¹ It has been printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1862, p. 442

and Cwyllyshyll, and Cwrrusnallagh, and all other villis, &c. in the county of Cork, belonging to Chief (*capitaneum*) Sarsfeld, and states that James Sarsfeld, chief of his race in the county of Cork, claimed the estates by hereditary right, and that the defendant William Sarsfeld, citizen of Cork, asserted that he had purchased them from the claimant. The case was opened in St. Peter's church on the 12th September, in the first year of Queen Mary (1553). We are not aware what further proceedings took place, but on the 22nd of November in the same year James made a conveyance of these estates to William the defendant by a deed which is extant. The genealogical sketch before mentioned identifies this William with the guardian named in Peter's will, making him the son of an Edmond.

There remains also a curious attestation by a notary of an examination of witnesses, held in the house of Thomas Sarsfeld, citizen of Cork, on the 19th September, 1538, to establish by evidence that five years before some English sailors, arriving with a cargo of salt, and the salt and ship being offered for sale, the benevolent man, Edmond Sarsfeld, father of William Sarsfeld, was compelled by Richard Gwll, the mayor, to buy and receive a part of the salt.

William, after acquiring the property, though long before the final settlement of the dispute, assumed the title of "captain of his nation," as appears from a deed of the 2nd Edw. VI. (1548), relating to the acquired estates. Nevertheless, he still continued a merchant, being so designated in a settlement of the same property, dated in 1569.

The truth seems to be, that at that time, in consequence of the exactions of the great territorial lords, land was productive of little wealth to its owners. Sir Henry Sidney came to Cork in 1575, whither he tells us there came to him many ruined relics of the ancient English inhabitants of this province, as the Arundels, Rochfords, Barretts, Flemings, Lombards, Ferries, and many others whose ancestors were able and did live like gentlemen and knights some of them: "and now all in misery, either banished from their own or oppressed upon their own." The Barrys Viscounts Buttevant, though subject to the Earl of Desmond who claimed to be chief lord of the fee at this time, levied coyne and livery from the Sarsfield title. In 1572 William Sarsfield

made a lease of two plowlands in Sarsfield Court, in which he provided that if the extortion of coyne and livery then used by the lord Viscount Barry, in exacting and taking to him the three parts of the freeholders' produce, be put away and abolished, that then the tenant should pay the same amount as additional rent. How much three parts were is not clear; perhaps they were three-tenths. At all events they must have been a large proportion, for the yearly rent reserved in the lease was only "the sixteenth sheaf or part of all such corn or profits as should arise or grow upon the land, and a summer sheep and a good hog."

William's grandfather is proved to have been Thomas Sarsfell," in a document dated 1553, recording another curious judicial proceeding, in relation to an encroachment on William's ground in Dungarvan, a suburb of the city of Cork; in which proceeding, a former dispute on the same subject, maintained by Thomas, grandfather of William, was given in evidence, and in which witnesses swore that at the time of the first encroachment they often saw Thomas on the suburb wall crying to God for justice.

According to the before-mentioned genealogical sketch Thomas, who so piteously bewailed the encroachment on his land, was son of a Geffrey Sarsfield, and Geffrey was brother of Richard and Philip before mentioned, and son of William who made the settlement of 1420. It further appeared, from the same, that Geffrey acquired all the lands which he had in the city of Cork, and the fishery called Tullycalvy, by marriage with Joane Martyn; but these facts are not mentioned in any original evidence. The genealogical sketch cannot have been made much before the reign of James the First, for it mentions Dominick Sarsfield, who obtained his first title, that of Baronet, in 1620, and it was probably drawn out on the occasion of a settlement of the year 1620, hereafter mentioned, which limits various remainders to the remote branches.

The French compiler of the family history earnestly urges that this genealogical sketch, though unattested, ought to be received as authentic proof, having been evidently drawn up for some immediate purpose without any ulterior view, and observes that it was used by the English College of Heralds in drawing the pedigree of the family in 1771.

It is possible the author of it may have prepared it according to his belief; but we have already remarked some difficulties in dates, which suggest doubts as to whether the identities of individuals have not been confounded: and indeed there remains a deed which much increases the difficulty. It is dated in 1411; and by it Philip fitzWilliam Sarsfeld transferred the family estates, viz. the manor of Cowrton Cowlycil, the lordship of Glynmayr, &c. to William fitzRichard Sarsfeld and Thomas fitzPhilip Sarsfeld and their heirs for ever. The ownerships here indicated seem inconsistent with the devolution of this property, as assumed in the pedigrees.

Leaving these questions undetermined, we proceed with the lineage. William, who acquired the property from his cousin, and his son Thomas, are both styled aldermen in a deed of 1578. This title has, as far as ascertained, been restricted to those who had served the office of mayor of Cork; but Thomas Sarsfield in Smith's List of the Mayors does not occur till 1580, and, though a William Sarsfield appears as mayor in 1542, and again in 1556, he was possibly a different person; at least, if he was the same, he would probably have used the title of alderman in all those previous deeds which remain.¹ We further find an Edward Sarsfield of Cork, alderman, mentioned in one of the family deeds in 1577; yet no such name occurs in the list of mayors. We must therefore suppose that there were two successive mayors in each year, only one of whom is recorded in Smith's list; for such we find to be the case at the commencement of the corporate records in 1609, each mayor serving for only six months.

William was succeeded in the estates by his son alderman Thomas Sarsfield. The latter we find in 1584 setting his estates, as his father had done, with a similar proviso, that, if the exactions of the Barry family should be done away with, the rent should be increased in the same amount, and reserving for himself the same proportion of the produce, viz. one-sixteenth, with a sheep and a hog, and also all such honey and ayries of hawks as should be found in the woods on the land.

¹ However, there remains a settlement dated the first of Elizabeth, on the marriage of Katherine daughter of William Sarsfield of Cork, *Alderman*, and Morishe Roche, son of Richard Roche, *Alderman*, son of John Roche.

Patrick Myagh was bound as an apprentice to this alderman Thomas in 1587, with the consent of his mother Alson Sarsfield, with a provision that he should be made free of the city of Cork.

Alderman Thomas was member for the city of Cork in the Parliament of 1585; and he and the other members received payment for their duties, by a bill of the corporation for 28*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* with an agreement that the bill might be sold in Dublin for 18*l.* and that the latter sum should be divided between the members.

Thomas married Helen Roche, and had a son William, also an alderman of Cork, who married Ellise (Elizabeth) Tyrry, living a widow in 1635, and had besides Thomas his eldest son, Patrick, Edmond, and James, who in 1635 married Catherine Galway, Catherine, Alson who married in 1637 Robert Martell fitz Christopher of Cork gentleman, and Margaret.

This William Sarsfield was Mayor of Cork in 1606, when he and many others were heavily fined by the Lord President of Munster for refusing to attend divine service in the Reformed Churches. The amount of the mayor's fine was 100*l.* In 1634 Sir William Sarsfield, Knight, of *Sarsfield Court*, was Member of Parliament for the city of Cork, according to the *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*; but there seems to have been some mistake in this, for Alderman William who possessed Sarsfield Court was certainly dead in 1633, and his successor, then living, was named Thomas. Lord Kilmallock's eldest son was Sir William Sarsfield. Possibly he may have then inhabited Sarsfield Court as tenant.

Thomas, eldest son of Alderman William, is styled in 1633 "de Sarsfield's Court, Armiger, Capitaneus sui generis." He was elected Mayor of Cork 21 August 1638. Being a Roman Catholic, he was deprived of his estates after the Rebellion of 1641. He married Genet Coppinger, and had, besides two daughters, Christian wife of John Archdeacon of Plackauns, and Barbara wife of Edmond Baker of Ballindinack gentleman, a son Dominick his heir, who, proving his father's innocence, was restored to the estate in the time of Charles II. He afterwards, however, supported the cause of James II. and forfeited all his property. There remains a letter from him to his son Thomas, a student at Paris, bearing date the 25th of June 1689, in which he writes:—

That on Friday last the Act of Settlement was broke, and the royal

assent past to the Bill of Repeal thereof, so as all the Irish will be restored to their estates and rights in '41: therefore you must be sure to come from Paris to Brest, when you shall have a conveniency of the packet-boat which comes for Ireland, or some man-of-war or other that comes for this country; and you and my cousin Coppinger come together for this country; but you must not venture to come in any ship but the packet-boat or some man-of-war, in regard the English are a'busie abroad at sea. * * * * If you could get a setting-dog cheap there (in France), I would have you bring one with you. Be sure to inform your cousin Barry of these news about the Act of Settlement. I was yesterday elected Mayor of Cork. You and my cousin Coppinger ought to come with all convenient speed; for I will now get him his estate.

However, instead of getting his friends their estates, he lost his own. When Bishop Downes made a tour of the diocese of Cork in 1700, Mr. Sarsfield was living on a farm under Mr. Coppinger of Dublin, in the adjoining parish of Ardnaghty. His eldest daughter Anne married in 1684 Daniel O'Keefe, Esq.¹; and his son and heir Dominick married in 1712 Miss Catherine Ronayne, and had issue, among others, Dominick the eldest, who died without issue in 1769, and Thomas, a physician, who married Miss Mary Ronayne, heiress of Doughedoyne, descended from Maurice Ronan, who obtained from King Edward the Fourth a grant of the rights of Englishmen, the original of which is still preserved. By this marriage the estates of the Ronaynes came to this family. The eldest son Dominick Sarsfield, Esq. was father of the present Thomas Ronayne Sarsfield, Esq. of Doughedoyne.

Sarsfield Court was sold in 1703 by the trustees of the forfeited estates to Thomas Putland, Esq. in whose family it still remains. Riverstown, formerly Ballyrochine, the most southern part of the estate, was let by the Putlands to the Brownes by a permanent lease, and came to Jemmett Browne, Archbishop of Tuam, who, when Bishop of Cork, made extensive improvements here, which are noticed by Smith in his *History of Cork*. The ornamental

¹ Son and heir of Daniel O'Keefe, Esq. whose estate was in Duhallow, in the county of Cork, and whose widow, Joane, married secondly James Butler of Bealahisk, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. Daniel O'Keefe is said to have been slain at the battle of Aughrim.

timber here was soon after the last war against France valued at 20,000*l*.

The ennobled branch of this family of Sarsfield descended from Edmond Sarsfield, nephew of William, who acquired the estates from his ward. This Edmond was probably the same who was styled Alderman in 1577, as before stated. He was son of a Thomas Sarsfield, according to the genealogical sketch, which Thomas was therefore son of Edmond, and grandson of Thomas, who deplored the encroachment. The sketch says Edward had issue male "Thomas and William," for which reason, and, as it was usual to call an eldest son after his grandfather, we must suppose Thomas to have been older than his brother William, who obtained the estates; and the Kilmallock branch senior to that of Sarsfieldcourt, though it is otherwise in the French pedigree. But the first Viscount Kilmallock was a third son, and his elder brothers both left issue.

The estates of the Kilmallock branch were forfeited in 1641, and of these the manor of Garycloyne was granted in 1666 to Samuel Hughes, and by him sold to Zachary Travers, whose mother is said to have been sister of the poet Spenser. It continued in the Travers family until lately, when it passed by sale to John Callaghan, Esq. eldest brother of the late Daniel Callaghan, Esq. M.P. for Cork, and was sold by him to Samuel Philip Townsend, Esq. of Palacetown.

With respect to the oldest branch of this family, James Sarsfield, who parted with the property, was stated in the genealogical sketch to have settled at Bodmin, in Cornwall, and to have had two sons, Richard¹ and Michael. An ultimate remainder was limited in the foregoing settlement of 1620 to Michael Sarsfield of Bodmin, but whether he left issue does not appear.

The Lucan branch has become extinct in the male line.

Cork.

RICHARD CAULFIELD.

¹ Concerning this Richard see a letter printed in *Notes and Queries*, Second Series, vol. iv. p. 347. It is dated in 1593, and mentions him as then living; and the before-mentioned sketch seems to name him as living when it was drawn up. But an addition to it, in different ink, though the same handwriting, says that he died without issue in Limerick.

PORTRAITS IDENTIFIED BY ARMS AND QUARTERINGS.

PICTURE OF FARNHAM BEAUMONT, 1647.

Old portraits, though unnamed, may often be identified by the arms which are painted on them; and we have no hesitation in assigning the name to one of which the following description has been sent to us. The figure is three-quarters, of nearly life size; with long flowing hair, small moustache, short and rather peaked beard, a large white collar, turned down; a string of pearls hanging in front; a cloak or mantle trimmed with brown fur; and white cuffs at the wrists, turned back. The only inscription, "A° 1647, Æt 63." Arms, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, semée de lis, a lion rampant or; 2 and 3, Quarterly or and azure, in the first and second a crescent counterchanged: On an escocheon of pretence, Azure, a chevron ermine between three arrows, feathered gules, barbed argent, on a chief of the last three black-birds proper, beaked and legged of the third, on a canton or a fleur de lis gules.

The quartered coats are Beaumont and Farnham, and we have no hesitation in attributing the coat on the escocheon of pretence to Dawes or Dawson. This fixes the portraiture to Farnham Beaumont, a merchant of London, second son of Sir Thomas Beaumont, who died in 1614: for it appears from the History of Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 104, in the pedigree of Farnham of Quorndon, that Katharine sole daughter and heir of Thomas Farnham, Esq. of Stoughton, co. Leic. a Teller of the Exchequer, who died in 1562, was married to Sir Thomas Beaumont, younger son of Nicholas Beaumont, Esq. of Cole Orton. Sir Thomas died in 1614, and his widow in 1621, having had issue three sons and seven daughters. The second son, Farnham Beaumont, was a merchant in London, and by Lucy Dawes his wife left one daughter, Frances, wife to Sir Wingfield Bodenham of Ryall, co. Rutland (Hist. of Leic. ii. 859); whose son and heir was Beaumont Bodenham, Esq. noticed by Sylvanus Morgan in his *Sphere of Gentry*, 1661, lib. 3, p. 49. The same parties are stated (*ibid.*) to have been thus described in an epitaph at St. Botolph's Aldersgate:—

"2. Farnham Beaumont, 2d sonne, married Luce Dawes, of Dawson, in the county of Leicester."

There is no place, it is believed, called Dawson in that county; and it is probable the inscription read "Dawes, or Dawson." The arms resemble closely those assigned to Alexander Dawson of Spaldington, co. York, in 1563, viz. Azure, a chevron ermine between three arrows or, feathered and barbed argent, on a chief of the second three birds sable, on a canton gules a mullet of the third.

This portrait is now in the possession of Henry Moses, Esq. of Reading.

ROFFE'S BRITISH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

British Monumental Inscriptions. Gathered occasionally, from divers Churchyards, by EDWIN ROFFE. Volume the First. Privately printed, Rochester Press. Sixteen Copies. London: Set up, and Imprinted, in Leisure-time, by Edwin Roffe: At his Birth-place, 48, Ossulston Street, Somers' Town. 1859.

British Monumental Inscriptions (*as before*). Volume the Second. 1861. Small 4to.

Among the popular literature of the last century, several collections of Epitaphs were compiled and published,¹ with the low and degrading object of affording mere amusement or profane merriment,—a sort of jest-books in funereal attire, making a mock at the solemnities of the tomb and the graveyard, and grievously offending against that most charitable though Heathen maxim, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. In other books, like the *Monumenta Anglicana* of John Le Neve, or the earlier *Funerall Monuments* of John Weever, the *Monuments in Kent* of Philip Parsons, and the collection appended to the *Registrum Roffense* of Dr. Thorpe, with the generality of topographical works, epitaphs have been copied with a view to family history and genealogy, the transcriber selecting those of a certain rank in society, or perhaps limiting his task to the church and ignoring the churchyard.

The present collection is formed on none of those plans. It is only a gathering, as of shells or of pebbles, that have struck the fancy of the compiler, either for their beauty, their singularity of form or expression, the extraordinary facts they record, or the memorable persons to whom they relate. Pedestrian exercise is good, but it is also pleasant to have an object for one's walk. It has been Mr. Roffe's delight to make peripatetic visits to the gardens of mortality, and to pluck any flower that won his admiring attention. We use, however,

¹ See a long string of their titles in the "*Catalogue of the Hoare Library at Stourhead*. Printed for private use, 1840," p. 98. There is a later collection, entitled *Tributes to the Dead*, containing about two hundred epitaphs, many of them the original compositions of the Rev. Luke Booker, Vicar of Dudley, whose name appears on the title-page. We ought also to allude to the popular volume edited by Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. in Bohn's Antiquarian Library, entitled "*Chronicles of the Tombs: a select Collection of Epitaphs, preceded by an Essay on Epitaphs and other Monumental Inscriptions, with incidental observations on Sepulchral Antiquities*. 1857." 8vo. Mr. Pettigrew at one time proposed to re-edit that great and truly national work, the *Sepulchral Monuments* of Richard Gough: but such a task should rather be undertaken by one of our most powerful societies, if not by the University of Oxford itself, in whose possession the original copper-plates, by the bequest of Mr. Gough, are now vested.

a figure of speech that is perhaps scarcely correct, for we are sure he would be the last man to remove the flower: he merely draws its resemblance with the accuracy of an artist, and brings it away in its perfect portraiture.

The book, though of no great extent, is remarkable on so many accounts, that our readers will welcome a longer notice. In the first place it is produced at a private press, and limited to a very small number of copies. Every inscription is exhibited in fac-simile, as far as possible. All are from churchyards, and therefore rescued from situations more especially subject to injury.

Indeed, when we reflect how much has been done, and is doing, in these *sanitary* times, in the way of laying prostrate, and burying up, our sepulchral memorials, we shudder at the amount of this modern form of iconoclasm, and wish that a whole regiment of Old Mortalities might go forth to rescue the memories that are fast vanishing from view. The Society of Antiquaries of London, some five years ago, undertook a project of this kind: but they appear to have drawn back, alarmed at the magnitude of a task that they imagined better calculated for the office of the Registrar-General. We are sorry for it. Whatever Sepulchral Inscriptions they might have helped to preserve, however small a proportion to a general transcription,¹ would have had their value hereafter—

Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

It is an unintentional satire on the Society's apathy that Mr. Roffe dedicates his volumes to that body, declaring that they are printed "with the view of carrying out, in a trifling degree, the proposition of the Society of Antiquaries."

We think it will be useful to give a brief table of the Contents of the two volumes:—

No.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Mary Pelham, 1710, æt. 6. | From Finchley churchyard. |
| 2. Mr. John Killick, 1826, aged 82, 50 years churchwarden. | Cheam. |
| 3. Richard Crockford, 1831, æt. 88, 65 years a steward. | Englefield. |
| 4. John Peltro, 1808, aged 48, landscape engraver (<i>see note</i>). | Hendon. |
| 5. Mrs. Elizabeth Gear, 1837, aged 83 (<i>see hereafter</i> , p. 223). | Clifton, Glouc. |

¹ Le Neve added to his book an Obituary, derived from the announcements in newspapers, &c. Upon this he remarks, "As to the Obituary, I am as sensible as any one can be of the imperfection of it, nor can it ever be supposed to be complete, except every Registry in the Kingdom were oblig'd to communicate his Entries yearly: but allowing this to be (which in truth it is,) nothing but an indigested heap of *Memoranda*, extracted chiefly from publick Papers, and such sort of Authorities; yet, with all its faults, I believe I may be so bold as to say *Aliquisq; Malo foret Usus in illo.*"

No.

6. Thomas Lloyd, esq. 1753, aged 64, attorney in Excheq. of Pleas. Hampstead.
7. Mrs. Sarah Meggs, 1802, æt. 30, giving birth to three children. West Ham.
8. Joseph Grimaldi, 1837, aged 58 [the immortal Clown]. St. James's, Pentonville.
9. Henry Burdett, 1736, aged 36, citizen and goldsmith. Old St. Pancras.
10. Family of Neale and Dutton, 17th century, the daughter "murdered by her Neighbour, endeavouring to make peace between him and his wife." Cheam.
11. Henry Mullins, 1853, aged 29 (by his townsmen of Wells). Old St. Pancras.
12. Thomas William Selbye, esq. 1755, æt. 75 (*see hereafter*). —————
13. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradshaw, 1763, æt. 75 (and others). Finchley.
14. Mrs. Francis Doughty, 1763, aged 72 (*see hereafter*). Old St. Pancras.
15. Richard Hardy, M.D. of Clapton, 1800, æt. 92. Hackney.
16. Sarah Barnewell, 1835, aged 45 (remarkable verses). Old St. Pancras.
17. Mr. Richard Thomas, 1700, aged 53, brewer (and others). St. Nich^s. Deptford.
18. Mr. John How, 1736, aged 52, who improved the art of cutlery; his parents Ephraim and Margaret, and others of the families of How and Cole. Lewisham.
19. Henry Walker, esq. 1857, aged 57, surgeon at Calcutta. Hendon.
20. Ann, daughter of John Bacon, esq. R.A. 1809, aged 41. Epsom.
21. Mary, another daughter of the same, 1858, æt. 90. —————
22. Mary Ann Brock, 1836, aged 55, many years nurse to H.R.H. Princess Victoria of Kent (her present Majesty). Heston.
23. William Chapman, 1789, aged 69, painter; Elizabeth Bown, who died of a broken heart the same year, aged 37, and her son Peter Bown, drowned skating on the Serpentine 1796, aged 19. Hampstead.
24. Francis Wright, esq. 1786, æt. 34 (*see hereafter*). Old St. Pancras.
25. Rev. Edward Baldwyn, Rector of Abdon, Salop, 1817, æt. 72, and Edward Baldwyn, of Lyon's Inn, 1817, æt. 37. Old St. Pancras.
26. Elizabeth Farren, 1832, æt. 102 (*see note*). Hendon.
27. Mr. George Sam. Goddard, 1854, aged 74 (verses on Last Judgment). Croydon.
28. General Vaughan Lloyd, R. Art. 1817, æt. 80; and Lieut.-Colonel Francis W. Fluker his stepson, 1817, æt. 33. Plumstead, Kent.
29. Daniel Sharpe, merchant, Pres. Geological Soc. 1856, æt. 51. Hampstead.
30. Mary Basnett, 1756, aged 23 (*see hereafter*). Old St. Pancras.
31. Sarah wife of Lawrence Bird, esq. veterinary surgeon of the 8th Hussars, 1826, aged 45. Heston, Middlesex.
32. John, eldest son of Rev. John Eyton, Vicar of Wellington and Rector of Eyton, Shropshire, and Anna Maria his wife, only child of Edmund Plowden of Plowden, esq. and Anna Maria, daughter of Robert Burton of Longnor, esq. born Apr. 25, 1808, died Feb. 19, 1836 (verses). Old St. Pancras.
33. William Goodwyn, esq. Purser R.N. 1826, aged 57. Hackney.
34. Morris Lievesley, esq. 54 years Secretary to the Foundling Hospital, 1849, æt. 74; born at Lincoln in 1776. Old St. Pancras.
35. Mr. Peter Raimbach, 1805, aged 62 (verses by W. Hayley); and Abraham Raimbach, his son 1843, æt. 67. Hendon.
36. Martha, widow of P. Raimbach, 1807, aged 65 (verses by W. Hayley). —————
37. Rev. Abel Lendon, M.A. Curate and Rector, 1846, aged 75. Fryern Barnet.
38. John Hardimant, Serjeant R. Horse Art. 1853, aged 66. Plumsted.
39. Mrs. Elizabeth Lea, 1751, aged 72, and Hooker family. St. Paul's Deptford.
40. John Bull, 1817, aged 45. Rothwell, co. Northampton.

No.

41. Sir Peter Nugent, of Donore, co. Westmeath, Bart. 1799, æt. 54. Stanwell.
42. Nathaniel Hone, esq. R. Acad. 1784, aged 67. Hendon.
43. Margaret, wife of James Radbourne, 1857, aged 28 (verses). Hornsey.
44. John Danby, Prof. of Music, 1798, aged 41 (verses). Old St. Pancras.
45. Andrew Hodgson, master mariner, 1810, aged 21 (verses). Stepney.
46. William Watson Kirtley, master mariner, 1836, aged 32 (verses). Limehouse.
47. Sarah Newnam, a faithful servant, 1809, aged 53. Hangleton, Sussex.
48. Richard Boorer, butcher, 1829, aged 60 (verses). Sutton, Surrey.
49. Ann, wife of Edmund Waters, esq. 1816, aged 51 (verses) Kingsbury, Middx.
50. Thomas Dermody, the poet, 1802, aged 28 (*see note*). Lewisham.
51. John Cogan, apothecary, 1784, aged 86 (*see note*) Rothwell, co. Nthpton.
52. Thomas Joyce, 1711, æt. 67 (verses). Stifford, Essex.
53. Katharine, dau. of Wm. and Katharine Crapp, 1726, æt. 19. Old St. Pancras.
54. Thomas Woodward, surgeon, of Piccadilly, skilled in the cure of ruptures, 1769, æt. 67, and Sarah Blake, his granddaughter, æt. 31. Harrow.
55. Amelia Rebecca, wife of J. R. Jolly of Woolwich, 1856, aged 24 (verses). Eltham.
56. ✠ Mr. James M'Ardell, Metzotinto Engraver, 1765, aged 37. Hampstead.
57. James Purcell, esq. Lieut.-Gov. Virgin Islands, 1759, æt. 44. Lewisham.
58. Elizabeth, 2d dau. of Edw. and Ann Turner, 1853, æt. 21 (verses). Chingford.
59. Mr. John Harrison, a self-taught watchmaker, inventor of the Timekeeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, 1776, æt. 83. Hampstead.
60. Jane Smith, a faithful servant, 1824, aged 66. Finchley.
61. Mr. George Carder, 1836, aged 55, erected by a Benefit soc. St. Paul's Deptford.
62. Mr. Edward Williams, of Fleet market, who bequeathed his residue to the British Charity School on Clerkenwell Green, 1769, æt. 50. Fryern Barnet.
63. Mr. John Hindley, penman and arithmetician, 1807, æt. 55. Hampstead.
64. Mr. Thomas Pistor, 1710, aged 58 (*see hereafter*). Sutton, Surrey.
65. Mr. Thomas Dray, 1851, aged 29 (who died on the day the Crystal Palace was opened, after making great exertions in preparation). Farningham, Kent.
66. Mr. Samuel Harrison, musician, 1812, æt. 52 (verses). Old St. Pancras.
67. Christiana, wife of Richard Edmunds, esq. 1782, aged 39: and Richard Edmunds, esq. Treasurer of Welsh Charity School, 1821, aged 79. Lewisham.
68. William Wyld, founder of Bells for Watches and Musical clocks, 1735, aged 73; and John Johnson his successor, 1745, aged 43. Hampstead.
69. James Bishop Brenchley, esq. 1821, aged 27. Hornsey.
70. Charles James, second son of James Gingell, 1854, æt. 25 (verses). East Ham.
71. Mr. Benjamin Parker, of Bank of England, 1732, aged 70. Beddington.
72. Charles Lathan, gent. 1804, æt. 39 (verses). Hendon.
73. Mr. John Carter, F.S.A. antiquarian draftsman, 1817, æt. 70. Hampstead.
74. Rev. Jonathan Akroyd, formerly of Halifax, 1858, æt. 64. Heston.
75. William Walker, churchwarden, 1663, and Alice his wife. East Ham.
76. John Gillies, Serjeant-Major R. Mil. Repository, 1858 (the last surviving soldier of his corps that was at Waterloo). Plumstead.
77. J. H. Prince, 1820, aged 50 (bookseller, and author of an eccentric autobiography described in Mr. Roffe's notes). St. James's Pentonville.
78. Robert Buxton, of Tibenham, Norf. esq. one of the Cursitors of the Court of Chancery, 1755, aged 63. Hornsey.

No.

79. Mr. John Walker, author of *The Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language*, 1807, aged 75; and Sibylla his wife, 1802, aged 79. Old St. Pancras.
80. Thomas Bradshaw, a Keeper, 1773, aged 82 (verses). Maidstone.
81. Julia, fourth dau. of Major-Gen. Hassard, commanding Engineer in Ionian Islands, 1840, aged 22; Mrs. Maria H. 1847, aged 88. Old St. Pancras.
82. Matthew Cook, of Black hall, Edmonton, 1798, æt. 67. Chingford.
83. Mrs. Francis Errington, 1743, aged 64 (*see hereafter*). Old St. Pancras.
84. Charles Robert Robinson, artist, 1831, aged 31; Thomas Charles, mathematical instr. maker, 1841, aged 48; Maria their mother, 1843, æt. 84. Finchley.
85. William Juniper, esq of Juniper Hall, Sutton, late of Southwark, Smith to the Board of Ordnance, 1812, aged 56 (verses). Sutton, Surrey.
86. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Carleton, esq. Knight Harbinger to James II. by Mary his 2nd wife, only issue of Richard and Barbara Boyse of Westminster, 1709, æt. 25 (*see hereafter*, p. 227). Old St. Pancras.
87. John Carleton, Gent. 1709, æt. 67 (*see hereafter*). —————
88. Mrs. Sarah Midwinter, 1770, aged 69; and Mr. Daniel Midwinter her husband, 1757: repaired in 1857 at the joint expense of the parish of Hornsey and the parish of St. Faith London, in memory of their generous Benefactor. Hornsey.
89. Christiana Theresa Josepha, Countess of Findlater and Seafield, widow of James Earl of F. and S. 1813, æt. 61 (verses). Old St. Pancras.
90. Rev. Mr. Thomas Valentine, M.A. 56 years Dissenting minister at Epsom, descended from an antient family in Lancashire, 1756, æt. 80. Epsom.
91. Mr. Richard Chapman, of Lambeth, merchant, 1733, æt. 59. Old St. Pancras.
92. Thomas Peacock and Mary Protheroe, the first 41 years, and the other 46 years servants to Sir William Curtis, Bart. Weld, near Southgate, Middx.
93. "Here lieth the body of George Hickson, Huntsman to the Carews of Beddington. He died September 20th, 1848, in the 102nd year of his age; in the service of the Family which he had entered as a boy." Beddington.
94. Mary, wife of Robert Long, Brewer, of St. Giles in the Fields, 1726, aged 28; Robert Long, 1735, aged 37 (verses by L. Henley). Harrow.
95. Benjamin Martyn, esq. a Poet, 1763, aged 64. Lewisham.
96. James Parsons, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. 1770, æt. 66. Hendon.
97. Edith Morse, 40 years a faithful servant, 1847, aged 77. Cheam.
98. Henry Rogers, esq. 1832, aged 58; Sarah his sister, 1855, aged 82; and Samuel Rogers, author of *The Pleasures of Memory*, their brother, born at Newington Green 30 July 1763, died at St. James's Place, 18 Dec. 1855. Hornsey.
99. Terence M'Mahon, Gent. 1710, æt. 45. Old St. Pancras.
100. Ann Gates, 1848, aged 101, and her mother, Ann Watson, 1811, aged 105: the former left three great-great-grandchildren. Leatherhead.

A few other Churchyard epitaphs are given in the Notes, by way of illustration. They are those of:—

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| Harriett Camilla, wife of Theobald Augustus Dillon, esq. and granddaughter of Nathaniel Hone, esq. 1856, æt. 72. | Epsom. |
| Mr. Thomas Cogan, apothecary, 1713, æt. 40. | Rothwell. |
| Mary Hopkins, 1673, aged 28. | Stifford, Essex. |
| Victoria Georgina Thompson, 1855, aged 18. | Letherhead. |

Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, 1832, æt. 67.	Hampstead.
Abraham Colf, ¹ Minister of Lewisham, 1657.	Lewisham.
William Harrison, F.R.S. 1815, aged 88 (son of John, No. 59).	Hampstead.
John Arnold, chronometer maker, 1799, æt. 63.	Chiselhurst.
Margaret his wife, 1789, æt. 45.	
Jane Haden, grandchild, & Ann, widow, of Sam. Harrison (No. 66). Old St. Pancras.	
Mr. John Farmer, for 19 years the leading singer of Lee church (erected by his musical friends,) 1842, aged 55.	Lee, Kent.
Mrs. Ann Biddle (niece to R. Buxton, esq. No. 78), 1809, æt. 91.	Hornsey.
Hon. Antony Francis Henry Ashley, second son of Lord Ashley, died at Harrow School, 1849, aged 16.	Harrow.
Mary Pitts, the aged nurse of John Barnard Hankey, esq. 1835.	Fetcham, Surrey.

With regard to inscriptions to faithful servants, several of which have attracted Mr. Roffe's attention, he refers with satisfaction to an anonymous collection of them which was published in 1826.

There are some other interesting points in his illustrative remarks of which we must take notice :—

4. *John Peltro*, who is described on his tombstone as "Landscape Engraver," died at Hendon on the 5th of August 1808. The following notice of him is more particular than that quoted by Mr. Roffe from the *European Magazine*.

This excellent artist has been chiefly engaged, for the last 18 years, in engraving the beautiful *Miniature Views of Gentlemen's Seats*, after the designs of Mr. Repton [Humphrey Repton, the celebrated *Landscape Gardener*], which were published in *Peacock's Annual Polite Repository* [an engraved pocket-book]. He lived respected, and died lamented, by all who knew him. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, LXXVII. 756.)

Mr. Peltro's epitaph is accompanied by twelve lines of verse, signed WILLIAM HOLLAND, of which the concluding couplet is—

His works remain the Gems of Art ;
His worth Engraved on many a heart !

26. *Elizabeth Farren*, many years an inhabitant of Hendon. "The sexton informed me that she was a short stout dame, and used to walk every Sunday to dine at the house of Lord Tenterden, who erected the

¹ The Rev. Abraham Colfe (as the name was written by himself and his kinsmen, though spelt Colf in his epitaph,) was the Founder of the Grammar School at Lewisham, and his biography and genealogy were elaborately illustrated in one of the early works of the indefatigable Mr. Black; which is entitled "*BIBLIOTHECÆ COLFANÆ CATALOGUS. Catalogue of the Library in the Free Grammar School at Lewisham, founded by the Reverend Abraham Colfe, M.A. in the year 1652. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK. Printed by order of the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers of the city of London, Governors of the Grammar School. M.DCCC.XXXI.*" 8vo. pp. lvi. 176. (It was privately printed, and is described in the second edition of *Martin's Bibliographical Catalogue of Privately Printed Books*, though not in the first edition.)

stone to her memory." We have thus the testimony of a learned *judge* that this venerable centenarian "was a woman of very shrewd understanding," as well as a remarkable instance of healthy longevity. It is added in her epitaph that "In her hundred and first year she threaded her needle without spectacles; and regularly walked a mile and a half to church until a very short time before her death."

35. *Abraham Raimbach* was an eminent Line Engraver, and wrote autobiographical *Memoirs and Recollections*, full of information on the biography of artists, (but unfortunately wanting an Index,) which, accompanied by a Memoir of his friend Sir David Wilkie, R.A., (of whose works he executed a fine series of engravings,) were privately edited by his son Michael Thomas Scott Raimbach, with the assistance of Mr. Bolton Corney, in 1843, 4to.

50. Of *Dermody's* epitaph at Lewisham this is remarkable; that, whereas in Raymond's Life of him it is said to be a poem written by himself, entitled *The Fate of Genius*, consisting of four 4-line stanzas and an additional couplet, and is so given in Lysons's *Environs of London* (copying from Raymond's book,) on the stone itself there are but ten lines, the two intermediate stanzas having been omitted.

51. *John Cogan*, apothecary, is described as "Author of an Essay on the Epistle to the Romans, and other anonymous pieces: all of which he published more under a sense of their truth and importance, than in prospect of gain or success." It may be presumed that Mr. Thomas Cogan (named in the supplemental list) was his father.

We are now about to extract some few of the epitaphs that are of genealogical importance, though we cannot afford the space to display them in that exact fac-simile upon which Mr. Roffe is justly proud.

Am. 5. In Clifton churchyard, Gloucestershire.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH GEAR, formerly of Seaborough House, in the county of Somerset; who departed this life August 21st, 1837, aged 83 years.

Also in memory of NEWLAND, niece of the above, and relict of FORSTER MAYNARD, Esq. late of Seaborough House, Somerset. She was a lineal descendant of the Martins of Seaborough, and of Athelampton in the county of Dorset.¹ Died December 14th 1857, aged 76 years.

¹ A pedigree of Martin of Athelhampton will be found in Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire*, Second Edit. (1803) vol. ii. p. 177. It concludes with the names of Adam Martin, esq. F.S.A., sworn clerk of the Exchequer office, who died in 1784, s.p., his brother William, and the children of the latter, William and Elizabeth. The epitaph of his father Adam Martin, esq. (ob. 1738) which accompanies his bust in the church of Seaborough near Crewkerne, will be found in Collinson's *History of Somersetshire*, vol. ii. p. 174.

No. 12. *In Old St. Pancras churchyard, Middlesex.*

Here lyeth the body of THOMAS WILLIAM SELBYE, of Biddleston, in the county of Northumberland, Esq^r. who departed this life the 17th of February 1755, in the 75th year of his age.

Also the body of BARBARA SELBYE, (Relict of the above Thomas William Selbye, Esq^r.) who departed this life the 5th of March 1755, in the 76th year of her age.

Requiescant in pace, Amen.

ARMS. Barry or and sable, *Selbye*; on an escocheon of pretence, Argent, a cross flory and in the first quarter a lozenge gules, *Percehay*. (Mrs. Selbye, daughter and heiress of Christopher Percehay, esq. of Ryton, co. York: see Burke's *General Armory*, 1843, 8vo, *voce* Percehay.)

No. 14. *In Old St. Pancras churchyard.*

Here lie the Remains of Mrs. FRANCES DOUGHTY, Relict of GEORGE BROWNLOWE DOUGHTY, of Snarford Hall in the county of Lincoln, Esq^r. deceased; Daughter and joint Coheiress of the late S^r HENRY TICHBORNE, of Tichborne in the County of Southampton, Bart. who departed this life the 20th August 1763, Aged 72.

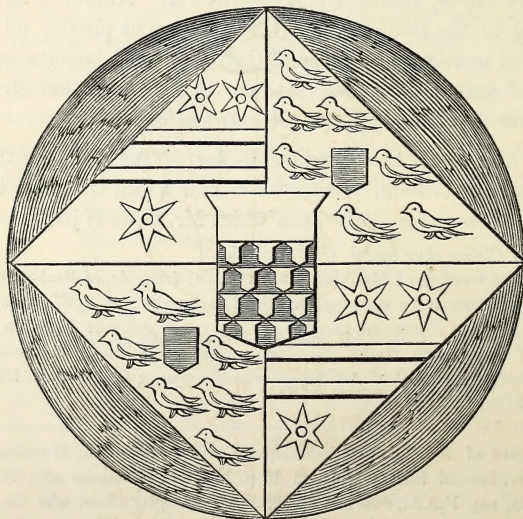
Requiescat in Pace, Amen.

Also the Body of JAMES DOUGHTY, Esq^r. Fourth Son of the above Mrs. Frances Doughty, who died the 5th of January 1778, Aged 44.

Also of ROBERT DOUGHTY, Esq^r. 5th and Youngest Son, died 6th October 1794, Aged 62.

Requiescat in Pace, Amen.

ARMS.



Argent, two bars between three mullets sable pierced or, *Doughty*; quartering, Or, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets sable, for *Brownlowe*; on an escocheon of pretence, Vaire, a chief or, *Tichborne*.

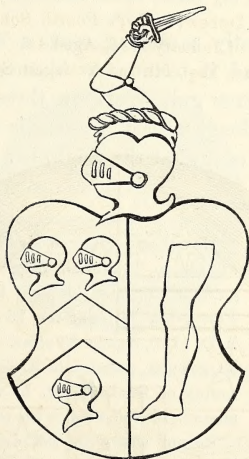
This is the family whose name is commemorated in the neighbouring Doughty Street, and which has since been assumed by the Tichbornes.

No. 24. *In Old St. Pancras churchyard.*

This Tomb is erected to the memory of FRANCIS WRIGHT, Esq^r, who departed this life the 18th of June 1786, in the 35th of his age, and his remains are deposited in a vault under this tomb. He married Catharine the only Daughter and heir of John Petre, Esq^r. of Bell-House in the county of Essex, and had issue four children, of whom FRANCIS, their only son, died 18th of August 1784, aged 12 days, and is deposited in this vault.

Also the body of Mrs. FRANCES PETRE, died August 16th 1787, aged 58 years.

The monument of the BASNETT family, also at *Old St. Pancras*, is a table tomb, bearing on its north side inscriptions to a son and the father and mother, on the south side one to a daughter. At the ends two shields of arms. Of the former inscriptions, which are not printed in Mr. Roffe's book, he has kindly furnished us with copies.



Here lie the Remains of
WILLIAM BASNETT

Son of THOMAS & ANNE BASNETT of this Parish
who died on the 11th Day of June 1747,
In the Seventeenth Year of his Age.

Also of M. ANNE BASNETT Mother of
above said, who departed this Life
October the 25th 1760 Aged 55 Years.

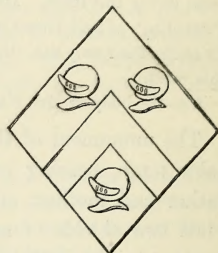
Likewise of THOMAS BASNETT, Gent^l.
who died April the 22nd 1765,
In the 63rd Year of his Age.

MARY BASNETT,

*Daughter of THOMAS & ANN BASNETT of this Parish ;
died the 10th day of Febry. 1756 ; Aged 23.*

This Monument was erected by her disconsolate Parents,
to perpetuate ye Memory of a Child most tenderly belov'd,
and most deservedly lamented.

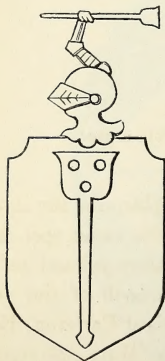
Go spotless Honour and unsully'd Truth,
Go smiling Innocence and blooming Youth ;
Go female Sweetness join'd to manly Sense,
Go winning Wit that never gave Offence.
Go soft Humanity that blest the Poor,
Go saint-eye'd Patience from affliction's Door ;
Go Modesty that never wore a Frown,
Go Virtue and receive thy heavenly Crown.



Not from a Stranger came this Heart-felt Verse,
Thy Friend inscribed thy Tomb, whose Tear bedew'd thy Hearse.

The arms are evidently a canting coat, a chevron between three basenets; or, as we find it technically blazoned in Burke's *General Armory*, Argent, a chevron gules between three helmets close proper (for Basnett of The Cloughs, near Newcastle under Lyme); the impalement, a human leg couped at the thigh, is a coat of Haddon?

No. 64. In Sutton Churchyard, Surrey.



Here Lyeth interred Mr. THOMAS PISTOR, late Citizen of London, Inhabitant of y^e Parish of St. Martin Ludgate for 36 years, Common Councel Man of y^e Ward of Faringdon Without for 18 years. He dyed Oct^r 22 A.D. 1710, Aged Lviii years. He left onely one daughter, ELIZABETH, married to Richard Seare of Hawridg in y^e county of Bucks, Gent. by whose piety and charge this monument is erected to his memory.

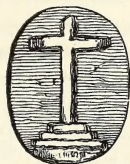
Be not weary in wel doing: for in due season we shal reap, if we faint not. Gal. vi. 9.

Here lye also the Bodys of Mrs. ELIZABETH PISTOR his mother, who dyed Ian. 4, A.D. 1690, aged 69 years. And of WILLIAM PISTOR her Son, who dyed March y^e 12, A. D. 1691. Together with two more of her children, who dyed young in the Great Sickness, A.D. 1665.

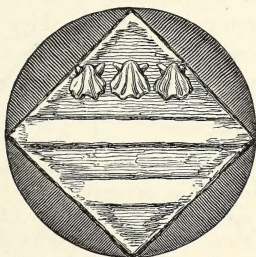
This Corruptible must put on incorruption, and this Mortal must put on immortality. The sting of Death is sin. 1 Cor. xv. 53, 55.

Arms. Argent, on a baker's peel sable three plates (or penny loaves argent). Crest, a cubic arm erect, vested and cuffed, holding in the hand proper a baker's peel sable, charged as in the arms. (Given in Burke's *General Armory* for Pister of Metheringham, co. Lincoln, and Reigate, co. Surrey.)

No. 83. *In Old St. Pancras churchyard.*



Here lyeth y^e Body of
 Mrs. FRANCES ERRINGTON¹
 of Wallach Grange
 in the County of
 Northumberland ;
 who departed this life
 July y^e 7th 1743,
 Aged 64.
 Requiescat in pace.



ARMS. Argent, two bars and in chief three escallops argent.

St. Pancras, it will be observed, was a favourite place for the interment of members of the Church of Rome. From the same spot Mr. Roffe gives Nos. 86, 87, two Carleton epitaphs, (before printed in Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, vol. i. pp. 174, 175,) both of the year 1709. The first is upon Elizabeth daughter of Edward Carleton, Esq. who was Knight Harbinger to King James II. by Mary his second wife, only issue of Richard and Barbara Boyse, of the city of West-

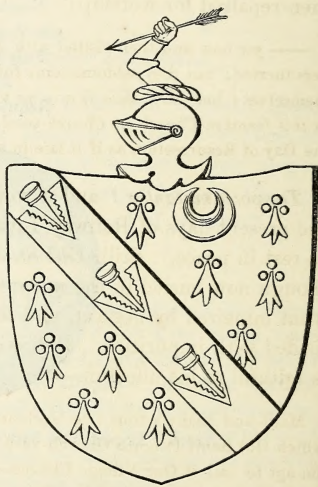
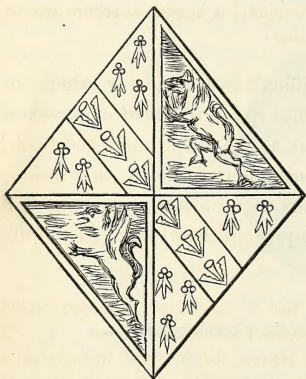
¹ Frances, coheir of her brother Edward, of Walwick Grange, ["Walleke grange 1505,"] who died in 1719. She was then "living in London, aged 30 [*potius* 40]." Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Supplement 1848, p. 121.

minster: she died Jan. 19, 1709, in her 25th year, and her many virtues are commemorated in some verses signed I. S. The other inscription, of the same date, is as follows:

Here lyes the Body of JOHN CARLETON, Gent. son of Thomas Carleton, Esq. who was eldest Equery to their Sacred Majes. King Charles the First and King Charles the Second, and was discended of the most Antient Family of y^e Carletons of Carleton Hall, in the county of Cumberland. Ob. 20th July, An^o Dni. 1709, Ætat 67.

Here also lyes the Body of SUSANNA his Wife, Daughter of S^r Hugh Acland of Kilmington in the county of Devon, Barr^t. formerly y^e Wife of Edward Halsall, Esq. Equery to her Sacred Maj. Queen Catharin. Ob. 5 Feb^{ry} An^o Dni. 1696, Ætat 62.

Here also lyeth the Body of SUSAN EYRE, daughter of y^e above named Edward and Susann Hassall (*sic*), who dy'd June y^e 10th 1745, Aged 77 years. Requiescat in pace. [This last is omitted by Le Neve.]



ARMS OF ELIZABETH CARLETON. Ermine, on a bend sable three pheons argent: quartering, Or, a griffin segreant sable within a bordure gules, for *Boyse*.

ARMS OF JOHN CARLETON. Ermine, on a bend sable three pheons argent, a crescent for difference. Crest, a dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the hand proper a javelin or.

The Carletons became extinct in the main line about the date of these inscriptions. From a junior branch which had settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles I. descended Sir Guy Carleton, K.B. a distinguished General, who was created Baron Dorchester (the title previously borne by a different family of the same name,) in the year 1786.

Mr. ROFFE closes the series which he has entitled *BRITISH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS*, in the two volumes we have now described: two volumes which are exceedingly creditable to his skill and accuracy as an amateur printer, as well as to his moral sentiments in the appreciation of the talents and estimable qualities of those commemorated. But we are glad to find that he will not entirely relinquish his congenial task. We have been allowed to see the first sheet of another volume, which will be called *THE TOMB SEEKER*; and which begins with some further gleanings from his favourite ground of *Old Saint Pancras*—that once suburban Church, which three centuries ago stood (as described by Norden) “utterly forsaken, old, and weather-beaten,” but very remarkable for its high antiquity,—a temple to which few then repaired for worship:

— yet now and then visited with *Kentish towne* and *Highgate*, which are members thereof: but they seldom come there, for that they have Chappels of Ease within themselves; but *when there is a corps to be interred, they are forced to leave the same in this forsaken Church or Church-yard*, where (no doubt) it resteth as secure against the Day of Resurrection as if it laie in stately *Paules*.

Tempora mutantur! and it would be difficult indeed to say where, in the present days of Railway Invasion, either quick or dead can reckon to rest in peace. Still, *Old St. Pancras* is as yet an unmolested nook, though now buried in the midst of an enormous metropolis, and somewhat impaired by neglect, and the reekings of an atmosphere too often loaded with impurities. But, with all its present drawbacks, Mr. Roffe is faithful in his affection—

Many and many a time (he exclaims) have I had to bewail the unhappy aspect which Old Saint Pancras Church-yard presents to the Tomb Seeker's view. . . . I am apt to call it Our Village Church—and with reason, for, in good truth, when a boy have I not gathered white clover and cheeses in the fields before it? while, at this period of my life, I love to remember how cheerful and modest it looked on those quiet Summer afternoons, when the unflinching sun poured its bright rays down upon it! But that was before it underwent its present abominable Restoration. Oh! ye Churchwardens, ye have much to answer for!

As a foretaste of the contents of *THE TOMB SEEKER*, Mr. Roffe indulges us with the armorial decorations of a tomb which bears the following inscription:

Here lyes y^e Body of CATHERINE FENWICK, Relict of JONAS CUDWORTH, of Cudworth in the County of Chester, Gent. & in Second Marriage Wife to EDWARD FENWICK, of Little Harlley in y^e County of Northumberland, Gent. who departed this life y^e 17th. of October 1715, Aged [8]6 years.

Also the bodie of M^{rs}. ANNE DURASS, Daughter of M^{rs}. CATH. FENWICK, who departed this life March 27, 1721, Aged [60]. *Requiescat in Pace.*

(The figures of the ages of these two ladies are now partially obscured by dirt and decay.)

We have not been very successful in our endeavours to trace the parties mentioned in this inscription, or to verify its statements. We find no Cudworth in Cheshire; but only two places of the name, viz. 1. in the parish of Royston, co. York, and 2. in the hundred of South Petherton, co. Somerset. The latter, though a parish, is not recorded to have given its name to a family; but the celebrated Dr. Ralph Cudworth, author of "The Intellectual System," was born in that county in 1617, the son of a former Dr. Ralph Cudworth, Rector of Aller.



Burke in his *General Armory* gives, Argent, a fess ermine between three demi-lions rampant or, for Cudworth of Worneth, co. Lancaster; but we find "Wernith" only as a township in the parish of Stockport, co. Chester. (Ormerod, iii. 412.) The martlets of Fenwick do not occur in the sculptured heraldry of the tomb:¹ but the impaled shield is Cudworth, differenced by a martlet, with that of the wife (whose maiden name is unmentioned), . . . on a bend three leopard's heads. The arms in the small circle represented below must belong to the daughter's husband, apparently a Frenchman named Duras, but which we have failed to find in any continental *Armorial*.

¹ In Hendon churchyard is an altar-tomb to Edward Fenwicke, of Bedford-row, who died in Sept. 1737, ætat. 60. Thereon is the usual coat of that family: Per fess [gules and argent], six martlets [counter-changed]; impaling a chevron between three cinquefoils. Crest, on a wreath, a phoenix rising from flames.





GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF BEATSON. *Compiled by* ALEXANDER JOHN BEATSON, *Esq. of Rossend, Fifeshire. Edinburgh :* Printed for Private Circulation. M.DCCC.LX. (Printed under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas George Stevenson, the Antiquarian Bookseller, Edinburgh. The impression being strictly limited to Seventy copies.) 4to. Titlepage in coloured lithography; leaves of printed Title and Contents; pp. 84.

This genealogy does not rise to very high antiquity, but it includes some persons of considerable eminence. It commences with the name of James Beatson, of Kilrie, in the parishes of Kinghorn and Aberdour in the county of Fife, who was born in 1598, and became Chamberlain to James Earl of Dirleton; and it describes in detail the several branches of his descendants. Among them are many who have served their country well in the Army, Navy, and particularly in India; and the three members of the family who have most distinguished themselves are—Robert Beatson, Esq. LL.D. of Vicarsgrange; Major-General Alexander Beatson, Governor of St. Helena; and Major-General William Ferguson Beatson, K.S.F.

To the first of these we rejoice to have the present opportunity of rendering commemorative justice, for he is one to whom the historical inquirer and biographer is greatly indebted for two highly useful books of reference on matters of the first national importance. He was the compiler of the well-known *Political Index*, which has been superseded in the market, but not in the library, by the more recent and overpraised *Dictionary of Dates* of the late Mr. Haydn; and of the *Parliamentary Register*, which has been succeeded and continued, but not superseded, by the equally useful works of Mr. H. S. Smith and Captain Dod.¹ We copy the author's brief memoir of Dr. Beatson entire:—

¹ We allude to *The Parliaments of England, from 1st George I. to the Present Time*, by HENRY STOOKS SMITH, 1844, two vols. 12mo. and his previous less perfect work of the same kind, *The Register of Parliamentary Contested Elections*. 1841. Captain Dod's very useful annuals are too well-known to need specification.

ROBERT BEATSON, Esq. of Vicarsgrange, LL.D. eldest son of David of Vicarsgrange, and of Jean daughter of Robert Beatson of Kilrie, was born at Dysart on the 25th of June in the year 1741. Having been educated with a view to the military profession, he obtained an ensigncy in 1756, at the commencement of the seven years' war. He served next year in the expedition to the coast of France; and afterwards as Lieutenant, in the attack on Martinique and the taking of Guadaloupe. In 1766 he retired on half pay, and did not again seek to enter into active life until the breaking out of the American war. Having failed on this occasion to obtain an appointment suitable to his former services, he resolved to apply himself to another profession—that of literature, for which he had all along had considerable taste. His publications were—

1. A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland, 1 volume 8vo. 1786, of which a third and much enlarged edition, in three volumes, was published in 1806. This work consists chiefly of accurate and most useful lists of all the ministers and other principal officers of the State, from the earliest time until the period of its publication.

2. Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, from 1727 to the present time. 3 vols. 8vo. 1790. A second edition, in 6 volumes, appeared in 1804.

3. View of the Memorable Action of the 27th July 1778. 8vo. 1791.

4. Essay on the comparative advantages of Vertical and Horizontal Windmills. 8vo. 1798.

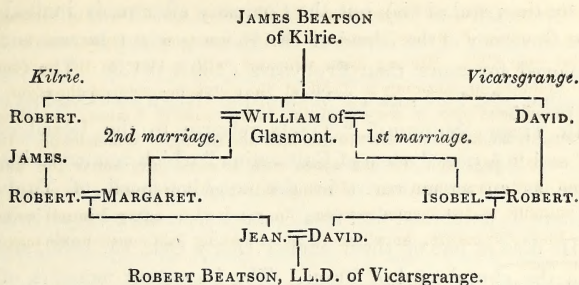
5. Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament from 1708 to 1807. 3 vols. 8vo. 1807.

For some time previous to his death, Mr. Beatson had been engaged in writing a Peerage, which, had he lived to complete it, would, no doubt, from the extent and accuracy of his historical knowledge, as evinced by his former publications, have proved a most valuable addition to our genealogical literature. Part of the material for this contemplated work is contained in one of three volumes of manuscript, entitled *Beatson's Collections*, in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, from which source has been taken the fragment of a Tour in Scotland, which will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

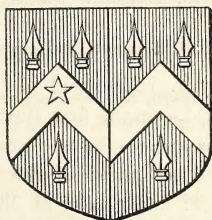
Mr. Beatson, who sold Vicarsgrange in 1787, enjoyed during the latter years of his life the situation of Barrack-Master at Aberdeen, where, it is understood, he received his degree of LL.D. He died at Edinburgh on the 24th day of January 1818.

We find further, from the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (in which there is a short notice of Dr. Beatson,) that he was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a honorary member of the Board of Agriculture of Scotland, to whose printed "Communications" he contributed several papers.

Dr. Beatson married Miss Helen Patton of Kirkcaldy, sister to Admiral Philip Patton; but died without issue. His own family, like many others in Scotland, had fallen much into the custom of marrying cousins, and in consequence he was descended by three different lines from James Beatson of Kilrie, the ancestor we have first mentioned, according to the following table:—



The impaled coat which is annexed represents two other cross-marriages which occur in the genealogy (pp. 20, 21): for James Beatson, Esq. of Glasmont married in 1682 his cousin Anna, daughter of Robert second laird of Kilrie; and his grandson James Beatson, also of Glasmont, married in 1749 Isobel daughter of Robert Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie.



BEATSON = BEATSON
OF GLASMONT. OF KILRIE.

Glasmont differenced with a mullet, and Vicarsgrange with a crescent.

2. MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER BEATSON, the Governor of St. Helena, was a second son of the elder line of Kilrie; his father Robert being the nephew of Jean who appears in the preceding table. His mother was Jean, daughter of Alexander Read, Esq. of Torbeg, co. Forfar, by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Bart.; and he was born at Dundee, in 1759. After rendering many useful services as an officer of engineers in Madras, he prepared in 1798 a plan for the reduction of Seringapatam, and in consequence was appointed Aide-de-camp to Lord Mornington (afterwards Marquess Wellesley), and Surveyor-General to the army in the field in the campaign against Tippoo Sultaun. After the capture of Seringapatam, he returned to England, with the inadequate reward of an addition of 150*l.* to his half-pay as Lieut.-Colonel (as not having completed the full term of service

required by the regulations), but the Company afterwards invited him to become Governor of the island of St. Helena, where he was successfully employed for more than five years (1808-1813). The General was an author: for he wrote a "View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun;" "Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena;" and "A new System of Cultivation," which related to his own experience as an agriculturist in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, where he purchased four small estates soon after his arrival from India. He died at one of them named Henly Oct. 15, 1830, and was buried in the churchyard of Frant. The important memoirs of this distinguished officer occupy one-fourth of the book.

3. MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM FERGUSON BEATSON, K.S.F., is now living. He is a nephew of the Governor of St. Helena; being the youngest son of Robert Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie, (for many years in the service of the Royal Engineers, during which he planned the fort of Goree on the coast of Africa,) by Jean only child of Murdoch Campbell of Rossend Castle, Fifeshire, and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Taylor, of Pitcairlic, by Jean heiress of the name and estates of the Cathcarts of Carbiston. Major-General Beatson entered the service of the East India Company in 1820; and has had active employment in various parts of the world,—in the first Burmese war; in Spain with the British Auxiliary force, where he was wounded at Fuentarabia in 1836, and was nominated a Knight of the order of St. Ferdinand; in Bundelcund; in Scinde; and finally at Inkerman, Balaklava, and Sebastopol, for which he has received the Crimean medal with three clasps. He has commanded the Cavalry of his Highness the Nizam as Brigadier, and his rank as Major-General was conferred upon him in her Majesty's service in Turkey.

THE AUTHOR of this volume,—which may be justly characterised as a work compiled with sound judgment and without any undue pretence,—was the late head of the family, a young man, who describes himself (p. 6) in the two following simple lines:

Alexander John Beatson, Esq. who is Chief of the name, and who is also Heir of Line to the family of Orrok of that Ilk.

He was born on the 17th January, 1833, being the posthumous and only child of Alexander Campbell Beatson, Esq. Captain E. I. Co.'s service (elder brother of Major-Gen. W. F. Beatson), by Eliza, daughter of John Baird, Esq. of Camelon. His father died in India, Aug. 14, 1832: and we regret to learn that he himself died at Malta, when this book was scarcely completed, on the 8th of April, 1861.

As his uncle the General has only daughters, the male representation of the family is likely hereafter to devolve upon Alexander Davidson Beatson, born in 1845, a grandson of Major-General Alexander Beatson, and the only son of Davidson Beatson, Esq. (whose elder brother Theodore is childless), by Anne Henrietta, second daughter and co-heiress of John Campbell, Esq. of Lyston Hall, Essex, a nephew of John fourth Duke of Argyll (p. 7).

The Appendix to the volume consists of,—1. the Blazon of the Arms of Robert Betsone of Kilrie, attested by Sir Charles Araskine, Lyon King, in 1673, viz. Gules, a chevron betwixt three spear-heads with the points upwards argent. Crest, on a torse, a bee volant en arriere proper ; and for his Motto, in an escroll above the crest,

CUM PRUDENTIA SEDULUS.

2. Epitaphs of the family, from Monteith's *Theater of Mortality*, Edin. 1713.¹ They are those of James Betson of Kilrie, ob. 1674 (misprinted by Monteith 1647), and William Betson of Souther-Glasmont, 1682. We presume that it is owing to the decay which monuments in Scotland incur, from being exposed to the exterior atmosphere and weather, that the only other epitaph to be found in the book is that of Lieut. Douglas Charles Turing Beatson, 14th Bengal Native Infantry, a younger son of the present General, who died at Ferozepore in 1846, from two wounds received at the battles of Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon; this is placed on a monument erected by his brother officers in St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh.

3. Particulars of the births and baptisms of his children, written by Robert Betsone or Beatson of Kilrie, 1647—1667. 4. Pedigree of the family of Orrok of that Ilk. 5. Notices of the Campbells of Caithness. 6. The descent of Hamilton of Lethame, from Anderson's *History of the House of Hamilton*, 1825. 7. Dr. Beatson's Journal of a Tour in Scotland in 1775, before-mentioned. And 8. Captain (afterwards General) Beatson's report of the operations of the Right Column in the attack on Tippoo Sultaun's fortified camp on the night of 6 Feb. 1792.

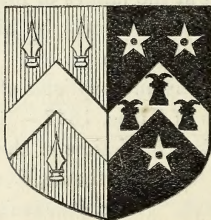
¹ "An Theater of Mortality ; or, the Illustrious Inscriptions extant upon the several Monuments erected over the dead bodies (of the sometime honourable persons) buried within the Gray-friars Churchyard, and other Churches and Burial-places within the City of Edinburgh and suburbs; Collected and Englished by ROBERT MONTEITH, M.A. Edinb. 1704." Small 8vo. A Second Part, 1713, contains Epitaphs from other places in Scotland, with foreign Epitaphs, Ancient and Modern. The contents of this curious and valuable work were reprinted in a "Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions, chiefly in Scotland. Glasgow, 1834." 12mo.

The Pedigree of Orrok commences with Simon de Orrok in 1296. John Orrok of that Ilk, after a marriage-contract dated 1558, became the husband of Elizabeth Moray, daughter of John Moray of Abercairnrie (whose father and grandfather fell at Flodden), by his wife and cousin Lady Nichola Graham, daughter of William Earl of Montrose. They had issue Alexander, from whom the Beatsons are by two lines descended ; for his daughter Janet was married to James Beatson the third laird of Kilrie; and his great-granddaughter Helen¹ was the wife of Robert Beatson of Kilrie, the grandson of James.

To the Alexander Orrok living in 1711, Sir Robert Sibbald, M.D., the eminent antiquary, dedicated his "Conjectures concerning the Roman Ports, Colonies, and Forts in the Friths of Forth and Tay," as "his honoured Nephew."

These were Orroks of Orrok in Fifeshire. The male line of the family is still subsisting, of Orrok in Aberdeenshire.

¹ "Helen, eldest surviving daughter of Alexander Orrok of that Ilk by Elizabeth Crawford his wife." (p. 4.) In the pedigree (p. 59) there is a typographical error in placing "Elizabeth daughter of James Wemyss younger of Bogie," as the mother of Helen. In p. 3 that description is shown to belong to the mother of Janet Orrok (the first married to a Beatson), and who is there more fully designated as "Elizabeth only daughter of James eldest son of Sir James Wemyss of Bogie, Vice-Admiral of Scotland (James VI.)"



BEATSON AND ORROK.

THE FAMILY OF WALDO.

Notes respecting the Family of Waldo. Printed for private circulation only. (By MORRIS CHARLES JONES, of Gungrog, near Welshpool, and 11, Dale Street, Liverpool; the Introduction dated November, 1863.) 8vo. pp. iv. 35.

The family of Waldo, as the author remarks, "has seldom, if ever, during the last two centuries, been without one or more members distinguished as City Dignitaries, or eminent in the Law, the Church, or the Army, or renowned in the walks of Science." Yet it has hitherto received only incidental and very meagre notice in genealogical works. It was essentially a City family, originating from a Dutch refugee in the reign of Elizabeth, and lasted in the male line until the beginning of the present century. The tradition of the family was that they were descended from a brother of Peter Waldo of Lyons, who, in the twelfth century, made himself memorable as one of the earliest protestants against some of the doctrines of Rome. The baptismal name of the first immigrant into England is not ascertained, but it is supposed to have been Peter, as the name Peter Waldo, with the date 1575 or 3, was placed on a chimney-piece of that age at Mitcham in Surrey.¹

LAWRENCE WALDO, citizen and Grocer, who died in 1602, was father of DANIEL, citizen and Clothworker, who fined for alderman and sheriff, and was father of a flourishing family of seven sons and two daughters. The latter were, 1. Sarah, wife of John Dubois, one of the sheriffs elected in 1682 in defiance of the Crown (as noticed by Macaulay in his History, ii. 264), and mother of Charles Dubois, esq. of Mitcham, a distinguished botanist; and 2. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir Edmund Wiseman of London, knighted in 1681.

Of the sons, five, namely, Daniel, Edward, Timothy, Samuel, and Joseph, left posterity.

1. DANIEL was of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and his great-grandson, Charles Waldo, esq. who was buried at the same place in 1790, was the last heir male of the elder line of the family. Daniel also possessed a house in Cheapside called the Black Bull, held by lease from the Mercers' Company, which was burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666.

¹ We view this early date with suspicion, finding no mention of the name of Waldo in the Histories of Surrey as resident at Mitcham in former times. It would be desirable to ascertain when the family mansion there was purchased, and what is known of its history.

2. SIR EDWARD WALDO, born in 1632, was a mercer of London. In 1669 he purchased from his brother Daniel the site of the Black Bull, together with the sites of two adjoining houses called the Cardinal's Hat and the Black Boy, and in place of the three he erected a "great messuage," wherein he afterwards resided. Of that house he took a new lease from the Mercers' Company dated April 11, 1672, and the pendent seal from the duplicate lease, with his signature thereon, is now in the possession of the writer before us, who has also preserved some architectural relics which are thus described :

" This house, which could be identified as No. 108 Cheapside, was taken down in 1861, and at the sale of the materials thereof, some carved oak panelling, and a chimney-piece, were purchased, and removed to Gungrog, near Welshpool, in the dining-room of which house they are now fixed. There are various reasons for believing that the carving was executed by Grinling Gibbons."

It was upon the re-edification of Cheapside,—then the principal street of our metropolis, after the Great Fire of 1666, that this magnificent mansion was erected. It was resplendent in its fresh beauty in the year 1671, when "*London's Resurrection to Joy and Triumph*"¹ was celebrated on the accession of Sir George Waterman to his mayoralty; the customary pageantry, which had been suspended on account of the Plague and the Fire, being then renewed for the first time since 1664. King Charles and Queen Katharine, the Duke of York, "and most of the Nobility," were invited to the civic feast on this occasion; and on their way it was arranged that they should view the Show as it passed through Cheapside. For this object the house of Mr. Waldo was selected, and there (as recorded in the *London Gazette*) they "sat in a balcony at a house near the Standard, under a canopy of state." This mark of royal favour to the City became customary, and for the six following years Charles the Second repeated his visit, and dined with some of his family at the great civic banquet.² Various anecdotes of the freedoms which passed between "the merrie monarch" and his jovial citizens in those golden days of peace and profusion are still current; but the observance was at last interrupted by the alarm occasioned by the Popish Plot in 1678, and Charles came only once after, on the Lord Mayor's Day of 1681.³ Before that interval, how-

¹ This is the title of the City Pageant for that year, written by Thomas Jordan. See *London Pageants*, by John Gough Nichols. 1831, 8vo. p. 114.

² *Ibid.* p. 81.

³ It is very probable that the same house was subsequently visited by King William and Queen Mary, on Lord Mayor's day 1689, who then "were pleased, from a balcony prepared for them, in Cheapside, to see the Show" (*London Gazette*); as was Queen

ever, on Lord Mayor's Day 1677, he had bestowed the honour of knighthood on Edward Waldo, "in his own house." Sir Edward is styled an "alderman" by our author, but we think that is a mistake, as his name does not occur in the lists of Sheriffs and Lord Mayors.

Sir Edward Waldo died at his country house at Pinner, co. Middlesex, on the 4th Feb. 1707, aged 75, and has a monument in the church of Harrow-on-the-Hill. He left no male issue, though he had been thrice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Tobias Potter, of Idlesley, co. Devon, he had three daughters; from the eldest of whom are descended Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq., and Vincent Pollexfen Calmady, esq., both of the same county, who now quarter the arms of Waldo and Potter.

Sir Edward's third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Shuckburgh, M.P. for Warwickshire, by whom he had one daughter, Grace; who, having first married Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, Bart., became a peeress by her second union with William-Ferdinand Carey, eighth and last Lord Hunsdon. She died without issue in 1729.

3. TIMOTHY WALDO, citizen and Fishmonger, was the father of Timothy (or Jesse), a (military?) officer, who had two sons, Edward and Sir Timothy.

EDWARD was a citizen and Girdler, and by trade a haberdasher in Cheapside. He left an only child and heir, Jane Waldo, who in 1830 administered to the estate of Mrs. Medley (hereafter mentioned), as her cousin and only next of kin; and who died at Tunbridge Wells Dec. 28, 1840, possessed of Hever Castle.

Sir TIMOTHY WALDO, citizen and Salter, was an attorney and solicitor in London, and clerk to the Salters' Company. He had a country house at Clapham in Surrey, and in 1745 he became the purchaser of the ancient castle of the Boleynes at Hever, the view of which in Hasted's *History of Kent* is dedicated to him. He received the honour of knighthood April 12, 1769.

Sir Timothy Waldo died at Clapham Jan. 10, 1786, fifty years after his marriage to Catherine Wakefield, and twenty years before her death, which took place (also at Clapham) at the advanced age of ninety-five, 20th April, 1806. Their only child, Jane, attained a similar longevity;

Anne, before she went to dine at Guildhall in 1702. On other similar occasions the same balcony would be occupied by "persons of the first quality," if not by royalty itself. In one of Hogarth's series of *Industry and Idleness*, Frederick Prince of Wales and the Princess are represented as witnessing the Show from a balcony, but the spot is at the extreme western end of Cheapside, the east end of St. Paul's cathedral appearing in the background.

she was married in 1762 to George Medley, esq. of Buxted in Sussex,¹ M.P. for East Grinstead, who died in 1797; they had no children, but his widow survived until the 14th December, 1829, when she died at Clapham, in her 92nd year. When Mrs. Medley's will was proved in 1830, her personal property was sworn under 180,000*l.*; it was left to her cousin Jane Waldo, the daughter of Edward.

Miss Waldo survived until 1840 (as already mentioned),³ but the name of Waldo was taken, by licence dated 1 June, 1830, by her nephew Edmund Wakefield Mead of Newbridge house, Dawlish, co. Devon, son of Francis Mead of Lambeth, and grandson of Charles Mead of the same.

EDMUND MEADE⁴ WALDO, esq. became resident at Stonewall Park, near Hever Castle, which memorable edifice is still in the possession of this family. He was a Deputy Lieut. and J.P. for Kent and Sussex; and married Harriet-Bloomfield, second daughter of Colonel Gustavus Rochfort, M.P. for the co. Meath⁵ (she died Sept. 28, 1838, aged 32); by whom he left issue two sons and one daughter. The latter, Harriet Dorothea, was married Oct. 5, 1850, to the Rev. William Wilberforce Battye, Rector of Hever (having been presented to that church by his father-in-law); and the elder son, Edmund Waldo Meade Waldo, esq. married in 1854 Harriette-Ellen, daughter of Henry Owens Becher, esq. of Aughadow, co. Cork, who gave birth to a son and heir Edmund-Gustavus-Bloomfield, Feb. 8, 1855.

4. SAMUEL WALDO (another son of Daniel before mentioned), was a citizen and Clothworker, and by trade a mercer. He married Sarah,

¹ Not "Brixted in Surrey," as misprinted in the work before us. Mr. Medley was the son and heir of Thomas Medley, esq. of Buxted Place, by Annabella, daughter of Sir Samuel Dashwood, Lord Mayor of London in 1702. He married first Elizabeth-Jemima, second daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart. of Carleton, co. Northampton; and secondly Jane Waldo, but had no issue by either wife. There is a pedigree of Medley in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 74.

² It was stated at the time in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, xcix. ii. 649, that Mrs. Medley's heirs were the daughters of the Earl of Liverpool, in right of their late mother, Julia-Evelyn-Medley, only daughter and heir of Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, Bart., by Julia Annabella, only daughter and heir of James Evelyn, esq., and Annabella Medley his wife, sister to the deceased's late husband; but this (though repeated by Mr. Jones, p. 13,) did not prove to be the case.

³ The two next paragraphs we supply from original information, Mr. Jones having omitted all mention of the Meade-Waldos.

⁴ The spelling was changed from *Mead* to Meade.

⁵ Colonel Rochfort, who died at Brighton, Feb. 2, 1848; his widow Dorothea, who died at Iping house, near Midhurst, May 7, 1856; and his only son Gustavus, late Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, who died also at Iping 2 Sept. 1855, were all interred at Hever.

daughter of Sir Thomas Allen of Finchley in Middlesex, and had issue Daniel (born in 1683), of London and Hamburgh, merchant, and of Wanstead in Essex. The latter apparently still maintained "the great house opposite Bow church in Cheapside," for there his daughter Sarah was born in April 1708. This Sarah, who was a goddaughter of Sir Samuel Thorold, of Marston in Lincolnshire, was married at eighteen to Israel Woollaston, of Chancery-lane, solicitor, the nearest relative of Sir Isaac Woollaston, Bart. Mr. Woollaston died at Bayford Place, Herts, his country-house, on the 28th March, 1765, aged 64; and his widow, though she had borne twenty children, had lost them all in their infancy. She was consequently left to the eccentricities fostered by a solitary life, and living, like her cousins before named, to an extreme old age, she became "quite a character." She was long a frequenter of the garden in Lincoln's Inn, with her lap-dog Psyche on her arm; the favourite was provided with a weekly pension by her will, and, as she outlived more than one Psyche, she carefully made a new will for each successor to her affection. She died Feb. 1, 1805, when nearly 98, and was buried at Bayford, where she had many years before erected a monument to her husband.

Her cousin Colonel Humphrey Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln, became her residuary legatee.

He was descended from ISAAC WALDO, merchant of London, citizen and Grocer, younger brother to the last-named Daniel.

This Isaac Waldo, who died in Bread-street in the year 1760, besides three sons bearing the old family names of Isaac, Daniel, and Peter, who all died unmarried, had a daughter Sarah, who became the wife of Humphrey Sibthorp, M.D., Sherardian Professor of Botany at Oxford. One of their daughters was Mary-Elizabeth, the wife of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Master of the Rolls.

The second son and eventual heir was Humphrey Sibthorp, Colonel of the South Lincolnshire Militia, and M.P. some time for Boston, and afterwards for Lincoln; who, in the year 1804, assumed for himself and his heirs the additional name of Waldo before his own, in grateful remembrance of his kinsman Peter Waldo, esq. of Mitcham.

This Peter was the son of PETER WALDO, esq. of the same place, another brother of Daniel and Isaac. He was the author of an *Apology for the Athanasian Creed*, 17—; and his son the second PETER WALDO, of Mitcham, was the author of a *Commentary on the Liturgy of the Church of England*, printed in 1772, 1775, and 1813: an *Abridgment* of which (by the Rev. Edward Berens), together with

some others of his religious works, is on the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He died January 27, 1803, aged 70, being the last of the family in the male line.

The family of Waldo-Sibthorp is well known, and is still before the eyes of the world. Besides Colonel Humphrey Sibthorp, three others of its members have sat in parliament for the city of Lincoln; viz.: 2. Coningsby Waldo Waldo-Sibthorp, esq. who died unmarried in 1822; 3. the late Charles de Laet Waldo-Sibthorp, esq. usually known as Colonel Sibthorp (having succeeded his father in the command of the South Lincolnshire Militia), a favourite of the House of Commons for his humour and eccentricities, and historically memorable as having carried a reduction of the allowance to the late Prince Consort on his marriage from 50,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*; and 4. his son, Gervaise Tottenham Waldo-Sibthorp, esq. of Canwick hall, co. Lincoln, (Major in the same Militia,) who died on the 13th Oct. 1861.

The Rev. Humphrey Waldo-Sibthorp, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Rector of Washingbury, near Lincoln, uncle to the last named, is also a character of some prominence in his own profession, and will be remembered as the founder of a beautiful church, with its accompanying eleemosynary establishment, in the city of Lincoln.

When the name of Waldo was assumed by Colonel Sibthorp in the year 1804, Sir Isaac Heard, then Garter, confirmed to him the following armorial insignia:—

Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, two bars gules, a bordure engrailed sable, for Sibthorp; 2 and 3, Or, a bend azure between three leopard's heads gules, for Waldo. Crests: 1. A demi-lion erased argent, collared sable, holding in the dexter paw a fleur de lis of the last, for Sibthorp. 2. A demi-leopard guardant proper, debriused with two bendlets azure, for Waldo. Motto, NIL CONSCIRE SIBI.

This Waldo crest, of which no earlier record has been discovered, is believed to have been founded upon the authority of a carved panel (now lost) brought from the residence of the Waldos at Wanstead; but an earlier crest of Waldo, as handed down in the family of Calmady, is, A bear's paw proper, holding a laurel-branch vert.

5. JOSEPH WALDO, the last of the sons of Lawrence that left posterity, was a citizen and Dyer of London, and a Turkey merchant, resident in Hoxton-square. He died in 1703, leaving only daughters.

There was still another branch which flourished for some generations, descended from ROBERT WALDO, brother to Lawrence. This Robert, who was a citizen and Founder, was in 1568 a witness to the will of

the celebrated Roger Ascham, being then styled of the parish of St. Margaret Lothbury. He was there buried in 1614; leaving issue

JOHN WALDO, citizen and Founder; buried at Deptford in 1617; one of whose children, named Mary, was married to the Rev. Thomas Stansall, Rector of Longfield in Kent; whose descendants are traced by our author, and among them, through the families of Glover, Maddox, Addams, and Buxton, he arrives at William Courthope, esq. the present Somerset Herald; and, through Mary Maddox, to the name of the late Sir William Franklin, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.

We have next a brief account of a family of WALDO WHICH SETTLED IN AMERICA in the seventeenth century. A town and port in the state of Maine is named Waldo-borough. It is remarkable that they do not appear to have branched off from England, but to have come direct from the Netherlands. The first on record is Cornelius Waldo of Ipswich, in Massachusetts, in 1654, and there is no Cornelius in the genealogy of the English race. But if not emigrants from what we call "the mother country," some of them have become immigrants into it, and the actual family of the name, now resident in Old England, is from New England. Joseph Waldo, born at Boston, in Massachusetts, in 1722-3, came to this country in 1783, settled in Bristol, and, dying at the age of ninety, was buried at the Baptist meeting-house in Cheltenham, Oct. 31, 1811. His descendants are still numerous at Bristol and in the neighbourhood of London, and are described in the pages before us. They bear for arms, Vert, a chevron argent between three griffin's heads erased proper. Crest, a griffin's head erased proper. Motto, NIL NISI DEO.

The latter pages of Mr. Jones's memoir are occupied with notices of some other families which, bearing names nearly resembling Waldo, use also the armorial ensign of leopard's heads, and have therefore been presumed to be of kindred race. This conclusion, however, is fallacious, as the similarity of arms given to names that have some resemblance of appearance or sound is almost universal. The fact seems to be that all the armorial coats in question, including that of Waldo itself, have been founded, in the spirit of imitation, upon the coat of an ancient Warwickshire family named Waldeive, which was simply, Argent, three leopard's heads sable.

Besides this family of (1) Waldeive, others which "traditionally spring from that of Waldo," are,—2. Walden or Waldew; and 3. Waldy or Waldie.

1. Mr. Jones has collected various notices of the Waldievs, chiefly from Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*. On these we need only remark that where this name occurs as Waldiene, as in Fuller's *Worthies of England*, it is clearly only a clerical error, this name having descended from the Saxon Waltheof, as Mr. Jones is aware. So also where the Latin chroniclers have *Valdenus*, instead of Valdeus, Waldevus, or Walthefus, when writing of the Earls of Northumberland and Dunbar and other historical personages who bore the Saxon name of Waltheof.

2. Of the family of Walden or Waldew we are only told that they "added, in the fifteenth century," the bend azure to a coat of Argent, three leopard's heads sable. Their *locale* is not specified.

3. The third is a Northern race,—Waldie at Hendersyde, co. Roxburgh, and Waldy at Egglescliffe, co. Durham,—¹

The name has been variously spelt Waitho, Watho, Waltho, and Waldy, and sometimes it occurs in the same document written in two different ways; and the tradition in the family is that they were descended from that of Waldo. It appears probable that one of the family was possessed of the original family estate [at Kelso] so far back as the reign of Henry VIII.; therefore they must, if derived from the Waldos, be descended from an earlier member of that family than the one who came to England from the Netherlands in the reign of Elizabeth.

The Hendersyde line is now represented by John Waldie of Hendersyde Park, co. Roxburgh, and Kingswood, co. Northumberland, esq. J.P. and D.L. for those counties.

His uncle Robert Waldie was schoolfellow of Sir Walter Scott. In Lockhart's *Life of Scott* mention is made of Robert Waldie, and his mother, a quaker lady. His sister Charlotte Anne, who married Stephen Eaton, esq. and who died in 1859, was author of several works,—“At Home and Abroad;” “Three Days in Belgium;” &c. His younger sister Jane, who married George Augustus Watts, esq. and died in 1826, was early distinguished for her taste in literature and her pencil, being the author of “Waterloo, by a Near Observer;” and “Sketches in Italy.”

A short account follows of the Waldys of Egglescliffe, whose name was written both Waldoe and Waldie in the reign of Elizabeth, and Waldoe so late as 1722 in the parish register of Yarm in Yorkshire. This family is now represented by the Rev. Richard Waldy, M.A., Rector of Turners-cum-Affpuddle, co. Dorset, and a Prebendary of Salisbury; and his brother Thomas William Waldy, of Egglescliffe, esq., and Castle Levington, co. Durham, J.P. and D.L.

The Waldies of Hendersyde and the Waldys of Egglescliffe both bear for arms, Or, on a bend between three leopard's faces azure a

¹ We observe that these families are among those described in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

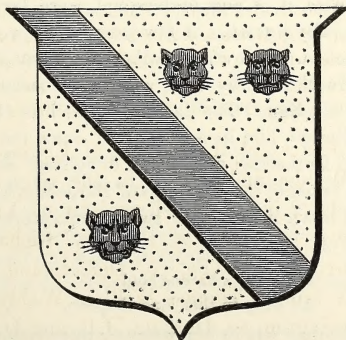
pelican in her piety of the first. Crest, A dove rising from a mural crown proper. Motto, FIDELIS.

With regard to the *bend* which is added for these families to the original Warwickshire coat of the leopard's heads, "it has been observed that a very considerable number of families whose names have the syllable 'Wal-' in their composition, bear in their coat-armour the ordinary of the Bend. For instance, amongst the names in Burke's *Armory*, beginning with 'Wal-,' there are no less than fifty-eight families, of twenty-three different names, having a bend in their arms." (Note, p. 29.) The origin of this circumstance is attributed by Guillim to the association of the bend with a *ladder*, as applicable to a wall:—

A Bend according to some armourists doth represent a ladder, set aslope, in this manner, *to scale the Walls* of any castle or city, and betokeneth the bearer to have been one of the first that mounted upon the enemies' Walls. *Display of Heraldry*.

As connected with the same conceit we may add a quaint passage from *The Sphere of Gentry* of Sylvanus Morgan, where he is treating of Crowns: the *mural* crown being in this instance allusive to the syllable *Wal-*:

"Azure, a cheveron between three Crowns Mural or, *Walthew*. This Crown is *statio tutissima*; and he that will scale the Wall, must *semper surgere*. It is made with some places higher then other in the battlements thereof, *ut prohibeant et tueantur*; 'tis wrought with stonework, *oppugnata fortior*." (Lib. 3, p. 40.)



THE LAST OF THE FLEMINGS OF BAROCHAN.

(From the Paisley Herald.)

Another of the ancient and principal families in Renfrewshire has just been extinguished. The Flemings of Barochan are now no more. That name, long familiar in the county of Renfrew, and that very old family, not without honour and fame in the annals of the Scotch nation, are now entirely extinct. The "Flemings"—for centuries the family name of the illustrious house of Barochan—must now be numbered with the Glencairns, the Rosses, Sempills, and Porterfields, all at one time possessing great influence in the State, and holding many a broad acre in their native country.

Miss Catherine Fleming, the sole surviving member of her ancient house, and the last link in a long and well-defined genealogical chain—a chain that stretches away back into the dark ages of Scottish history, died at Barochan House on Monday the 23rd of November 1863, and was buried in the family aisle, at the "Auld Kirk of Kilallan—the place of her fathers' sepulchres"—on Saturday the 28th. She had attained to the good old age of seventy-eight years, a period somewhat longer than was given to any other member of the family.

Her father, Malcolm Fleming, esq., of Barochan, died 21st November 1819, aged 74 years. He is still remembered in the district as a fine specimen of the old Scotch laird or country gentleman. Her brother, the late William Malcolm Fleming, esq., lived long and happily with his three sisters in the house and home of their ancestors. They were all honoured and much respected in the parish and district. Their good works of charity and otherwise, it is now understood, were larger and more frequent than was generally known. A few years have wrought a great and final change at Barochan. One after another they have all been laid among their kindred dust in the family aisle, within the ruined walls of the old suppressed kirk of Kilallan. The last laird died in 1852. The eldest sister, Elizabeth, followed him in April 1856; Jane, the youngest, died in February 1862; and Catherine, the second daughter, and last representative of the name and house of the Flemings of Barochan, was on the afternoon of Saturday last laid down in the same sweet sequestered little churchyard spot, where so many of

Barochan's barons bold

All sleep in that lone chapelle.

Jane
Miss Catherine Fleming was in her younger days reputed as very clever. She was a lady of a literary turn of mind, and occasionally contributed to the local press of the county.

More than a century and a half has elapsed since the first account of

Fleming of Barochan was published by George Crawford in his *History of the Shire of Renfrew* (1710):—

“From the castle of Houston about a mile towards the north lie the house and barony of Barochan, the seat of, and whence, an ancient family of Fleming take their designation. The original ancestor of that name came from Flanders to Scotland very early, and assumed their surname and designation from their country. But the first mention I have found of the Flemings of Barochan is in a charter granted by Malcolm earl of Lennox, in the reign of King Alexander III. to Walter Spreul *senescallo de Lennox*, of the lands of Dalquhurn, *Willielmo Flandrense de Barochan* being a witness thereto. (Carta penes burgum de Dumbarton.) As also I have seen a charter granted by James high steward of Scotland, grandfather to King Robert II. (who died in the year 1309), *Stephano filio Nicolai de terra que data fuit Patricio de Selvinland juxta burgum de Renfrew*, to which *Willielmus Fleming de Barochan miles* (i.e. to Stephen son of Nicolaus of the land which was given to Patrick of Selvinland, nigh to the burgh of Renfrew, to which Sir William Fleming of Barochan) is a witness. From this time I have seen nothing of the Flemings of Barochan until the reign of King James IV., that, in 1488, William Fleming of Barochan is sheriff of Lanark, who was killed at the battle of Floudon,¹ with King James IV., *anno* 1513, leaving issue by Marion, his lady, a daughter of the family of Houston, James his son and heir, who was father of William Fleming of Barochan, from whom Patrick Fleming, now of Barochan, is the fifth in a direct line; whose armorial bearing is a fess checque surmounted of a bend, with a martlet in base. The family hath intermarried with the families of Semple, Houston, Bishoptoun, Rouallan, Robertland, Ladyland, &c.”

When the *History of Renfrewshire* was republished in 1782, the following

¹ This part of the family history is considerably magnified in the *New Statistical Survey of Scotland* (1842):—

“Barochan is a very ancient family. Peter Fleming of Barochan and six of his sons fell in the fatal field of Flouden. Mr. Fleming left a seventh son, who succeeded him.

“This same Peter Fleming was a celebrated falconer. His tersel beat the falcon of James IV.; upon which the King unhooded his favourite hawk, and put the hood on the tersel. The hood was richly ornamented with precious stones. Most of them were stolen many years ago. One ruby remained of great value; but about thirteen years ago it fell out, and, not being missed at the time, it was lost. A few seed pearls only remain. There is still at Barochan a pair of silver spurs which belonged to the same Peter Fleming.”

To account for the discrepancy between the name of *Peter* and the William named by Crawford, it is added,—

“The laird of Barochan had probably two proper names, and this may account for his being denominated William in the account given of his death, in the former *Statistical Account*.”

addition to the foregoing was made by the editor, William Semple, of Paisley :—

“S. §. The foresaid Patrick Fleming of Barochan, esq. had one son William, who succeeded him, and three daughters.

“William married Catharine Durrham, by whom he had Patrick, who died young; and Malcolm, who succeeded him; and four daughters,—1st, Elizabeth, 2d, Mary, who both died unmarried; 3d, Catharine, 4th, William (*sic*), both unmarried.

“He died about the year 1762, and was succeeded by his son Malcolm Fleming of Barochan, esq. the present proprietor; who in his early years betook himself to a military life, and purchased a commission in the army, when, at the decease of his father, he sold out; having now retired to his estate of Barochan, where he has made considerable improvements by enclosing much of the said barony.

“In 1781 he married Elizabeth daughter of William Ferguson of Dunholm, esq. in Ayrshire, by whom he hath William Malcolm, his son and apparent heir.

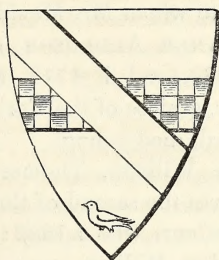
“He has a corn-mill and a flax-mill within said barony, and a little west from the manour, which is called Barochan Mill.”

Regarding the armorial shield of the laird of Barochan, it is remarked by Nisbet :—“’Tis strange that this ancient family carries nothing of the Flemings, but only the figures of the *Stewarts* over-lords and patrons of that country, and the martlet as a maternal mark from the house of Houston.” (*System of Heraldry*, folio, 1722, p. 153.) The tinctures are not mentioned by Crawford; but the fess was probably chequy argent and azure, being a feudal coat derived from the *Stewarts*. The last writer on *Scottish Heraldry* remarks :—“In Renfrew, Ayr, and other counties where the possessions of the *Stewarts* were situated, a fess, a bend, or a chevron *chequy* forms a common bearing; such figures being carried by the Lords Semple, the Houstons of that Ilk, the Brisbanes of Bishoptown, the Halls of Fulbar, the *Flemings of Barochan*, the Shaws of Bargarran, the Freelands of Freeland, and other families.” (*Seton’s Scottish Heraldry*, p. 115.)

The last Fleming of Barochan repaired, like his father, to India to lay the foundations of his fortunes. When the *New Statistical Account of the County of Renfrew* was revised in 1836 he was returned, and resident on his estate. Of the united parishes of Houston and Kirkallan, it is there stated : “William M. Fleming, esq. of Barochan is the only resident heritor possessing a considerable landed estate;” and afterwards, under the head of “Recent Agricultural Improvements,—Mr. Fleming of Barochan, recently returned from India, where he was a district judge, and afterwards a circuit judge for many years. When he had leisure from the important duties of his office, he amused himself with agricultural and chemical experiments,¹

¹ “It is said that Mr. Fleming, when in India, made several new and valuable improvements in the collection and preparation of opium.”

and is now improving here his paternal estate to a considerable extent.”
 (*The Statistical Account of Renfrewshire.* By the Ministers of the Respective
 Parishes. 1842. 8vo. pp. 48, 49, 50.)



THE DESCENT OF SMART FROM HERBERT,

THROUGH HUGHES, PRICHARD, AND GREGORY.

JOHN NEWTON SMART, bo. 1794, 2nd son of JOHN SMART, of Trew hitt House, Northumberland, by Dorothy Lynn, of Mainsforth, whom he married 1785; has issue, by his wife MARY ANNE GREGORY, whom he marr. Sept. 11, 1823: 1. William-Lynn, bo. Sept. 16, 1824; 2. John-Henry, bo. Dec. 20, 1825; 3. Thomas-Gregory, bo. May 29, 1827; 4. Robert-Williamson-Hunt, bo. April 26, 1829; 5. Newton-Reginald, bo. Jan. 23, 1831; 6. Eleanor-Mary, bo. Aug. 4, 1833.

MARY-ANNE GREGORY, born Oct. 19, 1793, was coheiress (with her younger sister, Eliza Chalk, of the Manor House, Wilden, relict of the Rev. W. Chalk, J.P. Rector of Wilden, Beds.) of the REV. THOMAS GREGORY, M.A. Vicar of Henlow, Beds., by MARIANNE PRICHARD, whom he mar. March 17, 1791.

MARY-ANNE PRICHARD, bap. June 10, 1764, was the eldest representative of Capt. JENKIN PRICHARD, of Lanover, co. Monmouth (who fought on the side of the Royalists at the siege of Raglan Castle, in 1646; the facts of whose history, collected by the Rev. R. Meville, of Monmouthshire, and by him transmitted to WILLIAM PRICHARD, grandson of Jenkin Prichard, are still preserved by his descendants). She was the heiress of CHRISTO-

PHER PRICHARD, of Preston, and Coombe Hill, Greenwich, bo. Feb. 27, 1732, by MARIE, born Aug. 4, 1745, dau. of PETER DUTHOIT, a refugee from France, whom he mar. Aug. 20, 1763. His father WILLIAM, to whom Mr. Meville sent the record of his family history, mar. ANNE ALDERSON, of Askrigg, co. York, who was born in 1680, and d. 1778, aged 98; his brother, Thomas Prichard, mar. a niece of the Earl of Stair; and another brother, Roger Prichard, died young.

The grandfather of William, Thomas, and Roger, namely, JENKIN PRICHARD, was the second of three sons of MATTHEW PRICHARD, of Lanover Court, who d. 1622: 1. William; 2. Jenkin; 3. Benjamin. The eldest, William, mar. a dau. of Judge Rumsey, namely, Sir Walter Rumsey, of Rumsey in Hants, and being High Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1650, was called the mad sheriff, for releasing the prisoners by paying their debts; he died without male issue; the registry of the baptism of his daughter was copied from the register of the Rev. R. Meville's parish church, adjacent to Lanover: "Maud, y^e daughter of William Prichard, bap. 22 Novr. 1617." This book is the oldest containing registries concerning the Prichards; the Lanover register begins with the year 1661. After William Prichard's time Lanover passed from the Prichards to the Rumseys; from them to the Cecils; from them, in 1786, it was sold to Mr. Seve, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Waddington, a few years before Coxe wrote his *Tour through Monmouthshire*.

JENKIN PRICHARD, the 2nd son, was Captain in the army of the King, and at the siege of Raglan Castle, during the Civil War in 1646, he entrusted his young son WILLIAM, bo. 1641, to a friend, under whose protection he left Wales for Lancashire; here WILLIAM PRICHARD settled at Chorley, in company with Roger Prichard of the same family, who mar. Catherine, 3rd dau. of Richard Bolde, of Bolde, county Lancaster, who d. 1637, by Anna, dau. of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester.

The descent of WILLIAM AB RICHARD (by his descendants written William Prichard on the brass memorial in Lanover church) and his marriage with a granddaughter of SIR RICHARD HERBERT of Ewias, son of WILLIAM 1ST EARL OF PEMBROKE, and father to William 3rd Earl of Pembroke, is thus recorded in

the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, and confirmed by the armorial record mentioned below: "Lanover in Monmouthshire. William ab Richard ab Jenkin ab Howell ab Jevan ab Meyrick ab Howell Gam, of Ben Rhoes, ab David ab Griffith ab Howell ab Arther ab Kynvyn ab Kynwillin ab Rees Goch, mar. dau. to Watkin Hughes of a dau. to Richard Herbert of Ewyas." And, a separate entry: "Watkin mar. Jane dau. of Richard Herbert ap W^m Earl Pembrock." JANE HERBERT is one of the five daughters (unnoticed in Collins's Baronage) and three sons represented in effigy on the splendid monument to Sir Richard Herbert of Ewias, in St. Mary's Church of Abergavenny; in the Harleian MSS. Sir Richard's birth is thus noticed, after the description of the issue of William Earl of Pembroke by Anne Devereux: "Quin et e Mathilde filiâ Adami filii Howelli Graunt Ricardus Herbert de Ewyas Armiger, qui in matrimonium duxit Margaretam filiam et hæredem Mathæi Cradock de Swanzey militis." This MARGARET was dau. of SIR MATTHEW CRADOCK, by ELIZABETH, dau. of PHILIP MANSEL, of Oxwich, descendant of SIR JOHN MANSEL, Lord Chief Justice of England, by THE HEIRESS OF SIR PHILIP LONG.

The descent of WILLIAM AB RICHARD from Caradoc is thus stated in the collections of Hugh Thomas, in the Harleian MSS. :

1. CARADOC AP BRANE, or Cradocke Vraich-vras (strong arm), Duke of Glo'ster, Earl of Hereford, Brecknock, and Radnor, and Prince between Wye and Seaverne, called by the Romans Caractacus King of the Selures, overthrowne by Publius Ostorius, after 9 years Warr with the Romans, in the 10 yeare of Claudius Reigne, and carried as the Wonder of the World throw all the cities of Italy, for his magnanimous courage, heroical exployts in Warr, admirable patience in suffering, as Tasitus testifies, about 50 years after the birth of our Lord, and for his gentle behaviour and eloquence before Cæsar and the Senate of Rome, restored again to his liberty and kingdome, where he died in peace, leaving it to his children. He married TEGIRURON, daughter and sole heiress to King PELINOR, and drove out the Scots and Picts out of all her dominions. (The arms of Belenaur are given by David Edwardes, Ar. a wyvern's head erased vert, langued gules, holding a sinister hand in its mouth ppr. dropping blood.)

2. LUDOCA ab Cradoc, Earl of Hereford, had one only dau. Rhidingar. He bore, Sa. a chevron between three spear-heads ar. embrued gu.

3. RHEINGAR. aforesaid, mar. TREVOR ap GRONOW, Prince of Gloucester, bore, Parted per bend sinister ermin and ermins, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gu.; and had issue Tudor and Siona Goch.

4. SIONA GOCH, 2nd son, Lord of Mayler and Whittington.—TUDOR ap Trevor, Earl of Hereford, had several sons and daughters; Rheingar, the eldest, mar. Kyhelin, Lord of Radnor.

5. LLUDDOCA, ap Siona Goch, mar. GWENLLIAN, dau. to Tudor Trevor.

6. LLOWARCH GOCH, ap Lluddoca, mar. ANGHARAD, dau. to JAGO AP EDWAL, King of North Wales.

7. EDNEVAL GOCH, mar. LYKE, dau. to GWARYSTAN AB GWAITH VODE, Prince of Powis.

8. RHEES GOCH, ap Maynarch of princes of Brecon, mar. JANE dau. to KYDWGAN ap ATHELSTAN GLODRYDD. Arms of Athelstan Glodrydd: Gules, a lion rampant regardant or.

9. KYNWILLIN, ap Rhees Goch, Lord of Ystrod, married JANET dau. and heir to HOWEL Prince of Caerleon. Arms of Howel: Gules, three towers triple-turreted arg. (1180.)

10. KYNVYN, ap Kynwillin, Lord of Ystrod, mar. GLADIS dau. to SYSSYLT ap DYFNWALL Lord of Upper Gwent, by whom he had issue Arther.

11. ARTHUR ab Kynvyn. 12. HOWELL ab Arther. 13. GRIFFITH ab Howell, mar. JANET ap GRONOW (heiress), descended from ELVARCH Lord of Penrose. Arms: Vert, a chevron between three wolf's heads or. 14. DAVID ab Griffith. 15. HOWELL GAM, of Ben Rhoes, ab David.

16. MEYRICK ab Howell Gam. 17. JEVAN ab Meyrick. 18. HOWELL ab Jevan, mar. JANE, an heiress of a Glamorgan-shire family, 1453. Arms: Ar. a lion rampant guardant gu. 19. JENKIN ab Howell (or ab David), mar. GLADIS, dau. to JOHN BLUET. 20. RICHARD ap Jenkin, mar. JANE, dau. to WILLIAM GUNTER, of Gunterstone. 21 A. WILLIAM ab RICHARD, mar. dau. to WATKIN HUGHES, by JANE HERBERT. Arms of Herbert: Party per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant or,

with crescent for difference, as borne by the Earls of Torrington, who is also descended from Sir R. Herbert.

21 B. JENKIN AP RICHARD, mar. dau. to John Kynn; "he bareth a dragon's head erased vert, with a right hand coup't in his mouth proper, with guttes de sang." He had issue Watkin ap Jenkin Prichard.

22. Three sons of WILLIAM AB RICHARD: 1. MATTHEW, of Lanover Court, died 1622; 2. Charles, presented to the vicarage of Lanover by his brother Matthew in 1583, ancestor of Mrs. Gardiner, of Lanover Lodge, Chepstow, and other descendants of the name of Prichard; 3. Valentine, High Sheriff for Monmouthshire in 1608.

23. Three sons of MATTHEW: 1. William; 2. JENKIN; 3. Benjamin. (See above.)

The inscription on the memorial brass at Lanover runs thus:

"Here lyeth the bodies of Willm Prichard, of Lanover, Esquire, and of Matthew Prichard, of Lanover, Esquire, his sonne and heire, lineally descended from the bodye of Cradocke Vraichyras, Earle of Hereford, Prince between Wye and Seaverne."

The bearings of the Prichards are engraved above it: the crest, a wyvern's head erased, with a sinister hand dropping blood: the supporters, two men in armour. Arms: 1st quartering, the wyvern's head, for Belenaur; 2. a chevron between three spearheads, for Caradoc; 3. three castles triple-turreted, for Howell; 4. a chevron between three wolf's heads, for Elvarch; 5. a lion rampant, for Tudor Trevor; 6. a lion rampant regardant, for Athelstan Glodrydd; 7. a lion rampant guardant, for Joan wife of Howell ap Jevan; 8. a chevron between three ravens, for Griffith ap Nicholas. Over all an escutcheon of pretence, Party per pale, three lions rampant, with crescent for difference, for Herbert. This brass belonged to a monumental tomb, which formerly stood in the centre of the court pew. When many years ago this large pew was divided, the tomb was removed; but the slab on which it stood remains, engraved W. P. M. P. 1622.

HERALDRY AND HUMOUR.

In utrumque paratus.

The Heralds love their jokes, quite as well as any other set of men, but few of them have been distinguished before the world as humourists. Early in the last century, however, there was a Clarenceux King of Arms who attained greater distinction as a playwright, and as an architect, than as a herald. Sir John Vanbrugh was quartered upon the Heralds' Office as he might have been upon any other sinecure place under State patronage. At the present day the College of Arms can boast of a member who, whilst he has seldom been surpassed as a dramatist for his technical skill and his sparkling diction, is also distinguished by his antiquarian lore and his sagacity and research in heraldry and genealogy. As one of the Secretaries of the British Archæological Association, Mr. Planché has been indefatigable, and his services in that capacity have made his usefulness as well as his courtesy and geneal humour widely known and appreciated. The *jeu d'esprit* with which we now take the liberty to enliven our prosaic pages¹ arose from the last general congress of that body, which took place at Leeds, where Lord Houghton (late Mr. Monckton Milnes) officiated as President. His Lordship's title being new and strange, and the place of its origin unknown to many who came from distant parts of the country, an extraordinary variety of pronunciation was observed. This so tickled the fancy of our friend Rouge Croix, that he commemorated the Babel in the following lines :—

A LITERARY SQUABBLE.

"IN RE" LORD HOUGHTON.

THE Alphabet rejoiced to hear
 That Monckton Milnes was made a Peer;
 For in this present world of letters
 But few, if any, are his betters.
 So an address by acclamation
 They voted of congratulation,
 And H O U G T and N
 Were chosen the address to pen,
 Possessing each an interest vital
 In the new Peer's baronial title.

¹ It has been previously published in *The Builder* of Nov. 28, 1863.

'Twas done in language terse and telling,
 Perfect in grammar and in spelling :
 But when 'twas read aloud—O mercy !
 There sprang up such a controversy
 About the true pronunciation
 Of said baronial appellation.
 The vowels O and U averred
 They were entitled to be heard.
 The consonants denied the claim,
 Insisting that they mute became.
 Johnson and Walker were applied to,
 Sheridan, Bailey, Webster tried too ;
 But all in vain, for each picked out
 A word that left the case in doubt.
 O, looking round upon them all,
 Cried, " If it be correct to call
 T H R O U G H ' *throo*,'
 H O U G H must be *Hoo* ;
 Therefore there can be no dispute on
 The question. We should say ' Lord *Hooton*.' "
 U brought "bought," "sought," and "fought" to show
 He should be doubled, and not O ;
 For, sure if " ought " was *awt*, then " nought " on
 Earth could the title be but *Hawton*.
 H, on the other hand, said he
 In " cough " and " trough " stood next to G,
 And like an F was then looked oft on,
 Which made him think it should be *Hofton*.
 But G corrected H, and drew
 Attention other cases to :
 "Tough, "rough," and "chough," more than "enough "
 To prove O U G H spelt *uff*.
 And growled out, in a sort of gruff tone,
 They must pronounce the title *Huffton*.
 N said emphatically " No !
 There is D O U G H, *Doh* !
 And *though* (look there, again !) that stuff
 At sea for fun they nick-named ' duff,'
 He should propose they took a vote on
 The question, should it not be *Hoton* ?

Besides, in French 'twould have such force,
A lord was of *haut ton*, of course."

Higher and higher contention rose,
From words they almost came to blows :
'Till T, as yet who hadn't spoke,
And dearly loved a little joke,
Put in his word, and said—"Look there !
' *Plough* ' in this *row* must have its *share*."

At this atrocious pun each page
Of Johnson whiter turned with rage ;
Bailey looked desperately cut up,
And Sheridan completely shut up ;
Webster, who is no idle talker,
Made a sign indicating "Walker !"
While Walker, who had been used badly,
Just shook his dirty dog's ears sadly.
But as we find, in prose or rhyme,
A joke made happily in time,
However poor, will often tend
The hottest argument to end,
And smother anger in a laugh :
So T succeeded with his chaff
(Containing as it did some wheat)
In calming this fierce verbal heat.
Authorities were all conflicting,
And T there was no contradicting.

P L O U G H was *Plow*,
Even "enough" was called "enow ;"
And no one who preferred "enough"
Would dream of saying "Speed the pluff !"
So they considered it more wise
With T to make a compromise ;
And leave no loop to hang a doubt on,

By giving three cheers for Lord {*Hough*}
 {*How*} ton !

J. R. PLANCHÉ.

There are in England, but more particularly in the Northern counties, a great number of places bearing this name, and written under orthographies as varied as the pronunciations repeated in these amusing

verses. On turning to the *Index Villaris*, 1700, folio (which contains a list of hamlets and seats of nobility, &c., as well as parishes), we find fourteen Hattons, eleven Haughtons, five Haultons, three Hawtons, six Haytons, seven Heaton, five Hootons, and twenty-seven Houghtons. The etymological derivation of the whole of these may not have been alike; and such are the changes occasionally arising in the lapse of time, that in some cases the original meaning of the first syllable might be shown to be different to that which the orthography now prevalent would at first suggest. Some will have been the *tun* or fortified dwelling containing a *hall*, some that of the *haga*, originally a hedged inclosure of inferior strength, and some merely the *high* or lofty tun.

By the scribes of the Domesday survey, Great Houghton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, from which manor the new Peer derives his title, was written Haltun, and the adjoining manor of Little Houghton was written Haltone. In an early undated charter, Ravan de Halcton occurs. In the reign of Edward III. the place was usually written Halghton.¹ Both townships are in the parish of Darfield, which stands upon the river Dearne, near its junction with the Dove.

The estate of Great Houghton came to the family of Lord Houghton by the marriage of his grandfather, Richard Slater Milnes, Esq., of Fryston Hall, M.P. for the City of York, whose wife was Rachael, daughter of Hans Busk, Esq., of Bull House, near Leeds, by Martha, daughter and heir of Richard Rodes, Esq., of Great Houghton. The family of Rodes had held the estate from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was purchased by Francis Rodes, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; and the last heir male was William Rodes, Esq. brother to Martha above named.² Richard Slater Milnes, Esq. and his wife Rachael were the parents of Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq., of Fryston Hall, M.P. for Pontefract, who, by his wife the Hon. Henrietta Maria Monckton Arundell, second daughter of Robert fourth Lord Viscount Galway, was the father of Richard Monckton Milnes, born in 1809, already highly distinguished both in the fields of literature and politics, and who is now raised to the dignity of a Peer of the United Kingdom. By the Hon. Annabella Hungerford Crewe, daughter of John second Lord Crewe, Lord Houghton has a son and heir apparent, Robert Offley Ashburton, born on the 12th January 1858.

¹ Hunter's South Yorkshire, ii. 126, 127, 128, 129.

² See a pedigree of the family in Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. ii. p. 130. There is also a pedigree entered at the Visitation of 1666, where the name is spelt Rhodes. (Vol. XXXVI. of the Works of the Surtees Society, p. 266.)

LADY AUGUSTA DE AMELAND AND SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Among persons who have in this country assumed names commencing with the particle *De*, collected in your former volume, the first wife of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was left unnoticed. She was, it will be remembered, by birth Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John fourth Earl of Dunmore, a peer of the kingdom of Scotland, and an offshoot of the great family of Athol. She was apparently some years older than the Prince, as her younger sister Lady Susan Murray was first married (to Joseph Tharp, esq. of Chippenham, co. Cambridge,) in July, 1788.

Prince Augustus-Frederick, the sixth son of King George the Third, was born on the 27th Jan. 1773, and he was still a minor when he formed this forbidden alliance. It was performed at Rome, by a Protestant minister, on the 4th April, 1793; and repeated on the 5th December in the same year (after the publication of banns) in the church of St. George, Hanover-square. The King, determined to enforce the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. ch. ii.), instituted proceedings in the Court of Arches, as the result of which both marriages were in Aug. 1794 declared to be null and void. The lady had already given birth to a son, the late Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este, G.C.H. who was born in England on the 13th January in the same year; and on the 11th Aug. 1801 she had a second child, whose birth I find thus recorded:

“At her house in Grosvenor-street, the lady who was married at Rome, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Prince Augustus-Frederick, a daughter.” (Gentleman's Magazine, August, 1801, p. 763.) This daughter is the present Dowager Lady Truro.

On the 15th Oct. 1806 it was announced in the London Gazette that “Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John Earl of Dunmore, was authorised, *out of respect to her descent from the family of De Ameland, to take and use the surname of De Ameland, instead of her present surname of Murray.*”

This step, and the terms in which it was published, were no doubt alike disagreeable and painful to the party concerned; but she was forced to submit by circumstances now sufficiently well known.¹ But what was the

¹ In a letter written in 1811 (and published in 1843), she expressed herself as follows: “Had I believed the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court to be anything but a stretch of power, my girl would not have been born. Lord Thurlow told me my marriage was good abroad—religion taught me it was good at home, and not one decree of my powerful enemy could make me believe otherwise, nor ever will. By

reason that the name of De Ameland should have been adopted for her new designation? and what was her reputed "descent" from that family?

I have consulted both biographies and peerages in vain for an answer to this question. I have not even been able to discover the name in any instance before its assumption by Lady Augusta Murray in 1806. I have also turned to the Indices of some French genealogical works without finding it.

At a subsequent period, Lady Augusta's two children were induced to take the name of D'Este, derived, as is well known, from the territorial title of the early ancestors of our Royal Family.¹ This was done by the son, as he asserted in a memorial presented to the late Duke of Cambridge as Viceroy of Hanover in 1834, without relinquishing his claim to rank as a legitimate Prince, for he "never doubted that his birth entitled him justly to claim the full enjoyment of the paternal rights belonging to his rank and family, especially with reference to the Royal House and Kingdom of Hanover. His august Father always gave to him, in the earlier years of his life, the titles connected with those claims, and it was only through feelings of delicacy for family relatives, that have long since passed away, that the bearing of the title [of Prince?] was suspended; but meantime *the name of the Most Serene house of Brunswick* was given to him, and borne by him, without objection, indeed, on his part, but without any renunciation of his legal claims "

On the death of the Duke of Sussex, in 1843, Sir Augustus D'Este preferred to the House of Lords a claim to succeed his father in his titles and dignities; but, after a question had been put to the Judges on the effect of the Royal Marriage Act before mentioned, that claim was declared to be not established.

refusing me a subsistence *they have forced me to take a name*—not the Duke of Sussex's, but they have not made me believe I had no right to his. My children and myself were to starve, or I was to obey; and I obeyed; but I am not convinced."

¹ It has been a popular misapprehension that the surname of the House of Brunswick (which succeeded to the throne of these kingdoms in the person of George the First) was Guelph; but, in truth, like some others of the most ancient sovereign houses, the family never really had any surname. The first Guelph we read of was a prince of the Scyrrî, a Gothic tribe, who was slain in battle with the Ostrogoths A.D. 456. Another Guelph of the same race took possession of the Tyrol in 489. From that period the family were Princes of Italy and Counts of Altdorf in Upper Bavaria; until, in the eleventh century, Azo assumed the title of Marquis d'Este. It was Guelph, the fifth Count of Altdorf of his name, and also Marquis of Este, who was made Duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Henry IV. in 1070: (he married for his second wife the Princess Judith of Flanders, who was the widow of Tosti the defeated brother of King Harold of England, and also sister to the queen of William the Conqueror;) and he was the direct ancestor of William the Lion, (who married Matilda of England, daughter of King Henry II. and) who, after having at one time extended his victorious arms from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, was at last content to transmit to his descendants the principalities of Brunswick and Luneburg.

I believe, however, that he continued to maintain his contingent claim to legitimate succession in Hanover :¹ but this, as he was the only male issue of the marriage, was terminated by his death, unmarried, on the 28th Dec. 1848. He had risen to the rank of Colonel in the Army ; and by the kindness of King William IV. he had held the offices of Deputy Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, as well as that of Equerry to his Majesty, and the knighthood of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order (1830).

His sister, named Augusta Emma, was at that time called *Mademoiselle D'Este* ; but in 1845 she became the wife of Sir Thomas Wilde, who had previously been Solicitor and Attorney General, and who in 1846 was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1850 Lord High Chancellor, and created Lord Truro. This masterly advocate and distinguished reformer of our courts of jurisprudence died in 1855, having had no issue by this his second marriage.

The cemetery of this family is in the churchyard of St. Lawrence, near Ramsgate : in which parish Lady Augusta De Ameland resided for many years, at a mansion and domain called Mount Albion (now divided into smaller properties and new houses), and where her name is still commemorated in the Augusta Stairs leading from thence to the sands of the sea-shore.

¹ An opinion, dated 13 July, 1831, had been given by Dr. Stephen Lushington and Griffith Richards, Esq. " that the Royal Marriage Act does not extend to any Marriages by any descendants of George II. contracted and solemnized *bona fide* out of Great Britain, and beyond the limits of British Jurisdiction ; and that the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex at Rome was not a Marriage impeachable under that statute."

The advocate most actively engaged on the part of Sir Augustus D'Este was Sir J. J. Dillon, and his arguments were put forth in the following publications :

A Letter to a Noble Lord explanatory of a Bill in the Court of Chancery filed in behalf of Sir Augustus D'Este, from Sir J. J. DILLON. *In pueros ANIMUS Neronis*. Horace. London, printed by William Glindon, 51, Rupert Street, Haymarket. 1831. Royal 8vo. pp. 40.

Papers relating to the Claims of Sir Augustus D'Este, K.C.H. 1831. W. Davy, Printer, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square. Royal 8vo.

They consist of : No. I. Genealogical Tables, which make with the title 8 pages.

No. II. The Case of Sir Augustus D'Este, with the opinions of Dr. Lushington and Griffiths Richards, Esq. 38 pages.

The Genealogical Tables (which were also circulated as a broad-side, folded and placed in a map-case) are four in number.

1. Descent of Sir Aug. D'Este from James the Second, King of Scotland.

2. ————— Henry the Seventh, King of England.

3. ————— William Prince of Orange.

4. Descent of the Lady Augusta Murray from the 2d or Dunmore branch of the sovereign royal family of Man, and from Charles the Seventh King of France.

The Case of the Children of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex elucidated : a Juridical Exercitation. By Sir JOHN DILLON, K^{nt} and Bⁿ S.R.E. 1832. 4to. pp. x. 59.

John Earl of Dunmore, Lady Augusta's father, having died at Ramsgate in 1809, was the first interred at this spot. There Lady Augusta herself was buried in 1830; there her son Sir Augustus D'Este in 1848; and thither the body of Lord Truro was conveyed from his house in Eaton-square in 1855.

The collection of these particulars, in an accurate shape, may be acceptable to your readers, as, from the mystery which long hung around the parties, scarcely any of the books that mention them during their life-time give even their names correctly, or escape from falling into some misapprehension. But regarding the assumption of the name De Ameland I still have to request information from the kindness of others.

Yours, &c.

S. A.

Note.—In order to ascertain whether an answer to our Correspondent's inquiry could be gathered from the documents relating to the Lady's Change of Name, we have examined the Royal Warrant, which is dated on the 13th Oct. 1806, but which we find merely contains this statement,—“that the name of De Ameland is one of the names belonging to the family of the Petitioner's father the Earl of Dunmore, and the Petitioner is therefore desirous, in respect to her descent from those ancestors who originally used that name, to assume and take the name of De Ameland.” We are informed that there are inscriptions not only on the monument in the churchyard at Ramsgate, but also on a tablet in the church, to the memory of Lady Augusta and her relatives; and any Correspondent who may kindly furnish us with copies of them will confer upon us a favour.

(EDIT. H. & G.)

SELF-CONSTITUTED COLLEGES OF ARMS AND FABRICATED COATS.

A Scottish correspondent has communicated to us a copy of an heraldic curiosity—an engraved Certificate issued by a self-constituted Herald's College in London. The original was sent to Edinburgh by a gentleman, a native of Scotland, who had applied for and received it; and, afterwards, questioning whether all was right, wrote to know whether the Arms assigned him were recognised at the Lyon Office.

The coat was drawn on the margin of the Certificate. It was a fabrication, based on a coat of doubtful authenticity, which has been alleged to have been borne by an extinct family of but slightly similar name. The whole was got up in a handsome style of engraving, the written part neatly filled in, and the document was no doubt intended to be viewed in the light of a Patent of Arms. It professed to be “No. 1086” in order of

issue; and to emanate from Heraldic Offices, of which one is in the City of London, and the other in Bloomsbury:—

No. 1086.

Certificate.

The Heraldic Offices,

Poultry, Cheapside, E.C.

corner of Old Jewry,

& Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C. London.

The Armorial Bearings of _____ *Scotland.*

Arms _____

Crest _____

Motto _____

——— *Brothers, Heraldic Artists, Designers, Engravers, & Lithographers.*
Official Dies, Seals, &c Designed & Engraved.

This communication, and the advertisements which are continually inserted in the newspapers, prove that the fabrication of spurious Arms is by no means confined to Paris or New York: though we fear there is in this country more of unauthorised assumption of coats that are the property of other families either extant or extinct, than of pure fabrication.

We reported, with great pleasure, in our last publication the check which has been recently given to such practices in the instance of the windows of Glasgow Cathedral; but we take from Mr. Seton's recent work on *Scottish Heraldry* the following evidence that reform is demanded still more closely at hand to the offices of the King of Arms for Scotland:—

“Most assuredly, many cases of unwarrantable assumption are daily presenting themselves, which loudly call for the interference of the Lord Lyon. Within a gunshot of the Register House, numerous instances might be pointed out of landowners and fundholders, lawyers and physicians, soldiers and sailors, merchants and shopkeepers, individuals, in short, belonging to every rank and profession, who, without being able to plead regular inheritance or any other justification, unscrupulously adopt and wear the most elaborate heraldic insignia. The very cabmen on our streets have the effrontery to emblazon their vehicles with armorial devices,¹ among which may occasionally be recognised the escutcheon of Clan Donnachie and the ensign of Lochiel! Less than a hundred years ago, the indignant chieftains would have inflicted a very summary punishment upon these daring offenders, by thrusting a red-hot poker through the offending panels, without waiting for the interposition of the Lyon King of Arms.

“Nor is this undisguised assumption confined to the metropolis. In every corner of the kingdom the same universal system of appropriation is

¹ Would not a hint from the collector of assessed taxes put a stop to this?—(ED. H. & G.)

now so much in vogue, that we are reminded of the story of the English diplomatist who happened to send his London chariot to the coachmaker's during his residence at New York. On calling shortly afterwards, he was somewhat astonished to discover his ancestral shield and crest figuring upon half-a-dozen Yankee gigs and dog-carts; and, having asked for an explanation, he was immediately informed, with the most perfect *sang-froid*, that the 'pattern seemed to be very much admired!'"

If any of our more strictly educated readers should consider this anecdote incredible or exaggerated, they may think differently after reading the *armorial* notes we shall have occasion (in our next Part) to extract in a review of Mr. Adlard's *Sutton-Dudleys*, written and printed at New York.

BIBLIOTHECA HERALDICA.

1716.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF THE BUTLERS, but more particularly of the late Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Ossory his Father, and James Duke of Ormond his Grandfather. London: Printed for John Morphew, near Stationers Hall, 1716. (Price 3s. 6d.) 8vo. pp. viii. 236.

This was a book hastily got up for sale whilst the sensation caused by the flight of the second Duke of Ormonde to the Pretender, in 1714, prevailed. It is full of errors, but is still curious, and is scarce. In the Turnbull sale, Nov. 27, 1863, it was Lot 121, and was sold for 9s.

1795.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILIES OF LIND AND THE MONTGOMERIES OF SMITHTON, written by Sir Robert Douglas, Baronet, Author of the History of Scotland. Windsor: Printed in the Private-press of J* L*. 1795. 12mo.

After the title, six pages printed on one side only, ending with "James Lind, M.D., M.A. Lon. & Edin. Physician at Windsor and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh."

The eighth page, Arms of Lind.

Next, Montgomeries of Smithton, two pages.

Pedigree of Lind, one page, consisting of the parents, grandparents, and children of James Lind, M.D. F.R.S. and Anne Elizabeth Mealy his wife.

Table of Kindred A.D. 1795, two pages.

Progenitors of the Honourable Mary Graham, Mother of George Allardice, of Allardice, by Sir John Allardice of that Ilk. (Her seize quarters.) 2pp.

Progenitors of James III. Earl of Findlater by Lady Anne Ogilvie. (Seize quartiers.) 2pp.

Progenitors of Lady Anne Montgomery, Mother of Lady Anne Ogilvie. (Seize quartiers.) 2pp.

The next two pages (if none are deficient) lead up from (25) Lord Hamilton and (26) Earl of Morton, through three generations, to King James II. of Scotland and King James III.

Lastly, there are two folding pages forming a table of royal and other descents, viz. 1. from King Ethelred 1015; 2. Montgomery; 3. William the Conqueror; 4. Malcolm II. of Scotland; and 5. the Stewarts from Banquo.

A copy of this book was sold in Mr. Turnbull's library, Nov. 27, 1863, Lot 361, for 1*l.* 15*s.* It was printed by Dr. Lind, Physician to the Household of Queen Charlotte at Windsor; and is not noticed in Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, or in either edition of Martin's *Catalogue of Privately Printed Books*.

"I must not forget Dr. Lind, who is an antiquary surrounded by curiosities of his own collecting. He has many points of interest; for he is a circumnavigator, a Scot, a virtuoso, a cousin of Sir James Grant, and moreover, and best of all for him, Physician to Her Majesty's household." Letter of Mrs. Grant of Laggan to Mrs. Hook, 1 June 1808. (Mrs. Grant's Memoirs, i. 166.)

Dr. Lind died at Gosport, July 11, 1794, having been formerly physician to the hospital at Haslar. See a brief memoir of him in *The Georgian Era*, ii. 577, and a list of his professional works in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*.

1806.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS ANSON, VISCOUNT ANSON, of Shugborough and Orgreave in the county of Stafford, and Baron Soberton of Soberton in the county of Southampton, Great Nephew of George late Lord Anson and Baron of Soberton aforesaid, some time Vice Admiral of Great Britain and Commander in chief of his Majesty's Fleet, First Lord of the Admiralty, and a Privy Counsellor: Shewing his Descent from Richard de Vernon, Baron of Shipbrooke, and Gilbert Venables, Baron of Kinderton, who both flourished in the reign of William the Conqueror, and were the Progenitors of the several Branches of these Knightly and respectable Families, distinguished in the British Annals for their Loyalty, Bravery, and Virtue; and at length represented by George Venables Vernon, late Lord Vernon and Baron of Kinderton, the maternal grandfather of the said Thomas Viscount Anson: Also through the noble Families of Howard, Mowbray and Segrave, from the Royal House of Plantagenet: And last, from the noble Families of Wentworth, Neville, Ferrers, and many of the most ancient and illustrious Houses of Great Britain. Engraved by H. Mutlow, Russell Court, London.

On copper-plates, in folio; the title as (above transcribed) surmounted by an atchievement of arms, two crests, and supporters: "Names of the Quarterings, Anson, Adams, Sambrooke, Carrier; impaled with Coke of Holkham."

Then follow three folded double leaves, containing a tabular pedigree. "The above Pedigree, with the Armorial Ensigns thereon depicted, have been faithfully extracted from the Records of the College of Arms. Witness my hand this 25th day of August 1806. ISAAC HEARD, *Garter*."

In Mr. Turnbull's Library, Nov. 27, 1863, Lot 204, 1*l.* 1*s.*

[In the copy which was given by Lord Anson to the late Dawson Turner, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. (which is now in the possession of J. J. Howard, esq. LL.D. F.S.A.) there is, facing the title, an engraving by Rawle after a drawing by A. M. A. (Lady Anson) of the "South-East View of Shugborough, in the County of Stafford, the Seat of the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Anson."]

1820.

HISTORICALL ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGINE AND SUCCESSION OF THE FAMILY OF INNES, collected from Authentick Writs in the Chartor-chist of the samen. From an original manuscript in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Roxburghe.^a Edinburgh: Printed by George Ramsay and Co. for Waugh and Innes, Hunter Square. 1820. 4to. Half-title and Title leaves, and 74 pages.

At front a folding copper-plate representing the genealogical tree in five generations, and exhibiting the ancestry and arms for *seize quartiers*; terminating below with an impaled coat of Innes and Forbes, inscribed:

Insignia D. HENRICI INNES ab eodem Junioris, prout a Leone Rege Armorum ei nuperrimè confirmantur, et uxoris suæ Forbesii^b filiæ legitimæ Baronis de Cullodden. ALEX^r ARESKINI (*sic*), Leo Rex Armorum.

This was privately printed (200 copies) at the expense of the Duke of Roxburghe.

A copy at Mr. Turnbull's sale, Nov. 30, 1863, Lot 702, 3*l.* 6*s.*

1828.

CLIFFORDIANA. Exeter: Printed by T. Howe, High-street. [1828.] 12mo. Title, Dedication, 99 pages, and a slip of Errata.

There is no date on the title-page, but among the Addenda is this passage: P. 59. The Hon. Charles Clifford has just been presented by his lady with another son, viz. Charles Thomas, born at Fieldgate 8th Sept. 1828."

^a James Innes Ker, who became 5th Duke of Roxburghe, 1812, and died 1823. He was grandson of Sir Harry Innes, the fourth Baronet, of that ilk, mentioned in the next note.

^b "Sir Harrie Innes of that ilk, who married Jean, daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, by whom he had a numerous issue." Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, 1798, p. 18.

The Dedication to Charles Lord Clifford of Chudleigh is signed by George Oliver. This was the late Dr. Oliver, author of "Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon, 1820." 12mo.; "The History of Exeter, 1821;" "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon and Cornwall, 1840-2," three vols. 8vo. (in conjunction with the Rev. J. P. Jones, of North Bovey); the "Monasticon Diœcesis Exoniensis, 1846," folio; "Collections illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester, 1857;" "The Lives of the Bishops of Exeter," 1861; and other valuable works; and editor (with Pitman Jones, esq.) of Westcote's "Survey of Devon," 1845. Dr. Oliver died March 23, 1861, aged 80: see a memoir of him in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. ccx. p. 575.

Dr. Oliver was the contributor of several valuable articles to the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*; and among them was one resembling the present work, entitled ARUNDELLIANA (vol. iii. pp. 389—395), consisting of collections relating to the family of Arundell: followed by two wills of the Arundells of Talfarne, in vol. iv. pp. 174—177.

It is said that he had made large collections for an extended edition of his CLIFFORDIANA. (Gent. Mag. *ubi supra*.)

1838.

ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF BIRNIE AND HAMILTON OF BROOMHILL, by JOHN BIRNIE, Esquire. Edited by W. B. D. D. TURNBULL, Esq. Advocate, F.S.A. Scot. Edinburgh: Printed for Private Distribution. 1838. 4to. pp. xix. 82. (Sixty copies.)

The original MS. by John Birnie, of Broomhill, living in 1720, was found among the archives of the Chancellors of Shieldhill. Mr. Turnbull had re-edited in 1833 "*The Blame of Kirk Buriall*, tending to perswade cemeterial civilitie. By Mr. WILLIAM BIRNIE, Minister of Lanark." but at that time he was not aware of the existence of this genealogical work.

In a note at p. xviii. Mr. Turnbull has given vent to his indignation at the state of the Lyon Office in 1838, in the following unmeasured terms:

"Heraldry was never properly studied as a science in Scotland. The present officers of that elegantly organized establishment are about the most ignorant reptiles that ever crawled between earth and heaven."

An impression of the bookplate of Birnie of Broomhill is given at page xix. The supporters are thus described by Mr. Turnbull: "Two parsons precant sable in reading desks, all proper!!"

In the Turnbull sale, Nov. 28, 1863, 17. 12s.

1851.

NOTES ON HIS NAME AND FAMILY, BY JAMES BURNES, K.H., F.R.S. (Crest, out of a mural coronet, an eagle wounded by a spear, encircled with a belt, inscribed OB PATRIAM VULNERA PASSI.) Edinburgh: Printed for private circulation, 1851. 12mo. pp. 42, besides the title-page.

The armorial Bearings granted to James Burnes, K.H., are given at page 42, and may be thus described:

Arms. Ermine, on a bend azure an escocheon or, charged with a holly-bush surmounted by a crook and bugle-horn saltireways, all proper, being the device of the poet Burns; and on a chief gules the white horse of Hanover between two Eastern crowns or, in allusion to the Guelphic order conferred on James Burnes, K.H., by King William IV., and to the distinguished services of him and his brothers in India.

Crests. On the dexter side (one of augmentation in allusion to the devotion to their country shewn by the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, C.B., and Lieut. Charles Burnes) out of a mural crown per pale vert and gules (the colours of the Dowranee empire) the rim inscribed "CABOOL" in letters argent, a demi-eagle displayed transfixd by a javelin in bend sinister proper; on the sinister that previously borne, viz. Issuant from an Eastern crown or, an oak-tree shivered renewing its foliage proper.

Annexed, in the same volume,—

Memoir of Sir Alexander Burnes, C.B. 64 pp. besides title. This memoir of a celebrated traveller was written by C. Buist, esq. LL.D.

Memoir of James Burnes, K.H., F.R.S. 16 pp. besides title, in which is the second crest above described, within the collar of the Hanoverian order. This memoir, which was compiled by William Alexander Laurie W.S., Grand Secretary to the Freemasons of Scotland, "from the recent Indian periodicals," had been previously privately printed, Edinburgh, 1850, pp. 31, Appendix, pp. xxiv.

The family of Burnes (from Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns*), 8 pp. These additional eight pages do not appear to have been issued with every copy. An impression of the bookplate of "James Burnes, F.R.S., Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover," is placed before title-page of some copies.

At the Turnbull sale, Nov. 27, 1863, Lot 118, 12s.

M. ANTOINE PYRON DU MARTRE,

AUTHOR OF PORNÝ'S ELEMENTS OF HERALDRY.

THE ELEMENTS OF HERALDRY: containing a clear Definition and concise Historical Account of that ancient, useful, and entertaining Science: the Origin, Antiquity, and divers kinds of Coats-of-arms, with their essential and integral parts considered separately; the several sorts of Escutcheons, Tinctures, Charges, and Ornaments used for Coats of-arms; the Marks whereby bearers of the same Coat-of-arms are distinguished from each other; Charges formed of Ordinaries, Celestial Figures, Animals, Birds, Fishes, Vegetables, Artificial and Chimerical Figures; The Laws of Heraldry; Practical Directions for Marshalling Coats-of-arms, and the Order of Precedency. Embellished with several fine Cuts, and twenty-four Copper-plates, containing above five hundred different Examples of Escutcheons, Arms, &c. And interspersed with the Natural History and Allegorical Signification of the several species of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, &c. comprehended in this Treatise. To which is annexed, a Dictionary of the Technical

Terms made use of in Heraldry. By MARK ANTHONY PORNY, French Master of Eton College. London. Printed for J. Newbery, in St. Paul's Churchyard, M.DCC.LXV. 8vo. pp. xxi. 200, and the Dictionary 40 pp.

Moule, at p. 418 of his *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, has given the title of this work from the second edition of 1771; and he adds that a third edition was published in 1777, a fourth in 1787, and a fifth, with new plates, in 1795. The words of the title vary considerably in the several editions. We now give them from the first, which bears the date 1765,—not 1766 as stated by Moule.

The success of this work cannot be attributed to any extraordinary value in its contents, for it is a mere compilation from former books of greater size; but rather to the simplicity of its arrangement, and the neatness of its plates, and to the advantageous position for its sale occupied by its author, who produced other useful elementary books.¹ The issue of five editions may, however, be argued in proof of a certain contemporary regard for heraldry among “the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton School,” to whom the work is dedicated: the chief secret of its popularity among them probably being that the author took many of his examples from the coats of his young friends, with comments on the antiquity of their families. In Plate XXIII., among examples of Arms Marshalled,—

“Figure 1st, The Coat-of-arms of the Rev. Edward Barnard,² D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Provost of Eton College, Canon of Windsor, &c. impaled with that of S. Haggatts, his late Spouse,” viz. Argent, on a bend azure three escallops of the first; impaling Argent, two bendlets gules. Crest, a demi-lion holding a snake.

“Figure 2d, The Coat-of-arms of the Rev. Thomas Dampier,³ D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Prebendary of Durham, Canon of Windsor, &c. impaled with that of F. Walker, his Spouse,” viz. Or, a lion rampant azure, in chief a label of

¹ Besides these, he wrote in his own language a treatise on Education of some extent, and divided into sixteen chapters, which bears this title: “*Essai Philosophique et Pratique sur l'Education des Jeunes Seigneurs & Gentils-hommes, que l'on veut avancer dans le Monde, & à la Cour. Où l'on considère la manière la plus propre de les élever depuis le berceau jusqu'à l'âge de maturité, & l'art de leur faire connoître, goûter, & pratiquer la Vertu; les devoirs, & les exercices qui concourent à la perfection du Cœur, de l'Esprit, & du Corps.*” Par M. PORNY, Professeur de Langue François à Eton. A Londres: Chez C. Parker, libraire, dans New Bond Street. M.DCC.LXXI.” 12mo, pp. xiii. 199.

² Dr. Edward Barnard was the son of a Vicar of Luton in Bedfordshire. He was a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, from which he had the living of Ospringe in Kent; became Head Master of Eton 1756, a Canon of Windsor 1760, and Provost of Eton 1765. He died 1781, aged 74; was buried at Harpenden, co. Hertford; and an inscription to his memory in Eton College chapel is printed in the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, viii. 549.

³ Thomas Dampier, of King's college, Cambridge, Prebendary of Canterbury 1765, Canon of Windsor 1769, Dean of Durham 1774; died 1777. Whilst second master of Eton he married, in 1757, the eldest daughter of the Rev. M. Walker, of Tylehurst, Berkshire, and his son Sir Henry Dampier, justice of the King's Bench, was born in

five points ; impaling Argent, a chevron between three crescents sable. Crest, a demilion sable, crowned.

The arms in the allegorical Frontispiece,¹ placed before the platform on which Britannia is seated, are probably those of the author, Azure, on a fess fleuretté or a lion passant gules. Little of M. Porny's personal opinions can be gathered from the book ; but there is one passage that shows strongly that his sympathies were not with the religion established in his native country. When speaking of the Mitre, he remarks :—"This Ornament, with other Masquerade Garments, is still worn by all the *Archbishops* and *Bishops* of the Church of *Rome*, when they officiate with solemnity ; but it is never used in England otherwise than on Coats-of-arms, as before mentioned." (Edit. 1771, p. 210.) *also in the first Edition (1765) p. 173.*

Though not so tedious as most of his predecessors, M. Porny has copied many of their inanities and absurdities.² He has fallen into some errors, but comparatively few for a foreigner ; and his genealogical notes are carefully gathered, though following, of course, the extravagant statements of his authorities as to the antiquity of families. His blazon for the Nobility is by the names of precious stones ; for others by metals and tinctures.

The admirable autobiographical work of Mr. Charles Knight, recently published, under the title of "*Passages of a Working Life during Half a Century*," 8vo. 1864, contains some interesting anecdotes of this "French Master at Eton," and discloses the fact that Porny was not his real name, but an anagram of Pyron. He is first mentioned at p. 45 :

"M. Porny, who had been French Master at Eton, and whose Grammar and Exercises my father printed for the London publishers, would occasionally come to see us, and would talk with a kindly interest about my small acquirements."

Again, in a subsequent passage :—

"M. Porny, of whom I have spoken, died in 1802, leaving my father one of his executors. The co-executor declined to act. With the exception of a few legacies, all M. Porny's property, of which the residue exceeded 4,000*l.*, was bequeathed to a small charity school at Eton. Upon his decease, letters which he had prepared were forwarded to his surviving relatives at Caen, and they manifested an intention to dispute his chief bequest, under the statute of mortmain. A friendly suit in Chancery was accordingly commenced ; and, it being necessary that a somewhat voluminous French correspondence should be laid before the Master in Chancery to whom the matter was referred, my first literary task was to translate the letters which had been sent and received during the half-century in which M. Porny had found a refuge in England from the alleged unkindness of his family. The probability is that the Master never read either the originals or my translation ; but these letters were read by me with intense interest. In them there was a mystery gradually unfolded, as in

the following year. His second son, who bore his own name, became Dean of Rochester 1782, Bishop of that see 1802, and of Ely 1808 ; died 1812.

¹ This was not in the first edition. *There is an allegorical Frontispiece*

² An amusing instance of his having blindly followed the mystification of Gerard Legh upon the forms of escocheons was pointed out in our vol. i. p. 191.

to the first Edition, a copy of which is in my possession. Having the arms here mentioned

some enchanting narrative of fiction. The real name of the French teacher at Eton College, the author of many elementary books, and of a *well-known volume on heraldry*, that bear the name of A. Porny, was ANTOINE PYRON DU MARTRE. Here were depicted the undying memories of early wrongs; the strong will which had scorned all fellowship of his kinsmen when the solitary native of Normandy was struggling for bread in a foreign land; the triumphs of his pride in rejecting the proffered kindness which came too late; the determination that he would leave his hard-earned riches for the benefit of the land in which he had gathered them.

"The educational books of M. Porny are obsolete; but there is a building in Eton known as 'Porny's Free School,' which will not pass into oblivion; for here sixty boys and thirty girls are educated.

"The old foreigner, as I knew him, was a Poor Knight of Windsor. I have a curious account in his own handwriting of 'most of all the expenses which I have incurred for being made a Poor Knight of Windsor,' in which the date of his removal from Eton to the Castle is given as the 27th November, 1781. This paper is in some respects a singular record of a past condition of society. It would appear that M. Porny's official residence in the Upper Foundation was in a ruinous condition; that he had to bear the cost of repairs himself, amounting in various items to more than 200*l.* after he had vainly petitioned the Board of Works, and had, with a sagacious appreciation of the habits of public departments, propitiated the local officer of the board by presents of two dozen of Madeira, two dozen of claret, a turbot, and two lobsters. The good old Frenchman was thus anything but a *Poor Knight* when he retired from his labours. He lived in his lettered ease very frugally for the accomplishment of his cherished purpose of founding a Free School, having his chief enjoyment in a small garden which he rented near the town, wherein he built a sort of pavilion, where he worked and meditated."

It appears that M. Porny first came to England in 1754, and we have seen that he was already French teacher at Eton in 1765. He was appointed one of His Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor in 1780, through the interest of Lord Sondes, to whose lady his book on the Italian language is dedicated.

He died on the 2d May 1802, and on the 9th was buried on the hill, near the south wall of St. George's Chapel, where his gravestone bears this epitaph:

Hic sepultum jacet corpus MARCI ANTONII PORNY, natione Galli, Etonæ Regio Collegio per triginta annos Patriæ suæ linguæ Professoris, et vitæ posteriore parte, beneficentiâ Augustissimi Georgii Tertii, un.us e Windsorii Pauperibus Equitibus. Obiit secundo die Maii, Anno Domini MDCCCII. ætatis suæ LXXII. Pia Resurrectionis expectatione.

A full account of the circumstances and arrangements attendant on the fulfilment of his benefaction at Eton will be found towards the end of the 1815 edition of Knight's *Windsor Guide*, pp. 191—201. On the front of his school was placed this inscription:—

"This BUILDING and SCHOOLS adjoining, for the Instruction of Boys and Girls of Eton Parish, were erected in the year 1812, under the sanction of Chancery, in pursuance of the Will of MARK ANTONY PORNY, formerly French Master of Eton School, who died May 2, 1802."

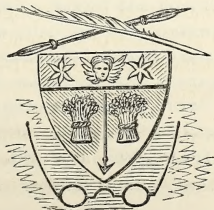
The fund from Porny's will (dated 4 March 1800) now yields an income of 156*l.* per annum. New schools were erected in 1863, from the designs of Mr. Street, partly by grant from the Privy Council Committee of Education and partly by subscriptions from the college and town. The endowment fund of Porny remains untouched, realizing as much income as the whole college and town subscribe for the schools, and the ninety children (now an equal number of boys and girls) are still educated free, and are called "Porny Scholars." At the last committee meeting it was agreed to erect a porch to the memory of Porny, with an inscription commemorative of his noble gift to the poor of Eton.

REVIEWS.

THACKERAY THE HUMOURIST AND THE MAN OF LETTERS. The Story of his Life, including a selection from his characteristic Speeches; now for the first time gathered together. By THEODORE TAYLOR, Esq. *Membre de la Société des Gens de Lettres.* London: John Camden Hotten, Piccadilly. 1864. Post 8vo.

After all the journalists have paid their tributes to the character of Thackeray, both as a writer and a man, the collector of literary anecdotes naturally takes their place, offering something more substantial than mere eulogy,—something that may associate him with his fellow-workers, and illustrate those fortunate stages of his career which conducted him at last to the height of his literary renown. This prompt and well-timed compilation is the work of a gentleman resident in Paris, who has been well informed from private sources of information, and alive to all that could be gathered from those already published. Though not altogether so original as Mr. Dyce's tribute to the Poet Rogers, we have no doubt that it will meet with a like welcome. The genealogical details are not of that extent as to claim any criticism on our part; but they are sufficient to intimate the past fame of this family of scholars at Eton, Harrow, and Cambridge.

The frontispiece, which is in part a recent photograph of Thackeray by Ernest Edwards, B.A., accompanied by a view of his house at Kensington, is itself sufficient to sell the book. The house has been recently erected in Kensington Palace Gardens, in the Augustine style of the neighbouring palace. Among the other illustrations are several from Thackeray's own clever sketches, with this fanciful design for a coat of arms.



PEERAGES AND BARONETAGES FOR 1864.

The commencement of a New Year has brought forth the usual supply of Genealogical Books of reference, but in more than their usual number, and of greater size and importance. We have space only at present to give a Bookseller's account of them, but we have in preparation a more critical examination of their interior qualities, which we shall offer to our readers' attention in our next Part; taking the same opportunity to cast a retrospective glance over this department of our historical literature, from the early days of Camden and Ralph Brooke, Glover and Vincent, Yorke the Lincoln blacksmith, and that *magnus Apollo* of later generations, the great Sir William Dugdale.

The year 1864 places on the counters of the bibliopoles all the following new editions :

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of Great Britain for 1864. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms. Twenty-sixth Edition. In one volume, Royal Octavo. Price 38s. (Harrison, 59 Pall Mall.)

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms, Author of the Dictionaries of "The Peerage and Baronetage," "The Extinct and Dormant Peerage," etc. etc. Fourth Edition, with an introductory *Essay on the Position of the British Gentry*, by the Rev. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Vicar of Bolsover, co. Derby (pp. xviii). In one volume, Royal 8vo. pp. 1759. Price 2*l.* 16s. (Harrison, 59 Pall Mall.)

LODGE'S Peerage and Baronetage for 1864. Under the especial patronage of Her Majesty, and Corrected by the Nobility. Twenty-third Edition. In one volume, Royal 8vo. gilt edges. Price 31s. 6*d.* (Hurst and Blackett, 13 Great Marlborough Street.)

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland for 1864, including all the Titled Classes. Twenty-fourth year. By ROBERT P. DOD, Esq. Captain 54th Shropshire Regiment of Militia, Associate of King's College, London, Author of *The Parliamentary Companion*. 12mo. Price 10s. 6*d.* (Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.)

DEBRETT'S Peerage and Baronetage for 1864, Illustrated with the Armorial Bearings of every Peer. Under the immediate Revision and Correction of the Peers and Baronets, most graciously accorded. New and Cheap Edition, in small 8vo. Price 7s. (Dean and Son, 11 Ludgate Hill.)

The County Families of the United Kingdom; or, Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland. Containing a brief notice of the Descent, Birth, Marriage, Education, and Appointments of each Person; his Heir Apparent or Presumptive; as also a record of the offices which he has hitherto held; together with his town address and country residences. By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. late Scholar of Balliol college, Oxford, and Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain. Second Edition, greatly enlarged, and corrected to the 31st Dec. 1863. 1864. Imp. 8vo. pp. viii. 863. Price 36s. (Hardwicke, 192 Piccadilly.)

Who's Who for 1864. Sixteenth Annual Edition. 12mo. Price 2s. 6*d.* (A. H. Baily and Co., Cornhill.)

Genealogical Chart, showing the Right of the present King to the Throne of Denmark, and the Claim of the Duke of Augustenburg to the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein. By FREDERICK JOHN JEFFERY, Member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. (Published by A. Holden, 48 Church Street, Liverpool. Price 1s.)

This Pedigree commences with the name of Theodoric Count of Oldenburg, who died in 1440, having married Hedwiga, heiress of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which had been first united under the Counts of Holstein in the year 1386. His grandson Frederick, younger brother to John King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, was Duke of Schleswig-Holstein by election; and subsequently became King of Denmark and Norway in 1523, on the deposition of his nephew Christian II.; whereby the duchies were for a second time united to the Danish crown. That union has subsequently subsisted until the death of King Frederick VII. in 1863; when the male line of Frederick II. (ob. 1588) became extinct.

The two collateral branches of Augustenburg and Glucksburg, between whom the contest is now pending, are descended from two brothers who were great-nephews of King Frederick II. Mr. Jeffery's pedigree has the advantage of showing each branch of the royal house distinctly, that of the late King being printed in black, that of Augustenburg in blue, and that of Glucksburg in red ink.

The new King, Christian IX. a member of the third race, married in 1842 the Princess Louisa of Hesse Cassel, niece to King Christian VIII. and (principally on that account, no doubt) was selected for the succession in the year 1852.

The Duke of Augustenburg, on the contrary, (though maternally a grandson of King Christian VII.) at the same date accepted a donation for his hereditary rights, after having fallen into trouble by heading the unsuccessful revolution of 1849. But, notwithstanding the renunciation he then made, his son Frederick Christian now claims to be sovereign Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. It is remarkable that this prince has married the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a niece of Queen Victoria, and his eldest child is named after Her Majesty; whilst, by the marriage of the Prince of Wales to a daughter of the now King of Denmark, Her Majesty has become equally allied to the Glucksburg branch. In the long article upon the royal house of Denmark in our first volume, many other collateral ties among the parties in question have been shown; but we repeat the foregoing particulars from Mr. Jeffery's table, as it has the merit of exhibiting in a very intelligible view the several bearings of the most complicated genealogical question of our times.

As a proof of its merit, we may further mention that it has been palpably copied in every respect, not to say pirated, in a similar *Genealogical Chart of the Oldenburg Dynasty, showing respectively the title of Christian IX. of the Ducal house of Glucksburg to the throne of Denmark, and the legitimate right of Duke Frederick VIII. of Augustenburg to the Duchy of Schleswig-Hol-*

stein, as well as the eventual claim of the Imperial house of Russia to the Succession. Derived from authentic sources by FREDERICK L. WEINMANN, Professor of German in Liverpool. This pedigree includes the Russian line of Holstein-Gottorp; and is accompanied by a pamphlet, strongly advocating the German view of the controversy, entitled,—

“*The Right of Succession in Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, and the Treaty of London of 8th May, 1852*; being the substance of a Letter addressed on the 26th of January, 1864, to John Bright, Esq. M.P. by a German resident in Liverpool, with an Appendix, containing the Treaty of London, the Protocol of Warsaw, and the so-called ‘Act of Renunciation’ of the Duke of Augustenburg, &c. 1864.” 8vo. pp. 16.

We observe that various errors committed by Mr. Weinmann in his haste have been pointed out in the *Liverpool Compass* of the 27th February.

Another similar publication has appeared under the title of “*The Succession in Denmark: With a Genealogical Chart and Map, showing the Claims of the Emperor of Russia on the Duchies.*” (1s. Macmillan.)

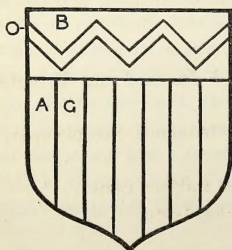
NOTES AND QUERIES.

WHAT WAS A WYVRE?

In the First Part of the *Herald and Genealogist*, p. 91, the Author of the *Dictionary of Arms* has asked “how are the viures to be tricked?” which are blazoned in the coat given in the *Roll of Arms of the reign of Edward II.* for Sire Johan de Folebourne, de or a un cheveron de sable et ij wyvres de sable. Glover had regarded them as wyverns; but Mr. Papworth suggests bunches of grapes.

A passage in Sir John Ferne’s *Glory of Generosilie* answers this question, showing that this term was given to one of the minor ordinaries: and that the *wivre* was a diminutive of the *dancette*, as the bar was of the fess.

A vivre
in the
chiefe.



Torg. I thinke this is an Englishman, and, as I remember, hys name is *Hathursege*. If you would have me blaze it, I must say that he beareth Arg. three pallets G., in cheefe B. a barrulet double dauncie Or.

Parad. You must correct that. A Barre, nor any part of it, can be so dauncie or dauntellie as this is; therefore it is to be said thus, that Hathursege beareth (as before is said) a vivre of gold, set in a chiefe B.

The original arms of Hathersege are found in our earliest roll, temp. Hen. III. for Mathew de Hayersegge, palé d'argent et de goules, un chief d'argent. The wyvre, then, formed a difference for this coat.

The family is thus noticed, in Derbyshire, by the Messrs. Lysons:—

"HATHERSAGE of Hathersage.—The coheiresses married Goushill and Longford about the latter end of Henry III.'s reign. Arms: Paly of six arg. and gules, on a chief azure a fesse dancettée or."

The term *vivrée* was retained at a much later period in French blason; whilst *vivre* implied an actual serpent, as in the arms of Milan. Geliot (*Indice Armorial*, fol. 1635) gives,

"VIVRE. C'est un serpent tortueux, autrement *guivre* ou *givre*. Voy cy dessus GIVRE. Il y a des fasces et des bandes *vivreés*," and he exhibits engravings of a *bande vivrée* and a *fasce vivrée*, the latter being identical with our old dancette, now termed a fess indented.

THE SENIOR LINE OF THE LEMPRIERE FAMILY.

Tasmanian

In consequence of the article on this family in our former volume, we are favoured by a Correspondent at Hobart Town with the following account of a branch of Lempriere settled in Tasmania:—

THOMAS LEMPRIERE, of London, many years a prisoner of war in France, was a merchant in Van Diemen's Land, where he died, and lies buried in the churchyard of St. David's. He left one son and two daughters, of whom one married Charles Abbott, Registrar of Births, &c. &c. and left issue; the other married George William Evans, at one time Surveyor-General, and left issue. The son, JAMES THOMAS LEMPRIERE, an officer in the Commissariat, many years stationed at Port Arthur, married — daughter of — Smith of the West Indies, and died at Aden on his way home from China. He had issue six sons and five daughters:—

1. EDWARD, who married his cousin, a daughter of James Ross, LL.D. and died without issue.
2. THOMAS HENRY, married — daughter of — Wilmot, is now of Victoria, and has issue.
3. WILLIAM GEORGE, married Janie, daughter of William MacRobie [said to be heir of line to one of the Scotch attained titles], is of Victoria, and has issue.
4. CHARLES D'ALMEIDA, married — daughter of — Lackay of Bagdad, relict of William Morgan Orr, is now of St. Kilda, Victoria, and has issue.
5. FRANK ROSS, married, and has no issue.
6. JAMES EVERARD HOME.
 1. The eldest daughter, now dead, married James Jones Pringle, and left one son, now in Hobart Town.
 2. Charlotte, married Henry Smith, Acting Ordnance Storekeeper, War Department; and has issue.
 3. Lucy, married Alexander Reid of Rathos, and has issue.
 4. Fanny, married Thomas Westbrook, and has issue.
 5. Another daughter unmarried.

THE MARKHAM FAMILY.

Sir Joseph Williamson (p. 123 of the last Number of *The Herald and Genealogist*,) might properly claim the Sedgebrook branch of Markham as a Lincolnshire family; for *Sedgebrook* is a parish in the wapentake of Win-

nibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, and county of Lincoln.

Sir Robert Markham married, 1st, a Nevill. This marriage is appended (in very pale ink, and in a different hand from the rest of the MS.) to one of the Visitation books in the British Museum (my memorandum is unfortunately uncertain). "Robert Markham married" Barbara, daughter of George Nevell of Grove, in co. Nottingham.

The *History of the Markham Family*, by the late Rev. David F. Markham, was left imperfect, and sometimes inaccurate, by his untimely death; and I am at present engaged in researches that may supply its deficiencies. I would solicit assistance on the following points:—

1. The descendants of Geoffrey Markham of Astwood, co. Worc.? It is mentioned in the Visitation of Northamptonshire, 1618, that his grandson Jerome Markham of Kelmarsh, co. York, had two sons, but I cannot at present trace this branch further.

2. What descendants were left by Abraham Markham, of Allington and Newboe Abbey, Lincolnshire?

3. Of what branch was the Rev. Francis Markham, M.A. Rector of Great Creaton, Northamptonshire, 1627—1661?

4. Was the Rev. Charles Markham, Rector of Shankton, co. Northampton, 1767, his descendant?

The MS. Diary of Sir Robert Markham of *Sedgebrook*, continued by his daughter Ursula (Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 18,721), brings that line down to the last Baronet but one; and Shaw's Staffordshire, under Whorwoods of Kinvare and Stourton Castle, furnishes all details respecting the *Denton* property, and Sir James Markham, the last of the line. But the *Newboe Abbey* branch, and the descendants of Jerome of Astwood, end abruptly, and I cannot discover any clue after the Heralds' Visitations cease.

The *Ollerton* branch were almost all Romanists, or, if not, I suspect their acquiescence with Protestantism was next to nominal, as they intermarried into the good old Catholic families, and I find religious persons in French convents, whose grandmothers were Markhams. Lord Carington, murdered at Pontoise in 1665, was one son; his daughter died in the Dames Anglaises of Pontoise. Edward Sheldon was another, a Benedictine monk at Douai. His grandmother, Elizabeth Markham, inherited Kirby Bellers through the conversion of her brothers Griffin and Robert to Catholicism. Her sister Anne was mother to Lord Carington aforesaid. In Addit. MSS. 5824 are some very curious letters from Father Bedingfeild (Charles Bonaventure), who was evidently confessor to Mrs. Markham and her sister Mrs. Watkins at Somerby Hall, Lincolnshire. She died 1768, and left certain tapestries, which came to her as a descendant of Sir Francis Crane, to her "niece the Lady Arundell" (of Wardour). These tapestries and Mrs. Markham are mentioned by Horace Walpole in his "Memoirs on Painting in England." Who was Mrs. Markham's husband?

Mrs. Markham of Nash, co. Glamorgan (who was heiress of the ancient family of Carne of that place, and died in 1842), always claimed relationship

through her husband, descended from John Markham, Serjeant-at-Arms, buried at Islington A.D. 1610. I imagine his wife to have been "Judith, daughter of William Cox," and that Richard Markham, mentioned in Visitation of London (Harl. MSS. 1476, fo. 106), was his son.

I find further difficulty as to the following:—

1. The aforesaid "Judith wife of John Markham;" her father died 1610.
 2. Richard, above, and his family.
 3. William Markham, gent. Reg. St. Dunstan's in West, May 31, 1671.
 4. Samuel Markham, "being slaine, was buried out of Sheire Lane." Reg. St. Dunstan's in West, May 7, 1631.
 5. Mrs. Markham, widow of Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart. of Wingham, co. Kent (he died 1723).
 6. Anne daughter and heir of James Markham, wife of Richard Andrew.
 7. John Markham, esq. appointed to be searcher of the Port of London, August 13, 13th Car. II.
 8. William Markham, Author of three Tracts, "entered by him at Barbour Surgeons' Hall."
- Query. Was he the Mr. William M. buried in cemetery of Romford 1685?
9. Robert Markham, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to George III., Rector of St. Mary's Whitechapel, where he is buried, æt. 59, 1786.
 10. Charles Markham of Tankersley, co. York, married Bridget Hord (about 1620—1628).
 11. Bridget Markham, daughter of "Markham of Notts," married John Meynell of Langley Meynell, co. Derby. Their son Francis living in 1618, and married Anne daughter of John Smith of Chillington. "Her mother was a Gifford."
- M. P.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF MR. TURNBULL.

Mr. Turnbull may be considered as the chief founder of the Abbotsford Club, which was instituted 20th March 1833, and of which he was Secretary until he resigned in November 1841. We are enabled to add the terms in which he took his leave—

IN bidding farewell (under circumstances over which I have no control) to the official duties of Secretary to the Abbotsford Club—most imperfectly discharged since 1833—I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without returning my grateful thanks to the President and Members for their unvaried kindness and active support, and for the favourable consideration with which they have regarded my feeble efforts, exerted amid some lights and many shadows, to advance the interests and establish the reputation of the Club. They will please accept of my warmest wishes for their peace and prosperity.

W. B. D. D. TURNBULL.

*Edinburgh, 25, Great King Street,
The Eve of St. Britius, Bishop, 1841.*

He became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1833, and was one of the office-bearers for several years,—from 1843 to 1846 as acting Secretary, and till 1851 as Secretary for Correspondence.

It was in August 1859 that Mr. Turnbull was engaged by the Master of the Rolls (Sir John Romilly) to calendar the Foreign Series of State Papers, from their commencement until the Revolution in 1688; and he resigned that duty on the 28th January 1861. The remuneration he received for all he performed amounted only to 218*l.* 8*s.* The societies which assailed him were the Protestant Alliance, the Religious Tract Society, and the Scotch Reformation Society; which got up a memorial, very numerously signed, praying for his dismissal. Upon his resignation a counter-memorial was addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, signed by Lord Lindsay, Sir Wm. Page Wood, Sir Francis Palgrave, the present Dean of Westminster, and many hundred Professors, College Tutors and Fellows, clergymen of the Church of England, members of the Bar, of the Civil Service, &c. &c. praying that his resignation should not be accepted. It was presented to Lord Palmerston on the 19th February 1861 by a deputation consisting of the Marquess of Normandy, Captain Jarvis, M.P., Rev. James Martineau, Professor Plumptre, Mr. Froude the historian, Mr. T. Duffus Hardy, Professor Brewer, Mr. Gairdner, Mr. S. Beale, M.P., Mr. Folkard, Professor Pearson, the Rev. J. Stephenson, and other gentlemen: and the interview is fully reported in *The Record* of the following day. Lord Palmerston remarked in reply, "I have no doubt that Sir John Romilly's opinion of Mr. Turnbull's faithfulness is perfectly well-founded; and, in accepting the resignation, I do not mean in the least to impute to Mr. Turnbull anything inconsistent with the most faithful performance of his duty. I have no doubt that the most careful comparison of the original documents with the abstracts would prove that that duty has been carefully performed. . . . I think that by releasing Mr. Turnbull from his very painful position, I am doing him no injury, and I am at the same time putting an end to a controversy, the continuance of which is very undesirable."

The subject also engaged the attention of both houses of parliament, particularly the Lords on the 19th and 26th February and 4th March (on the last of which days Lord Normanby's motion for a Select Committee was negatived by 41 to 26), and the Commons on the 15th March, when Lord Palmerston again delivered his sentiments at considerable length: in the course of which he declared that he considered the appointment had been inexpedient, and that Mr. Turnbull had, in sending in his resignation, acted as a man of honour.

The Library and Memoir of Mr. Turnbull.

P. 173, the first line is an error for "The Record of the House of Gour-nay, 1848. 4to. 28l."

P. 174, line 3, for 292l. 15s." read "2,922l. 15s."

P. 175, add to the works edited by Mr. Turnbull in his early life:

The Lotus, or Fairy Flower of the Poets. 1833. 12mo.

Owain Miles, and other inedited Fragments of Early English Poetry. 1837. (Thirty-two copies, for private circulation), in conjunction with Mr. David Laing.

P 176, for "Factions of the Earl of Arran," read "Factum," &c.

P. 178, note. Statement of the Services of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Barclay, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service. Edited by his nephew, William B. D. D. Turnbull, Esq. Advocate, F.S.A. Scot. 1838. Pp. ii. 22. On the title the arms of Turnbull and Barclay are quartered, with both their crests and both mottoes.

PHŒNIX FAMILY.—Information is desired concerning the ancestors and collateral descendants of the following persons :— 1. *Peter Phœnix*, of Paris, who in 1510 edited a revision of Laurentius Falla's Latin translation of Herodotus; 2. *Alexander Phœnix*, who emigrated from England or Holland to New Amsterdam (now New York) about 1630; 3. *Elizabeth Phœnix*, daughter of — and Mary Phœnix, who some time during the first half of the sixteenth century married William Knyght "of y^e Inner Temple, London, and of Banburie;" 4. *Thomas Phœnix*, who emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to Maryland between 1786 and 1790; 5. *John*, father of Abagill, *Phœnix*, who was born in England, emigrated to Ireland in early life, and died there in 1803; and 6. *James Fenwick Phœnix*, who died at Liverpool in 1846, having been for forty years librarian of the Liverpool Library Lyceum. Abagill Phœnix emigrated to New York in 1852.

Could *John Weenix*, the father of John Baptist Weenix, and grandfather of the celebrated painter of dead game, have belonged to this family? Where can I find a genealogical account of him? Is the name Phœnix found at the present day in Holland or France?

S. C. L.

HUGUENOT GENEALOGY.—Where can I find a genealogical account of the early Huguenot families—particularly those that emigrated to America?

S. C. L.

Barry bendy Or [or Arg.] and Sable. To what family does this bearing belong? It is on a piece of old glass found in a window of Charlton Horethorne Church, co. Somerset, and is apparently part of a large escutcheon. There was some connection between Charlton Horethorne and Kenilworth.

W. M. H. C.

I require information respecting the origin and armorial bearings of a Spanish family of the name of Slipere, Slepere, or Slippère, or something

very similar, who came over to England with the Spanish Ambassador about the year 1650, and afterwards settled in the county of Norfolk.

R. S. S.

Corrections and Additions for our present Volume.

P. 136, line 26, *for* "His nephew and successor," *read* "His son and successor." Henry Lord Cheney was the *son* of Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., who was nephew to the previous John Lord Cheney, K.G. We were wrong in styling Sir Thomas "a Baron of Parliament:" he was only "my Lord" as Warden of the Cinque Ports: see his epitaph at Minster in the Isle of Sheppey, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1798, p. 837; and further of him in Machyn's Diary, p. 369.

P. 139, line 4, *for* "frater Regis," *read* "filius Regis."

Ibid. Since Mr. Willement's book was published, the *Davington Court* estate has been sold by Francis Colville Hyde (the son of John Hyde who then held it) to William Hall, of Ospringe, esq.

P. 147. The writer of "My last Chapter" (in the name of Mr. Riddell) was not Mr. Cosmo Innes, but Mr. Mark Napier.

P. 165. Henry Botfield Thomason, esq. the only child of Sir Edward Thomason, died in 1843 at his residence, Peachfield, co. Worcester; having married Jane-Price, daughter of Sir John Pinhorn of Lingwood Park, Isle of Wight. His widow was re-married April 21, 1847, to Sir Robert Gyll, Lieut. of the Yeomen Guards, and late Captain 15th Hussars, son of Captain William Gyll, 2d Life Guards, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and of Wyrardisbury House, Bucks.

The Library which remained in the town-residence of the late Beriah Botfield, esq. No. 5, Grosvenor Square, was brought to public sale by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, on the 20th Jan. 1864 and following day, under the anonymous designation of "The Valuable Library of a Gentleman deceased." The most remarkable lot was a copy of the great work of Henry second Earl of Peterborough, usually known as *Halstead's Genealogies*, which was sold for the great price of 185*l.*, being about 100*l.* more than it had ever produced before. We may also mention that Dr. Whitaker's *Histories of Craven and Whalley*, on large paper, were sold together for 77*l.* though not quite perfect; and that a copy of H. Winstanley's *Views of Audley End*, from the libraries of the Earl of Essex and James Bindley, esq. was sold for 34*l.* 10*s.*

P. 223. Thomas Cogan, M.D., the joint founder with Dr. William Hawes of the Royal Humane Society, was also of the family living at Rothwell in Northamptonshire. He was born at that place in 1736, graduated M.D. at Leyden, and married Miss Green, daughter of a merchant in Amsterdam. He died Feb. 2, 1818, at the house of his brother, the Rev. E. Cogan, of Higham Hill, Walthamstow. A memoir of him will be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that year, LXXXVIII. i. 177.

P. 246. Miss Jane Fleming (*not* Miss Catherine) was the sister "of a literary turn of mind."

HERALDS' VISITATIONS OF COUNTIES; AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TOWARDS THEIR PUBLICATION.

(Continued from p. 195.)

WE resume this subject by giving some further notices of the Visitations which have been in part printed at the private press of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., having been kindly furnished by him with the following particulars.

Besides the Visitation of WILTSHIRE, which we shall notice as a distinct article hereafter, Sir Thomas began BERKSHIRE in lithography, containing the Visitations of 1623 and 1664, with additions from wills and other documents.

He also began HAMPSHIRE from the Rev. William Bingley's copy, down to 1684. Only two or three sheets were finished.

Some brief extracts "From a Visitation of HERTFORDSHIRE, SURREY, and WILTSHIRE, penes Hon. Dom. Arundell, Baronem de Wardour," were edited by him in Numb. I. of *The Topographer*¹ for March, 1821, pp. 53—57; as in the same volume was the Visitation of OXFORDSHIRE by Lee, Clarencieux, 1574, in the narrative form, pp. 14—53.

He has also printed in the tabular form, in folio, the OXFORDSHIRE Visitation of 1634.

In the same manner he has printed the Visitations of the counties of STAFFORD and DERBY, made about 1660, containing only the direct line, without collaterals or younger sons.

Of SOMERSETSHIRE for 1623, by Camden, Sir Thomas printed (in 1831-33) the first part, extending so far as the letter H. With this the Editor took considerable pains, and it has some additional matter (altogether 32 pages), in which is traced his own descent from the Bampfilds of Hardington in this county.

Sir Thomas Phillipps has printed several detached Pedigrees of

¹ Commenced by Sir Thomas Phillipps as a continuation of *The Topographer*, edited by Sir Egerton Brydges and the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, in four vols. 8vo. 1789-1791, and therefore called *The Topographer, Volume V.* Only one number was published, consisting of fifty pages, a copy of which is in the British Museum (P. P. 3977). The design was merged in *The Topographer and Genealogist*, commenced in 1833 by Sir Thomas Phillipps and Sir Frederic Madden, and completed by the Editor of the present Miscellany in 1843, in eight volumes 8vo.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE and WORCESTERSHIRE, made in 1684; and the Pedigrees of some of the Welsh counties, which will be more fully noticed hereafter.

Finally, we may add that Sir Thomas has printed probably about one hundred single Pedigrees, formed from his own collection,—about 30 copies of each. He has long been engaged in printing Wills, Deeds, and other Memorials of his own Family, which work now extends to above 800 pages folio.

LONDON.

The City of London was visited by the Heralds ¹ distinctly from the county of Middlesex. So many as six Visitations are reckoned, made in 1568, 1593, 1633, 1660, 1664, and 1637.

The Harleian MS. 1463 is a valuable volume of pedigrees, entitled “The Visitation of London, taken by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Armes, A° Dom. 1568; and since augmented both with Discents and Armes.” The London and Middlesex Archæological Society have undertaken the publication of this MS.; and a commencement,—comprising the four pedigrees of Chester, Martyn, Champion, and White, was appended in the Fourth Part of their Transactions, 1861, 8vo., under the editorship of Joseph Jackson Howard, esq. LL.D. F.S.A., and John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A., who have attached to each pedigree some biographical notes. The arms drawn in the Manuscript, as well for the family as for the matches, are engraved.

The fair copy of this Visitation, in the library of the Office of Arms, is in the narrative form, written on vellum, with the arms very beautifully illuminated. It is marked G. 10. The original papers from which it was compiled are in the volume F. 1.

MIDDLESEX.

There are three Visitations of Middlesex, made in the years 1573, 1634, and 1663; besides those of the City of London, already mentioned. The Visitation of 1663 has been printed by Sir T. Phillipps—

¹ They went from ward to ward, as in the country from town to town. See the letter of Michael Markland in our Part VIII. p. 152.

The Visitation of Middlesex: began in the year 1663, by William Ryley, esq. Lancaster, and Henry Dethick, Rouge Croix, Marshals and Deputies to Sir Edward Bysshe, Knt., Clarencieux King of Arms. Salisbury, printed by J. A. Gilmore, Market-place. Published by J. Nichols, Parliament Street, London, MDCCCXX. Fools-cap folio.

It consists of 52 pages, besides two leaves of Title and Index. The Preface, signed THOMAS PHILLIPPS, is dated 28th Dec. 1820.

NORFOLK (*addendum to p. 203.*)

An Index to the Harleian MS. 1109, containing an alphabetical list of *Norfolk Families entitled to bear Arms*, formed by the Rev. R. Hart and the Rev. C. R. Manning, has been printed for the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, in vol. iii. p. 50, and vol. iv. p. 292 of *Norfolk Archæology*. The manuscript, which is not one of those referred to in Sims's Index, may be regarded as nearly a perfect catalogue of all Norfolk families entitled to bear arms.

In a Catalogue lately issued by Mr. Quaritch, the bookseller in Piccadilly, we observe a "*Manuscript Ordinary of Arms (A—Z) of all the Nobility and Gentry of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, by CHRISTOPHER BARKER, Garter King of Arms.*" It is a folio volume of 410 leaves, containing about 12,000 names: it was probably written for William Edgar of Great Glemham, belonged afterwards to John Brooke, and still later to Robert Sparrow, esq. of Workingham hall, all in Suffolk. It is priced by Mr. Quaritch at 6*l.* 6*s.* On a fly-leaf is this memorandum of the charges—For y^e entering of every descent: Every Gent^l 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* An Esquire 17*s.* 6*d.* A Knight 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* A Baronett 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

SUFFOLK.

With the number for March 1864 of "*The East Anglian, or Notes and Queries on subjects connected with the Counties of Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, and Norfolk*" (edited by Samuel Tymms, F.S.A., hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c.), has been published the commencement of the Visitation of Suffolk, made in 1561 by Hervey Clarencieux, edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, F.S.A. A limited number

of copies will be printed on large and fine paper, and issued quarterly.

The Visitation of 1561 is the earliest for this county, and the MS. at the College of Arms marked G. 7 has been considered by the best authorities to be the original. The descents in this volume are given narratively, that is, as they would be taken down from the mouth of informants, but not reduced to the form of genealogical tables ; and the arms are tricked in a very bold style.

The next Visitation was that by Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1577, of which the original is in the library of the College of Arms, and copies in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 891, 1560).

In 1611 Camden, Clarencieux, by his deputy John Raven, also visited Suffolk. Copies of this, the last Visitation, are in the College of Arms and British Museum (Harl. MSS. 1560 and 1820, f. 11).

Besides copies of the Visitation of 1561 in the College of Arms, marked MSS. G. 14, H. 13, H. 14, and Vincent's MS. No. 144, six others are in the British Museum, and they have all been collated for the present edition.

The earliest and perhaps the best of these is numbered 1103 in the Harleian Catalogue. Throughout this book the descents are given narratively, and the pedigrees have additions made to them, in some cases so late as 1683. In the year 1618, Sampson Lennard, Bluemantle, made with his own hand the copy now marked Harl. 1177. The pedigrees follow pretty exactly the consecutive arrangement of the first-mentioned copy ; some few additional families are given (on what authority does not appear), and, as in MS. 1103, the descents occasionally brought down. This copy being very legibly written, and the work of a professional herald, has been employed, conjointly with MS. 1103, as the basis of the present text, the various readings from the other copies being noted when important.

The notes illustrating the pedigrees are derived from family documents, and from the valuable collections of Davy, Jermyn, &c. in the British Museum. The wills of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which are now so usefully thrown open to literary inquirers from their commencement in the latter part of the

fourteenth century to the year 1700, will also be examined; Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A., having undertaken to supply from this source copies of all the Suffolk wills which were proved in that Court, as well as other documents of a kindred nature. The series will be further illustrated by engravings of arms, seals, &c. It is published in conjunction with *The East Anglian*, (by Mr. Samuel Tymms, F.S.A., at Lowestoft,) but will be separately paged, that it may be bound up as a distinct volume.

The pedigrees as given in the Visitation of 1561 are printed in Italic, and the additions in Roman type. The first pedigree, which is that of Eden of Sudbury—once painted with the shields of its matches upon the east wall of the church of All Saints in that town, is accompanied by copious extracts from the parish registers, and by the wills of Henry Edone merchant of the staple of Calais 1518; Thomas Edone citizen and salter of London 1543; Harry Edon of Barningham 1545; Richard Edone archdeacon of Middlesex, brother to the first-named, 1549; Sir Thomas Eden the elder, knt. of Sudbury 1613; Sir Thomas Eden, of Ballidon, knt. 1615; and Thomas Eden, Doctor of Law, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1643. These and similar documents will add very materially to the value of the work. The pedigree of Clopton, which is commenced in the April number of *The East Anglian*, will be elucidated by original charters, extracts from Registers, &c.

SURREY.

The Visitations of this county were made in the years 1530, 1552, 1572, 1623, and 1662.

That of 1623 has been partially published by the Surrey Archæological Society, under the care of Joseph Jackson Howard, esq. F.S.A. in the *Surrey Archæological Collections*. A commencement was made in the first volume of that series, 8vo. 1858, where the pedigrees of: 1. Digges of Reigate; and 2. Carew of Beddington, will be found.

In Vol. II. Part I. 1860, was given a continuation, consisting of ten pedigrees, viz. 3. Clifton, of Worplesdon; 4. Parkhurst, of Guildford; 5. Abbott, of Guildford; 6. Cole, of Petersham; 7.

Knightley, of Kingston; 8. Banester, of Croydon; 9. Tonstall, of Addiscombe; 10. Waterer, of Woking; 11. Bradbridge, of Lambeth; 12. Burton, of Carshalton.

To these were added, in Part II. of the same volume (1862), 13. Hobbes, of Tootingbecke; 14. Smithe, of Mitcham; 15. Tirrell, of Reigate; 16. Drake, of Reigate; 17. Harris, of Croydon; 18. Harris, of Kingston upon Thames; 19. Farrant, of Mitcham; 20. Brereton, of Mitcham; 21. Thurland, of Reigate; 22. Garthe, of Morden; 23. Benet, of Morden; 24. Tichborne, of Reigate.

And in Part III. (1864), 25. Alleyn, of Dulwich; 26. Bynd, of Carshalton; 27. Lytton, of Wallington; 28. Finch, of Croydon; 29. Wyvell, of Croydon; 30. Kemp, of Croydon; 31. Morton, of Croydon; 32. Polsted, of Albury; and 33. Lloyd, of Cheam, the heirs of the ancient Barons Lumley.

The achievements of arms accompanying the pedigrees are all engraved, and in some cases the attesting signatures: as, in the first page, we have the autograph of *Thomas Posthumus Digges*, who was a grandson of archbishop Parker; and in the next that of Sir *Nich. Carew*, who had taken that name instead of Throckmorton, as the representative of the Carews of Beddington, through his mother, one of the daughters of Sir Nicholas Carew, K.G. who was beheaded by King Henry VIII.

The PARKHURST family displays these arms: Argent, a cross ermines between four bucks trippant proper, on a chief gules three crescents or. The same coat was borne by John Parkhurst bishop of Norwich 1560–1575, except that he bore the cross engrailed, by a grant from Dethick 1559 (Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*): his name is not placed in the pedigree before us, but it contains that of John Parkhurst, D.D., at that time President of Balliol college, Oxford. Henry, the elder brother of this divine, was a citizen and Grocer of London; and his younger brother Thomas a justice of the peace within the borough of Guilford, who signs the visitation book.

The next pedigree is signed by *Rychard Abbott*, also of Guilford, the elder brother of Robert then bishop of Salisbury and of George archbishop of Canterbury; for Surrey had at that

time two brothers at once upon the episcopal bench, as not long ago she could boast of the two Sumners.¹

The pedigree of TONSTALL again reminds us of an eminent prelate, Cuthbert Tonstall, bishop of London and Durham in the sixteenth century, who was a younger son of the ancient house seated at Thurland castle in Yorkshire.² Sir John Tonstall, who was of Adgecombe (now Addiscombe) in the parish of Croydon, was descended from the same race. His grandfather Anthony was of Stockton upon Tees, and the grandson of a Richard Tonstall, a third son of the Tonstalls of Thurland Castle. The mother of Anthony was a sister of Sir Hugh Ayscough of Furness Abbey. Sir John Tonstall's father was Robert, of Runciton in Yorkshire, a younger brother of the branch at Stockton upon Tees; and his mother Anne, daughter and coheir of Cuthbert Brackenbury of Sellaby in Yorkshire. The pedigree states that Sir John Tonstall had been a gentleman-usher and esquire for the body of the late Queen Anne of Denmark; and we find that at the Queen's funeral, celebrated in Henry the Seventh's chapel May 13, 1619, Garter immediately followed the royal corpse, walking between Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Bethell.³ Sir John Tonstall was knighted at Theobalds on the 13th of July following;⁴ and he was one of the company assembled when Alleyn celebrated the completion of the foundation of Dulwich college on the 13th September in the same year. He was then a justice of the peace, and styled "of Carshalton."⁵ The pedigree shows that he married Penelope, daughter of Sir Walter Leveson of Lille-shall in Shropshire, and had several children, born from the years 1612 to 1621, of whom further will be found in Mr. Surtees's pedigree of Tunstall of Coatham Mundeville, *History of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 272. The heralds allowed him a coat of nine quarterings, the first being differenced with a mullet, viz.

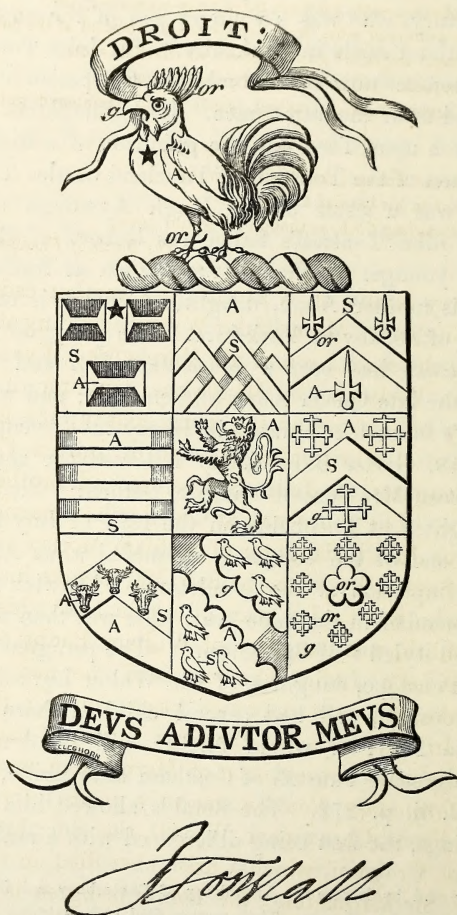
¹ By residence and by diocese the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Winchester clearly belonged to Surrey. Their mother died at Godalming in 1846; and their nephew Richard Sumner, esq. of Puttenham priory, was high sheriff of the county in 1843.

² See Tonge's Visitation, (Surtees Soc.) p. 96; Whitaker's Richmondshire, ii. 270.

³ Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James I. iii. 539.

⁴ Ibid. p. 555.

⁵ Collier's Memoirs of Edw. Alleyn, (Shakespeare Soc. 1841,) p. 142. Lysons' Environs of London, i. 98.



1. Sable, three combs argent. *Tonstall*.
2. Argent, three chevronels braced sable. *Brackenbury*.¹
3. Sable, a chevron or between three swords erect argent. *Baliol*.
4. Sable, three bars argent. *Ilesley*.
5. Argent, a lion rampant sable. *Denton*.
6. Argent, a chevron sable between three cross-crosslets gules.²
7. Argent, on a chevron sable three buck's heads caboshed of the field.
8. Argent, a bend engrailed gules between six martlets sable.
9. Gules, a cinquefoil within an orle of cross-crosslets or.

Crest, a cock argent, beaked, combed, wattled, and membered gules: differenced as the arms.

It is, I see,

Bryan Tunstal, that bold Esquire;

For in his banner I behold

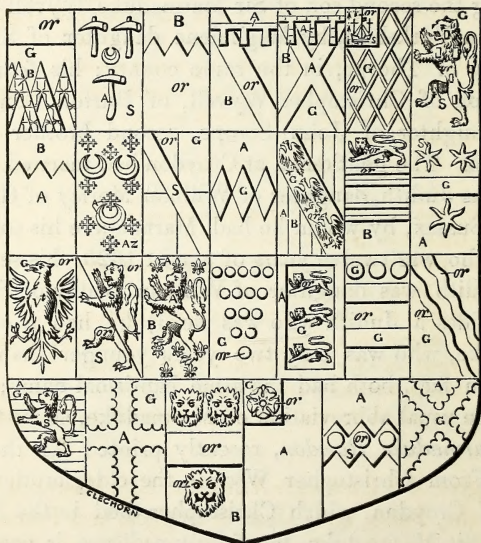
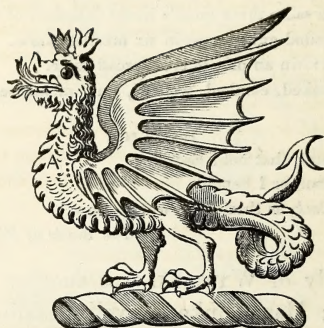
A curling Cock, as though he would crow.

The Battle of Flodden, stanza 184.

The Surrey family of WYVELL was another cadet from the North of England; Marmaduke Wyvell, residing at Croydon in 1623, being the second son of Sir Marmaduke Wyvell of Burton Constable in Yorkshire, by Magdalene daughter of Sir Christopher Danby of Thorpe, in the same county; his father having been the son of Christopher Wyvell, of Burton Constable, by Margery daughter of John Scrope, second brother of Henry Lord Scrope. The gentleman at Croydon had married twice; his first wife was Judith, daughter of William Morley of Glynd, near Lewes in Sussex, by whom he had Marmaduke his son and heir apparent, who was twelve years of age in 1623: his second wife, another Judith, was daughter of William Badby of Suffolk, by whom (besides a Judith who was dead) he had a second son named Duke, who was only two years younger than his half-brother. In fact, both had the same baptismal name; for Duke was then the usual abbreviation of Marmaduke, as we find in the *Life of Marmaduke Rawdon*, recently printed for the Camden Society. From Christopher Wyvell, the elder brother of Marmaduke of Croydon, which Christopher died in the lifetime of his father Sir Marmaduke, the family pedigree is continued for

¹ Brackenbury is blazoned Argent, fretty sable, in Tonge's *Visitation of the Northern Counties*, (Surtees Soc.) p. 41. We have named the three next quarterings of Baliol, Ilesley, and Denton from the same place, and from Philipson's edition of the *Visitation of Durham* 1575.

² In Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, p. 31, (pedigree of Tunstall of Scargill,) these cross-crosslets are blazoned sable.



WYVELL, OF CROYDON.

three generations in Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1666 (edit. Surtees Society, p. 89).

The quarterings displayed in the Visitation of Surrey for this ancient family—all of beautiful simplicity, are as follows :

1. *Wyvell*. Gules, three chevronels braced vair and a chief or. (Was not this device of the chevronels adopted from its similarity to the initial of *Wyvell*? whilst it answered equally well to that of their favourite baptismal name Marmaduke.)

2. *Pigott*. Sable, three picks argent, a mullet for difference.

3. *FitzRandolph*. Azure, a chief indented or.

4. *Scrope*. Azure, a bend or, over all a file of three lambeaux argent.

5. *Neville*. Argent, a saltire gules, a file of three lambeaux compony arg. and az.

6. *FitzMaldred*. Gules, fretty or, on a canton party erm. and or a lymphad sa.

7. *Bulmer*. Gules, a lion rampant or, billety sable.

8. *Middleham*. Argent, a chief indented azure.

9. *Glanville*. Azure, crusilly, three mullets argent.

10. *Clavering*. Quarterly or and gules, a bend sable.

11. *Montague*. Argent, three lozenges in fess gules.

12. *Grandison*. Paly argent and azure, on a bend gules three eaglets or.

13. *Tregeze*. Azure, two bars gemelles and in chief a lion passant guardant or.

14. *Ewyas*. Argent, a fess gules between three estoiles sable.

15. *Monthermer*. Or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked gules.

16. *Fraunceis*. Per bend or and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged.

17. *Holand*. Azure, fleuretty, a lion rampant argent.

18. *Zouche*. Gules, fifteen bezants.

19. *Thomas of Woodstock*. Gules, three lions passant guardant or, a bordure argent.

20. *Wake*. Or, two bars gules, in chief three torteaux.

21. *Brewer*. Gules, two bendlets wavy or.

22. *Stuteville*. Barry argent and gules, a lion rampant sable.

23. *Inglethorpe*. Gules, a cross engrailed argent.

24. *Delapole*. Azure, a fess between three leopard's heads or.

25. *Bradstone*. Argent, on a canton gules a rose or, leaved and seeded proper.

26. *Burgh*. Argent, on a fess indented sable three bezants.

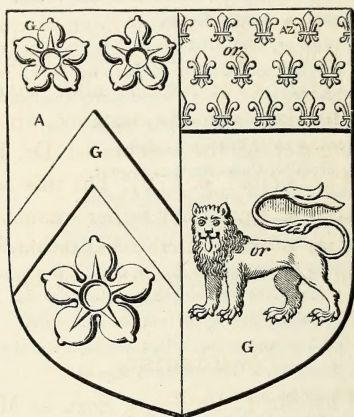
27. *Tiptoft*. Argent, a saltire engrailed gules.

CREST. On a wreath, A wyvern with wings addorsed argent, breathing flames proper.

The pedigree of "EDWARD ALLEYN, Esq. Master of His Maties Game of Bulls, Bears, and Mastive Dogges, and Founder of the Colledge of Godsguift in Dulwiche, now living an^o 1623," shows that he was the son of Edward Alleyn, of Willen, in the county of Buckingham,¹ by Margaret daughter of John Townley, of

¹ Edward Alleyn, in his will dated 10 Sept. 1570, which is printed in the Appendix to Collier's *Memoirs of Edward Alleyn*, styles himself "Cittizen and Inholder of

Townley, in the county of Lancaster; and that he had four brothers: John, of London, who had a son John that died issueless; William; Oliver; and Percivall. The wife of the Founder of Dulwich is described in the Visitation Book as Joane, daughter of Philip Henslowe gentleman, Sewer of his Majesties Chamber; and it is added that she died June 28, 1623, and was buried in the College at Dulwich.



The arms of Alleyne are, Argent, a chevron between three cinquefoils gules; and he impales for Henslowe, Gules, a lion statant guardant or, a chief azure semée de lis or—a truly *royal* composition, evidently granted to Philip Henslowe in allusion to his being “his Majesties servaunt.”

But the maiden name of Alleyne's wife was really Woodward; and she was the daughter of Mrs. Henslowe, not of Henslowe himself. The latter was partner of his more celebrated son-in-law as lessee of the Rose Theatre on Bankside: and his Diary,

London, and of the parishe of St. Botolphe without Bushoppes gate of London.” He leaves Margaret his wife his sole executrix; and his identity with the father of the Founder of Dulwich College is shown by the baptism of his son being registered at St. Botolph's the day after his birth (Sept. 1, 1566), and by a pedigree at the College of Arms which states that Edward Alleyne senior was the second son of Thomas Alleyne of Willen, co. Bucks, and Mesham, co. Beds, who had three sons, Thomas, Edward, and William. (Ibid. p. 2.) The Founder's mother was remarried to a person named Browne, an actor as well as “a haberdasher.” (Ibid. p. 3.) John Alleyne his elder brother continued to “hold” his father's inn in Bishopsgate Street.

or Account Book, still preserved in Dulwich College, was printed for the Shakespeare Society in 1845. It has an entry (at p. 3) which shows that Alleyn's wife, to whom he was married Oct. 2, 1592, was really Henslowe's step-daughter; her maiden name being Joane Woodward, the daughter of Agnes Woodward, a widow, to whom Philip Henslowe became the second husband, having been previously her servant. See J. Payne Collier's *Memoirs of Edward Alleyn* (printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1844), p. 15. The name of Joane Alleyn frequently occurs in Henslowe's Diary, which lasts until within nine months of her death. (*Ibid.* p. 171.) Four months after that event Alleyn was married again to a lady named Constance, who was, according to tradition, a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Donne the poet, and Dean of St. Paul's (*ibid.* p. 172): but this occurred just too late for the Visitation to record her father's name.

Twenty-five copies of the Surrey Visitation have been privately reprinted on 4to. with impressions of the woodcuts taken off on toned paper.

WILTSHIRE.

Printed in 1828 by Sir T. Phillipps, Bart. at Middle-hill :

Visitatio Heraldica Comitatus Wiltoniæ, A.D. 1623. Ut curis ΤΟΠΟΓΡΑΦΩΝ Comitatus ejusdem corrigatur et augeatur, impressa. Typis Medio-Montanis : excudit Eduinus Offer, 1828. *Folio*.

It is not paged. The pedigrees are alphabetically arranged, from Aubrey to Zouch. Some later than 1623 have been introduced. There were many errors, arising from want of proper supervision ; and, afterwards were printed, on a single page, "Errata in the Wiltshire Visitation." Also, "Index of Wilts Visitation, 1623, with some Additions. 1831." Of this Index 100 copies were printed.¹

The Visitation of the county in 1677 has since been printed at Middle-hill. This Visitation was never completed, owing, it is said, to some disagreement among the heralds.

A valuable essay on the Visitations of Wiltshire, written by the late Frederick Augustus Carrington, esq. F.S.A. was published in the second volume of the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*.

¹ Much genealogical information is also to be gathered from the *Institutions of Wiltshire Clergy*, printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps : as indeed is amply proved through-

WALES.

In 1845 Sir Thomas Phillipps published a volume of

GLAMORGANSHIRE PEDIGREES from the MSS. of Sir Isaac Heard, Knt., Garter King of Arms. Edited by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. Worcester : printed by Deighton and Co., 1845. Foolscap folio.

The title is followed by the following Dedication:—

To the Reverend JOHN MONTGOMERY TREHERNE,¹ Chancellor of the Diocese of Llandaff, through whose industry we look forward to possessing a complete HISTORY of GLAMORGAN, this Work, in humble aid of his more extensive and valuable labours, is dedicated with the sincerest respect, by his faithful friend, THOMAS PHILLIPPS.

Next a leaf of Preface, and then a leaf of Subscribers' Names. Only twenty-eight copies were subscribed for; including two by Mr. Traherne, two by E. Lloyd, esq. of Manchester, and two by Sir Thomas Phillipps himself.

The Text occupies 51 pages, and the Index one.

More recently there has been printed, at the private press of Middle-hill:—

PEDIGREES OF CAERMARTHENSHIRE, CARDIGANSHIRE, and PEMBROKESHIRE, in continuation of Lewis Dwnn, to about the years 1700–10, from the MS. of John Philipps Allen Lloyd Philipps, Esq. of Dale Castle, co. Pembroke. Typis Medio-Montains (*sic*) impressit Jacobus Rogers. 1859. Foolscap folio.

Preface one leaf. Alphabetical Indexes of Persons and Places, and Errata, two leaves. Pedigrees, 24 pp.

“THE HERALDIC VISITATIONS OF LEWIS DWNN,” a great work edited by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick in 4to. 1846, for the Society for the publication of Ancient Welsh Manuscripts, we must notice more fully hereafter.

Sir Thomas Phillipps has also printed several separate Pedigrees of Pembrokeshire families, copied from illuminated vellum rolls lent to him by various gentlemen, and brought down to the present day from their personal information.

We have still to notice in our next Part the printed Visitations of Kent, Warwickshire, Yorkshire, and some others.

out Sir R. C. Hoare's *History of Modern Wiltshire*, where they are continually employed for the territorial and manorial as well as ecclesiastical descent of property.

¹ Mr. Traherne was a gentleman of great taste and accomplishments as well as the most amiable manners, but he had not that “industry” which would lead those who best knew him to expect from his hands a County History. He died Feb. 6, 1860, aged 71. See a memoir of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May following, p. 517; and the annual address of Lord Stanhope to the Society of Antiquaries, in the Society's *Proceedings*.

ENSOR AND SHAKSPERE.

It would be very desirable to reprint in purely chronological order all the wills, registers, and other genealogical evidences of old Shaksperes which have yet been published. Such a chronicon would test the novelty of our discoveries, and probably yield a continuous pedigree or two.

In 1756, John Dyer, the bard of Grongar Hill, writes to William Duncombe as followeth :—

“More of myself, which your good-natured curiosity draws from me, is this : that, after having been an itinerant painter in my native country (South Wales), and in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, &c. &c. I married, and settled in Leicestershire. My wife’s name was Ensor, *whose grandmother was a Shakespear, descended from a brother of everybody’s Shakespear.* We have four children living ; three are girls ; the youngest, a boy six years old.”

The prints of the letter correctly add, in a note, that she was sister of Mr. Strong Ensor of Warwickshire. This gentleman, at the time of his death in 1768, was living at Exning, where he had copyhold and leasehold estate. From this place a second claim proceeds.

Here it is :—

“1857, June 2. Died at Hastings, aged 62, William Hammond, Esq. of Camden-road Villas, and Scott’s-yard, London, and Exning, Suffolk, a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and for upwards of forty years a respectable merchant of the city of London. The deceased was *said to be one of the last lineal descendants of Shakspeare.*”

Such is the entry in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*. What is the history of this saying ? *Descendants* must of course be read *kinsmen* ; the passage is a century later than Dyer’s, and the occurrence of Exning in both claims may be a mere coincidence. Yet in mentioning one it was well not to omit the other. I have thought that a summary of what we know about the Ensors might not, under the circumstances, be uninteresting to the readers of the *Herald*. They flourished at Wilnecote, near Tamworth.

As the descendants of Mrs. Dyer’s half-sister still thrive upon the paternal lands, and their deeds run back to 1579, with men-

tion of a predecessor deceased, we obtain a certain check upon the flocks of Ensors in the Tamworth registers (with extracts from which I was kindly favoured by the late Rev. R. W. Lloyd, of Wilnecote), and, with the assistance of the Lichfield will-office, we arrive at the accompanying pedigree, in which, for certainty's sake, I have not ventured to apply many probable registers. One or two novelties are manifest. First, that, notwithstanding apparent identities of names at the commencement, the will of Barnaby and the date of the match with O'Neale prove beyond all doubt that the Harleian MS. 6128 (followed by Shaw in his Staffordshire,) is wrong in adding George Ensor, of Wilnecote (this is not Shakspeare's Wilnecote), to the visitation pedigree of Ensor of Comberford. Second, that the house of Wilnecote in all probability never will be connected with that of Comberford, but that at its commencement it was of like gentlemanly degree. Third, that it divided into two distinct lines, and that the pedigree of Ensor of Rollesby in Burke's book is fictitious. There is no need of grief for this, as a good proved pedigree is substituted.

The arms allowed to the Comberford line (as to charges; about identity of blazon we know nothing,) were those which appeared on the seal of Thomas de Ednesoure, temp. Hen. III. He was a descendant of Sasuualo, a sub-tenant of Henry de Ferrers in Domesday Book, and his inheritance ran into daughters. The charges were a fess between three horseshoes. Dugdale's reason for the arms, "in respect of his relation to the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, by the tenure of his lands in that county," bears every appearance of truth, and we need not consider a little variation with which the story is told at Wilnecote. Blazoned, the coat of Ensor of Comberford was, Silver, a red fess between three black horseshoes; and the same coat is ascribed in Harl. MS. 1563, to "Endesoure of Wilmecott." This bearing may have been used by one line there, and even appears on a seal in possession of Mrs. Dyer's relatives; but an older and more authentic seal in the same custody agrees with a panel at Wilnecote, a monument presently to be noticed, Dyer's MSS., and the traditional bearing of Ensor of Rollesby, in giving a chevron instead of a fess, in true accordance with the honest differences which always distinguished ancient coats. There even appears to be a distinction

between the houses of Wilnecote and Rollesby, the latter changing the red of the chevron into black. There are also variations of crest, the Comberford line wearing a dexter arm erect holding a silver sword, hilted, &c. in gold, while the evidences at Wilnecote concur with the usage of the Rollesby people, and alike give a silver unicorn's head with golden horn and mane.

It will be seen from the pedigree that the two grandmothers of Sarah Dyer and her brother John Strong Ensor were Sarah the wife of George Strong of Sutton near Broughton Astley, and Grace the wife of John Ensor of Wilnecote. The present family traditions do not help us much. The Pauls of Wilnecote, who descend in common with Mrs. Dyer from Grace, but not from Strong, are familiar with an idea of relationship to Shakspeare, but I do not think that the Ensors of Rollesby, who also descend from Grace, are. This makes little for or against Grace being a Shakspeare. Then the only coat of arms to be considered is a framed one at Wilnecote containing Ensor with an impalement of *Ermine, three red increscents*. Above these are two crests, viz. the Ensor unicorn's head, and a plume of three ostrich feathers encircled by a golden band. The arms are those granted to Symmes of Daventry, co. Northampton, in 1592, but the crest does not correspond. They have been supposed at Wilnecote to allude to Ann Purefoy, Strong Ensor's wife, but the Purefoy arms were quite different. Indeed, from the age of the tablet, it pretty clearly refers to the marriage with Mrs. Dyer's mother Sarah Strong, or her grandmother Grace. If the former, they are not quoted in the dictionaries for Strong; if the latter, they might induce the belief that her name was not Shakspeare.

A very similar coat appears on George Strong's monument in Broughton Astley church, viz. Ensor impaling *Silver, three red crescents*. There can hardly be a doubt that the same marriage is indicated. The coat on the monument must be intended to be that of James Ensor, who married the deceased's daughter. Is the match with her indicated? or is his father's coat ignorantly continued? The former is the more probable solution;¹ so Grace

¹ There are, indeed, reasons for believing that the arms are not those of Strong. But it does not quite follow that they are not those of some alliance of Strong.

might still be a Shakspeare. The only other objection to that being her name might arise out of any importance attaching to Exning, as Elizabeth Strong of that place was buried at Mowsley in Leicestershire in 1779. On the other hand, we have no evidence of any community of the two Shakspeare claims, or that Strong Ensor derived that estate from the Strongs.

The estates mentioned by George Strong in his will of 1727 were at Sutton, Broughton, and Croft, co. Leicester, and in the borough of Tamworth, and in Wincop, or elsewhere. In 1737 John Strong Ensor, then of Coleshill, co. Warwick, gent. barred entails by enfeoffing to William Cox, of Coleshill, gent. (who conveyed back to Ensor in fee,) estates at Sutton-in-the-Elms, par. Broughton, co. Leicester, which were in the possession of John Strong; Broughton Astley, co. Leicester; Wilncoat, par. Tamworth, co. Warwick; Lady Bridge's Bank, in Tamworth, co. Stafford; Croft, co. Leicester; and all which he claimed under the will of George Strong.

In 1741 this matter was fortified by a recovery. In 1765, on the inclosure of Hinckley Field, Strong Ensor obtained allotments in Stoney Stanton and Potter's Marston, co. Leicester; and in 1767 allotments were made to him in Ruiton, par. Bulkington, co. Warwick, bounded by his other lands there; and allotments were also made to him in Littlethorp, par. Rugby. It is evident that he had increased the estates of Ensor and Strong, and his will adds copyholds and leaseholds in Exning, and freeholds in Kirby Malory. He also held an estate at Hinckley by lease from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. John Dyer (son of the poet), in his will of 1774, adds another estate at Higham-on-the-Hill. There were also some freeholds at Hinckley; and, when the freeholds at Hinckley, Riton, Broughton, Sutton, Little Thorpe, and Stoney Stanton, were sold in 1828 by the grandchildren of young Dyer's sister, the deeds were to be delivered to the purchaser of Stoney Stanton estate, consisting of 71A. 2R. 14P. I am thus particular, because the object of this paper is to show where evidences may exist.

On one occasion, being in the neighbourhood of Lichfield, I shook off my Durham prejudices, and struck into the seam of

Strong and Shakspeare (Symmes I unpardonably neglected). I found on the calendar the names of William Stronge of Walsall, 1698 (Reg. B. fol. 180);¹ Thomas Strong of Derby, 1710; James (Jacobus) Strong of Derby, 1712; John Strong of Derby, 1715; Anne Strong, 1720; Thomas Strong of Baxterley (Reg. D. fol. 63), 1723; William Strong of Alvaston, 1728. None of these seemed very promising. I may observe that George Strong, in addition to his brother William Strong of Rugby, seems to have had another near relative, Thomas Strong of Atherstone, co. Warwick, gent. a trustee on his daughter's marriage in 1707.

The following Shaksperes turned up:—Thomas Shackspear of Coventry, admin. 1693; George Shakespear of Fillongley, 1700;² Sara Shakespear of Pen, 1712; Thomas Shakespear of Arley, 1720; Wm. Shakespear of Coventry, 1724; William Shakespear of Arley, 1729; George Shakespear of Coleshill, 1734; Anne Shakespear of Coventry, 1751; George S. of Fillongley, 1751; Mary S. of Aston, 1768.

The will of George Shakespear of Coleshill, in 1734, should have been looked at, as Strong Ensor lived there in 1737; and, in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, Sarah Dyer is described as "a lady of Coleshill." But the register there has been searched without success for the marriages of herself and of her father. Indeed, on looking over the calendar, I was unfortunately too much struck with the name of Sarah, and rushed off to Penn. Here is the miserable result of my indiscretion:—

¹ 14 Jan. 1702. Administration of the chattels of Wm. Strong, par. Walsall. Mention of his will, creating Grace Strong, his relict, executrix. She is dead; and now administration is granted to Wm. Jenings, of Erdington, par. Birmingham, principal creditor. Will registered 1698.

² George Shaxpeere th'elder, of Fillongly, co. Warw., gent.—sick and weak of body—23 Jan. 11 Will. III. 1699. [N.S. 1700]—second sonn Thomas Shaxpeer, 120*l.*—100*l.* parte thereof shall be rayased out of those lands reserved out of my wife's joyntur for the use of raiseing porcions for my younger children—[subject thereto, the said lands to go] to my eldest sonn George Shaxper—daughter Elizabeth, 120*l.*, 50*l.* out of my late purchased lands in Fillongly, [subject thereto, those lands to the said George,]—loveing wife Mary.

He signs by a cross, "the marke of George Shaxpeere." The seal is a crest, on a wreath an arm coup'd holding an erect sword. The witnesses are Richard Bull, Philip Orton, John Cooper.

Date of probate, 26 Ap. 1700. Tuition of Thomas granted on the same day to Mary the widow. Inventory dated 27 Jan., 11 Will. III., 1699. Amount 17*l.* 1*s.*

Lichfield Registry, 1712, May 12. Administration of the goods of Sarah Shakespeare, widow, late of the parish of Pen, deceased, granted to Edward Shakespeare her son. Sworn under 5*l*.

Parish register of Penn, near Wolverhampton. 1711, Jan. 8th, Mrs. Sarah *Shacksby*, widow, was buried with affidavit according to the act.

There positively was not another entry of the name.¹ I regretted also not searching the register of Broughton.

Judging from the dates of the pedigree of Hart, a grandmother of Mrs. Dyer, if descended from a brother of Shakspeare, would be his granddaughter.

I have now fairly stated all that I know about the matter. As I am fully occupied with North-country researches, I am sure that the reader will excuse the imperfection of my inquiries beyond the bounds of my native palatinate, and he will treat this communication as if it came from a stranger in blood. Perhaps some of our Midland friends may be induced to look into the subject.

I append the tabular pedigree of Ensor, promised in my introductory remarks.

W. H. DYER LONGSTAFFE.

Gateshead.

¹ When a chronicon mirabile for the whole kingdom shall be attempted, the following entries from Penn register will find their place:—

“*Mary Penn*, foundling, baptised 25 March, 1750. This child was found tied up in a cloth, and *hung to the ring upon the south door of Penn church*, about 8 o’clock at night, by William Baker, as he was coming out of the church after the ringing of *Curfew Bell*.”

“Margaret, supposed to be base-born, daughter of a stranger that lay in at Muchall, *whose name was not discovered*, but the child was ordered to be registered by the name of *Richardson*, was baptised April 25th, 1749.”

The Rev. F. H. Paley, not far removed from Archdeacon Paley, was incumbent of Penn when I made my pilgrimage. I received every courtesy there.

Thomas Ensore held property described in 1579 as "the capital messuage, wherein the said John Ensore [the settlor] now dwelleth, in Wilmeote, late the inheritance of Thomas Ensore, deceased, father of the said John."

John Ensore, of Wilmeote, co. War. gent. to whom, in 1563, Michill Fynderme, of Bebynton, co. War. gent. conveyed, and Anne, to whom in 1579 Hugh Grottwyche, of Tamworth, tanner, quitclaimed, a pasture called Echylls in Dostel, in par. Kynsburye. On 14 Jan. 1578-9, in anticipation of the marriage of his son Barnaby, he covenanted with the executors of John Alport to convey to the capital messuage. *William Ensore, of Wilmeote*, and others, a messuage in Wilmeote, occupied by John Smythe, with the appurtenances, in the parishes of Tameworth and Polesworth, and Echals in Dostel, to uses in favour of Barnaby in special tail, and his father's capital messuage in favour of his son and heir Thomas in tail, with remainder to Barnaby in tail, reserving to himself a life estate in it and Echals. He was buried in Tamworth church in 1594, as "Mr. John Ensor, of Wilmeott." His name occurs under that year in the Lichfield calendar of wills.

<p>Thomas Ensore, son and heir, a debtor to Barnaby in 1598: "my brother Thomas for my part of my mother's goodes, which he desyreth day for." "Thomas Ensor, of Wilmeote," was bur. 18 Feb. 1629.</p>	<p>Barnaby Ensor, of Wyne- cote, yeoman, "second son"; mar. sett. 14 Jan. 1579, in anticipation of a marriage before the feast of Annunciation. In 1593 there was levied a fine of land in Dostel and Kynsburye against Robert Grottwiche, who confessed the right of Barnaby, and released to Barnaby and John Ensor and the heirs of Barnaby. Will dated 22 Nov. 1598; to be bur. "in the parische church of Tameworth, nere to the place where my father lyeth;" mentions his "cozen John Gresbrooke"; bu. 31 Dec. 1598; will proved at Lichfield 23 Feb. following.</p>	<p>Agnes, dau. and coh. of John Alport, late of Hatherton, co. Staf., deceased, had 37l. as her portion; living 1598, and to have the rents of Echells till John her son was 21, and the government of her husband's goods to bring up her children and keep them to learning. The executors to take the goods from her if found unwilling, unfit, or negligent in the trust, or if she "shall go about to bestowe herself in maryage undiscreeply or unfitly, and without the assent of my said executors." Administration to Agnes Ensor is calendared at Lichfield in 1625, in which year Anne Ensor, widow, of Wilmeote, was bur. o Nov. 14.</p>	<p>Walter Ensor, "my brother," 1598. The burial of Dorothy, wife of Christopher Ensor, on 2 Feb. 1607, and following children baptised: Anne, 1 Sept. 1593; Dorothy, 29 Oct. 1595; Jane, 10 Feb. 1596-7; Elizabeth, 23 Dec. 1599; Katherine, 3 Dec. 1605. The last entry is without the locality, and may belong to Walter of the Comberford line.</p>	<p>Christopher Ensor, "my brother," 1598. The burial of Dorothy, wife of Christopher Ensor, on 2 Feb. 1607, and following children baptised: Anne, 1 Sept. 1593; Dorothy, 29 Oct. 1595; Jane, 10 Feb. 1596-7; Elizabeth, 23 Dec. 1599; Katherine, 3 Dec. 1605. The last entry is without the locality, and may belong to Walter of the Comberford line.</p>	<p>George Ensor, "my brother," 1598. Eroneously stated in the additions to Vis. of Staff. in 1583, to Harl. MS. 6128, to Colmore? be brother to Christopher, Walter, &c. Ensor makes his loving and faithful friend Wm. Colmore, of Birmingham, an executor, and Thomas Colmore was a witness of his will.</p>
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b

John Ensor, "my eldest sonne," 1598, = Mary, wife of John Ensor, of Tinkers' Green, youngest sonne," bur. Wilnecote; bur. 10 Sept. 1625. The Ensor habit is in or close to a part of Wilnecote called Tinkers' Green. 1655 there is a conveyance from Gerald Breton to Arthur Freeman, of land in Midlewood, bordering that of *John Ensor, of Wilnecote, deceased.*

Anne, bapt. 30 May 1580. Christian, bapt. 13 Dec. 1584. Dorothy, bapt. 31 Oct. 1587. Elizabeth, bapt. 7 July 1595. (A previous Elizabeth was bapt. 29 Mar. 1598, and bur. 4 Jan. 1593-4.)

"My four daughters, my said executors shall provide for them best (Harl. MS. 6128); that do best called *ju-nior*, they themselves with their consent."

John Ensor, = "Athalanta O'Neale, mar. by licence," 1 July, 1612. Two daughters, She is called bur. 14 Nov. 1594. "Attolanto, da. of Ferdo- Leticia, bur. 30 Mar. 1596. ragh O'Neale, of Towhegagh, Dorothy, bapt. 8 co. Armagh, Sept. 1597. in Harl. MS. Grace, bapt. 1 6128. Aug. 1601.

John Ensor, bapt. 13 Sept. 1612. = Qu. Elizabeth En- In 1667 he settles on John his eldest son the message in Wilnecote, in which he then lived, and another message there, and Echils, and all his other lands, goods, plate, &c. The signature, through feebleness or pain, is reduced to a mere mark. Qu. "John Ensor of Wilnecote, the lame man," bur. 21 Nov. 1670.

Barbarie, bapt. 20 Feb. 1613-14. William, son of John Ensor, yeoman, bapt. 26 Nov. 1615; bur. 6 July, 1620.

Dorothy, bapt. "at Wilnecote," 16 June, 1622. John Ensor, yeoman, bapt. 26 Nov. 1615; bur. 6 July, 1620.

Athalanta, bapt. 1 Aug. 1613; bur. 15 April, 1615, as dau. of John Ensor, junior. Dorothy, bapt. 11 May, 1628. [The *junior* disappears, the wife of John Ensor, *junior* having died in 1625.]

Thomas, bapt. 23 Jan. 1630. "George Endorse, of Willingcote" (Harl. MS. 6128,) probably ranging next before or after Dorothy, witnesses his cousin's settlement of 1667; mar. "Jane, dau. of Francis Sanders, of Sirsam in co. Northampton." (Harl. MS. 6128.)

George Strong, of Sutton, in Broughton parish, died Will 9 Sept. 1727. Had estates at Sutton [in the Elms], Broughton and Croft, co. Leic. and in the borough of Tamworth, and in Wincop [Wilnecote]. His devisees to take the name of Strong after their Christian name. Mentions his brother William Strong of Rugby. Died 15 Nov. 1728, aged 56. M. I. Broughton Astley. (Nichols's Leic. iv. 62.) At one time he seems to have been Collector of Excise at Lichfield.

John Ensor, of Wilnecote, yeoman, eldest son, 1667; purchased the Freeman lands at Wilnecote in 1671, and in the conveyance are mentioned his own lands and those of Walter Ensor. Thomas Ensor of Wilnecote was an occupier. In 1707 he mentions his purchases from the Freemans, and settles them and the Echylls on his son James's marriage, enumerating his younger children; bur. 1738. A John Ensor, of Wilnecote, senior, died in 1702-3; and until his death the above John was styled junior.

John Ensor, = Sarah, died 6 May, 1727, aged 56. M. I. Broughton Astley.

John Ensor, = Grace, mentioned in the baptisms of her children, and on a stone E in the family I G residence 1702. marked as in the marriage. Buried 15 Mar. 1704-5.

d

c

1. Sary Strong, so named in the marriage settlement. Thomas Strong, of Atherton, co. War. gent. was a trustee. Bur. 10 Aug. 1721.

James Ensor, of Wilnecote, yeo.—2. Ann, dau. of Twigg, of 1686, liv. a widow mentioned 1754. Was drowned in a fish-pond in the garden at Wilnecote 30 Oct. 1758, aged 64.

John Strong Ensor, and his wife Ann settle the capital mess. where they lived on John Strong Ensor, and a house in Wilnecote on James Ensor. Bur. 28 Mar. 1750-1, having died on the 25th. In the Prayer Book his age is given as 63, but the baptism and date of mar. set. are sufficient correctors.

Job Ensor, — Mary Hill. bapt. 28 Dec. 1688. (Burke.) liv. 1707, of Coventry (J. M. E.)

Edward, living 1707; said, in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, to have had an only dau. In 1768 and 1769 he was living at Coventry; and, in letters to his nephew James, mentions his sister Chaplin, his wife, and family. Dead in 1775, when Mary Ensor his widow, Mary Tee, widow, and Ann King, widow, were his executrixes. He had, however, a son, for whom he begged his nephew James's interest with Government.

George, living 1707.

1. . . . Sarah — 2. JOHN Dyer, clerk, by whom she had 16th; died 3 Sept. 1757.

John Ensor, esq. born 29 Apr. 1716; bapt. 13 May; will 26 Oct. 1762; then called John Strong Ensor, in obedience to his grandfather's will, and described as of Exning, co. Suff. where he had an estate; died s. p. in London, 3 Nov. 1768; bur. at St. Mary le Bow on the 30th, where there is a tomb to his memory in the chancel. In 1737 and 1741 his estate at Sutton in the Elms was in the possession of John Strong, and in 1780 of William Strong.

James Ensor, bo. 25 May, 1725; sole executor to John Strong Ensor, Collector of Excise at Chester, 1768; died there unmarried 14 Apr. 1769; will dated 1769, proved in Canterbury. He is said to have been rewarded by Government with 2,000*l.* and the office of Collector for detecting a fraud by glass manufacturers throughout the Kingdom.

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Anne, bo. 11 Dec. 1727; will dated 7 Jan. 1746-7. died 1801.

Mary Ensor, — Jeffery Paul, bo. 26 Feb. 1733; bapt. 13 Mar.; great-grand-son of Jeffery Paul, bur. at Chilvers Coton, co. War. in 1699; bur. 22 Apr. 1822, aged 86.

THE PEDIGREE OF MAULEVERER.

A STRUGGLE BETWEEN TRUTH AND FICTION.

Among the old pedigrees collected at the Society of Antiquaries in 1862, was one emblazoned on vellum of the Yorkshire family of Mauleverer; contributed to the exhibition by Douglas Brown, esq. of Arncliffe Hall. It was signed,—“*Per me LANCASTER Harold at Armes, 1591;*” but, sooth to say, is characterized by much of that inventive romance which the less scrupulous officers of the College in the reign of Elizabeth were too ready to encourage and to practice.

A true pedigree of the same family had been entered in Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1584, commencing with William Mauleverer of Potter Newton, *superstes* 19 *Edw. III.* Of that pedigree Lancaster could scarcely have been ignorant; though possibly utterly reckless. His name is happily one of which very little is recorded,—Nicholas Paddy, long a servant of Garter Dethick, but chiefly of experience “for arms and funerals.”¹ But if master Paddy is found either by his own or his official name in other manuscripts, let modern genealogists beware!

The fictitious pedigree was itself certainly of somewhat earlier origin than the date of Lancaster's approval. It has been found in the handwriting of one of the family, *William Malleverer*, under the date 1581. He was the same who signed the Visitation pedigree in 1584. His waverings have their interest. In 1601, at the age of 45, he reverts to the truth, and elaborates, with proofs *in extenso* for every generation, “my pettiegree collected and contrived out of myne auncient and newe evidences.” It had been well had all the fabrications of the Elizabethan heralds been triumphantly refuted in the same way. From the more sober entries of 1584, it would seem that Mauleverer rather amused himself with the tempter's suggestions than adopted them against the evidence of his own charters.

Our best thanks are tendered to Douglas Brown, esq. for his courteous communication of these Arncliffe muniments.²

¹ Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, p. 184.

² Already slightly noticed in Tonge's *Visitation of the Northern Counties*, (Surtees Soc.) p. 54.

Paper Pedigree in the Arncliffe MSS.

Quiett in thy prosperity study thy self to show,
 For that, the more thow maiste, the more to do, thy dewty know.
 But if thy substans be but small, seke thy self to solase,
 Leaste thow in all mens eyes do seam to live in wretched case.
 Tell not of others profittes when thyne owne thow doste bewale
 Leste thow a person envious be thoughte of ther availe.
 Love alwayes well to learne, nor of thy care lett it be moste
 Of whom thow learnste, it is ynouge that learnde away thow goste.
 That which thow knowes, to others who would learne it, do thow teache :
 Remember that thy learninge firste from others thou didste reache.
 And now, ô Thaley,¹ of our woorke an end I pray the make,
 To singe thinges more commodious thow, tyme to cum, shalte take.
 Grante perdon, gentill reader, if too farr I waded have,
 For but that she may profit the, my muse dothe nothinge crave.

Finis :

Mensis Februarij die decimo quarto. Anno Salutis 1581.

ætatis meæ 24.

per me WILL'M MALLEUERER.

[Then follows, with divers variations, the fictitious pedigree² of Mauleverer down to a Sir William who married an Outrighte, and is made the father of the genuine William of Potter-Newton, temp. Edw. III., from which time there is an attempt at a genuine pedigree with some mixture of unproved matter.³ "Note, that Colvill quarterethe Ingerams armes and Coniers of Sockburne, as petegrees prove."]

Pedigree on Parchment.

My PETTIEGREE Collected and Contrived out of myne Auncient and Newe Evidences by me Will'm Mauleverer, Esq^r. An. R. Regina Elizabethæ, &c. Quadragesimo Tertio, 1601. Ætatis meæ Quadragesimo Quinto. Aug. xj.

WILLIAM MAULEVERER. [An addition in manu W. M.]

ROBERT MAULEVERER.

This Robert is the moste [*originally most, then altered to second, then restored to moste*] auncient ancestour that I finde anie mencion of in myne evidence, to whose sonne William and Mariott his wife, William sonne of Richard Attwood gave certaine landes in Allerton Glee-dowe by deed withoute date; witnesses, Thomas Chamberlaine, of Potter Newton, Thomas Wayte, and others. So it appeareth that he had issue

¹ The muse Thalia.

² It is published in Graves's *History of Cleveland*. The pedigree in Ord's *History of Cleveland* 1846 is of briefer dimensions: commencing only with Sir William Mauleverer, who married the heiress of Colvile, t. Edw. IV. it terminates with William Gowan, Esq. who took the name of Mauleverer, and was living 1845.

³ Some of this is given in [] in the parchment pedigree overleaf.

WILLIAM MAULEVERER, who married Mariott, the widow of Richard Attwood, and the mother of William Attwood.

For Thomas, the sonne of Alexander, of Allerton, released the mariage of William Attwood her sonne to her, by his deed bearing date the sondaie after Martinmas daie, An. r. Ed. 6^o, which William Attwood therefore made the deed last above mencioned. So it seemeth that this William Mauleverer [was a younger brother, or his father Robert, and thus *erased*] by this mariage of a wealthie widowe was [first *erased*] [well *inserted*] advanced. The same William Mauleverer made a deed of eight acres of land to Agnes the widowe of Roger Caldcotes, dated an. 1336, which was about the tenth yeare of Edward the Third : to another a lease for ten yeares, to the abbot of Christall,¹ dated an. 1344 : he gave also to William, the sonne of Richard Attwood, one oxgang of land in Allerton Gleedowe, by a deed without date, which and all other William Sowter, of Scoles, and Agnes his wife, sister and heire to Raphe Attwood, releassed to Robert Mauleverer, by a deede dated the Sondaie after St. Andrewes daie, an. Ric. 2, 15. He had issue [also ther was William Mauleverer, of Potter Newton, a wnesse to a deede, dated a^o 1348 *added*].

ROBERT MAULEVERER, who married one Margrett, and
William Mauleverer.

For it appeareth that William, sonne of William Mauleverer, of Potter Newton, released to his brother Robert all the moveable goods, except, &c. which his mother Mariott gave hym, by a deed dated 35 of Edw. 3 ; and in the same 35 of Edw. 3, by deed then dated, did Henrie Clesbie, William Brandon, and Richard Bantree, chaplaine, give to Robert Mauleverer and Margrett his wife, and the heires males of their bodies, and, for default of such, his heir, one tenement in Potter Newton. And their is one deed from Robert Mauleverer to John Amyas th'elder and John Yonger, Raphe Browne chaplaine, and Richard Swallowe, of all his landes in Stubious Moore, Allerton Gleedowe, Allerton, and Potter Newton, dated an. 43 Edw. 3, wherby it is playne he had landes in all thyse townes at that tyme. He had issue

ROBERT, his wife Elizabeth.
John, of Cusseworth, and
Isabell.

For John Franke and Margrett his wife entayled certaine landes to Robert the sonne of Robert Mauleverer, of Newton, and for default of heires of his bodie to John his brother, and for default of heires of his

¹ Kirkstall, near Leeds.

bodie to Isabell his sister, and for default of such issue to the heir of Robert, dated an. Edw. 3. 51. It appeareth that he lived all K. Ric. 2. daies, for William Breareley and his wife Emma made a deed to him of landes in Moor Allerton, dated 22 Ric. 2. And Robert Harrison, of Thorner, and Agnes his wife, daughter of Henrie Cartwright, of Shadwell, gave him and his wife Elizabeth, by deed, all their land in Shadwell and elsewhere, dated an. 20 Ric. 2, and Robert Mauleverer made a deed to John Amyas, John Mauleverer, and others, dated an. 1 Hen. 4. And William Brearley, and Agnes wife of Tho. Brearley, his father, made a deed to the said Robert and John his brother, bearing date an. Hen. 4. 4^o, so both Robert and John were then alyve. And K. Henr. 4 gave him for his good service done against Henrie Percie, Earle of Northumberland, and Thomas Bardolphe, and other rebels, the Milnes at Yorke for his life, by his letteres patentes, dated 11 Maij, an. regni ejus 9. And his accompt taken of the rent, 13 Novembr. an. regni ejus 11. So he was lyving so long. In the 8th yere of Henr. 4 John Boswell, of Ardesley, to whom Tho. Brearley (heire theirot by ancient charters to his ancestours from Mowbray, Moorvill, Stutevill, and others, which I have,) gave the same by deed, dated at Wothersome, Januar. 7, an. 2 Ric. 2, made a deed of Wothersome to the use, as maie seeme, of the said Robert Mauleverer, to certaine feoffees, one whereof was John Mauleverer, the forenamed brother of Robert, and to his heires, dated an. 8 Hen. 4, which John, called John of Cusseworth, did release all his right and entrest theirin to his brother Robert Mauleverer, by his deed, dated an. 4 Hen. 5. So it appeareth they were both the brethren lyving so long. And in the 10 yere of Hen. 5 did Galfride Tailer, and his wife Beatrix, heire to John Browne, of Moor Allerton, make a deede to Robert Mauleverer, of Wothersome, of certaine land in Moor Allerton. So it seemeth he lived so long, and began to be Mauleverer of Wothersome, whereas before they were of Potter Newton. And William Dighton, of Newton, made a deed to him and John of Cusseworth of landes in Chappell Allerton, an. 2 Hen. 6, and William Killingbeck to him, an. 3 Hen. 6. Naie, it appeareth plainelie he was living in the 20 yere of Hen. 6, for he made a deed to his brother John and others to the intent they should enfeoffe his wife Elizabeth of Wothersome, for her life, remainder to Sir William Mauleverer his sonne (the first knight) and his heires males, and for default of such issue to John and his heire males. Eltofte, Thorner, Shadwell, and Brittbie, to Robert the sonne and heire of Sir William aforesaid and his heir males, and so to John and his heir

males, and for default of issue to Sir William his sonne and his heire, dated written at Wothersome, Fridaie next after the ascension, an. 20 Hen. 6, which he made in manner of a will withall. They made the feoffement according, the 22 Hen. 6 to Dame Elizabeth. The said Robert had issue [also see the dede of 20 H. 6 *inserted*].

SIR WILLIAM MAULEVERER, K.

He married Johan daughter one of the heires of Sir John Covill, knight,¹ and of Alice daughter of the Lord Darcy, as appeareth by the deed of the partition dated 18 Henr. 6, by which deed he had Arnecliffe and other landes, by which deed it appeareth that he had issue—

SIR ROBERT MAULEVERER, knight. This Sir Robertes wife was named Dame Johan.

The said Sir William had issue these fower following, viz.:

William.

John, died without issue.

Henry, and

Edmonde.

[See the dede dated a. H. 6. 31, *inserted*.]

For the said Sir William made a lease to his sonne Robert of Wothersome reserving viij^t markes to Elizabeth mother of the said Sir William, dated 11 Septembr. 25 Hen. 6 (1446). He had issue also besides Robert, William, John, Henrie, and Edmond, as appeareth by his deed to Sir Thomas Nevill, k. brother to the Earle of Westmerland, and those iiij^{or} sonnes, dated at Arnecliffe, Febr. 4, an. 24 Henr. 6. The said Robert sonne of Sir William was after knight, and had issue [See the dede dated Aprill 8, a. 3^o Ed. 4, *inserted*.]

EDMOND MAULEVERER, who had to wife Ellynoure² [as appeareth by the undermentioned dede. *Paper.*]

William.

For the said Edmond sonne and heire of Sir Robert Mauleverer, k., Dame Johan his mother, together with his uncles William, Henrie, and Edmond, made a deed to confirme a feoffement to his uncle John (called "late his son") their brother of landes in Ottley, Newall, and Mensington, with other thinges to the rest of his said uncles, dated at

¹ This marriage is, in Nicolas's *Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*, appropriated to Sir William Mauleverer of Woodsom, whose son, aged 42 in 1386, had served in the field since 1385, "two years before the battle of Spain" (Najara). The dates and identities of the pedigree there given seem to be erroneous.

² 1472. Letter of Fraternity from the Augustine Friars to Edmund Maleverer and Elinor his consort. (Mauleverer MSS.)

Harlesey, Apr. 8, an. 3 Edw. 4 (1463). This Edmond had a yonger brother called William, as appeareth in a deed whereunto they were witnesses. In which deed it also appeareth that John their uncle dyed without heyres males at least, for theirby William, Henrie, and Edmond parted his land dated an. 3 Edw. 4. This abovenamed Edmond had by Ellynour his wife issue [See a dede, dated a. H. 6. 39, *inserted*.]

ROBERT MAULEVERER who married Johan, as appearith by a deed dated Maij 1, a^o. r. r. H. 7. 11.

Thomas Mauleverer, as appearith by a deed dated Maij 4, a^o. r. r. H. 7. 9.

For his father Edmond made him a lettere of attorney by name of his heire dated Maij 15, an. Edw. 4. 16. He died Martij 10, an. r. r. Hen. 7. 11, and lefte issue [his sonne & heyr Wm. Mauleverer, *paper*] as appearith by an office dated at Yorke castell, Octob. 24, an. Hen. 7. 17. This abovesaid Edmonde had issew Robert, and Robert had issew the laste Sir William Mauleverer knighte, whoe married Anne the daughter of William Conyers of Sockburne; and An his widow whoe maid the said marriage, as appeareth by the dede of covenantes of the said marriage dated the 19th of May, an. r. r. H. 7. vijth.

SIR WILLIAM MAULEVERER, his wife An, daughter to Sir William Conyers of Sockburn, k. and had issue.

He was knight an. 16 H. 8 [and maid a feoffement to his wyfe Johan, who was "daughter of Conyers of Sockburne," as appeareth by the dede therof dated 28th of July, a. r. r. H. 8. 16^o. *Paper. The words in " " are struck through.*]

[This were all knowne by men yet living, and therfor I quote no evidences for them, thoughe I have many, *added*.]

JAMES MAULEVERER, who married Anne, daughter of Ralph Wiclif of Wiclif, esqr. and died without issue male.

ROBERT MAULEVERER, who married Alice, daughter to Sir Ninian Markenfield, and had issue.

William Mauleverer.

Henry Mauleverer, person of Thyrnskewe.

Anne Mauleverer, married to Mr. Roccliffe.

Catherin, married to Mr. Womwell of Womwell.

[His eldest sonn was James Mauleverer who had to wyfe An, daughter and coheyr of Raphe Wyclif, esqr., as appeareth by hir feoffement, the dede wherof beareth date Marche 20th a. r. r. H. 8. 1^o; and by a dede dated Aug. 7, 19 H. 8, he had no issewe male, wherfore the said Sir William his father entayled all his landes to his second sonn Robert

Mauleverer and his heysr males, in the 16 year of H. 8, and after, as appeareth by many fynes therof and dedes entale. *Paper.*]

[The said Robert Mauleverer last mentyoned was grandfather to me William Mauleverer of Wothersom and Arneclif, now living; his wyfe my grandmoothe Alice was daughter to Sir Ninian Markinfeld, as appeareth by the covenantes of marriage dated October 16, a. r. r. H. 8. 16°, and had issew by hir. *Paper.*]

[*William*, married to *Eliz. Hopten* (who died without issew).]

SIR EDMOND MAULEVERER, who married Mary the daughter of Sir Cr Danby, and had issew.

Thomas, died without issew.

Dorothy, married to John Kay of Wodsom, esqr., and had issew.

An, married to Thomas Lee of Middleton, esqr.

[Sir Edmond Mauleverer, my father, whose wyfe my mother was Mary daughter of Sir Cr. Danby knight, as appeareth by the covenantes of marriage dated last of Sepr. a. H. 8. 33, by hir feoffement dated Nov. 10, a. r. r. Eliz. 11°.]

[The said Sir Edmond had an elder brother called William married to *Eliz. Hopten* (who died without issew) as appeareth by a dede, &c.]

[Also a yonger brother called Thomas (who died without issew), as appeareth by a dede dated May 7, a. r. r. H. 8. 33. *Paper.*]

WILLIAM MAULEVERER, who married Ellenor, daughter to Richard Aldeburghe, esqr., and had issew.

[2. John, died without issew. *Pedigree of 1587.*]

Elizabeth, married to Raphe Gowr, [5 sonn of Richard Gowr, 2 brother of Stitnam, now 3 sonn. *Ped. of 1587.*] and had issew, William, George, Ellenor, Mary, and Margaret.

Katheran, died without issew.

[My wyfe is daughter to Richard Aldburghe of Aldburghe, esq. a. r. r. Eliz. 42°, October 18, 1600. *Paper.*] [William Malleverer, now living 1587,—hath issew, God blesse them, livinge, William, 2 year old, 1587, Alice, An, Martha.] [Alice, Anna, and Martha are the only children mentioned in the Visit. ped. of 1584.]

WILLIAM [1591].

James [1591].

Lawnceclott, dead.

Christopher.

Edmond.

Alice [1591,] married to Richard Tempest, sonn of Richard Tempest of Tonge.

Anne [1591,] married to Mr. Fr. Pinkney [of Silton, gent.
Separate paper].

Ellenor, dead.

Martha [1591].

Katheran.

Elizabethe, dead.

Dorothy [1591].

Mary [added to the roll of 1591].

Kateran.

Besse }
 Elizabethe } [perhaps the same person].

p' me WILL'M MAULEVERER
 1602.
ætatis meæ
 45.

ARMS. Sir William Mauleverer, de Argent a iij leverers de goules.
Roll of Edward II. (edit. Nicolas,) p. 96.

"Sire Johan Mauleverer, de Gules, od la chef de or, a un baston
 gobonné de argent et de azure. Ibid., p. 94. *q. SS. 146 p. 140*

In the Roll of 1392-7 two Mauleverers are given, Monsr. *Olyver*
 and Monsr. *William*; both have the field *gules*, and the hounds of the
 former are collared azure; and so in Tonge's Visitation, 1530: where
 that coat is quartered for Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer, with that
 of Sir John of the earlier roll.

In 1475 the Standard of Sir John Maleverer was a whytt grehound
 courant. *Retrospective Review*, New Series, ii. 517.

In the reign of Mary, Sir Edward Mauleverer, who was father of
 William the genealogist, had a red field and the collars were red also.
 His colours are given as argent and azure; and above the shield, with-
 out a wreath, there is placed a greyhound statant, with a red collar,
 from which proceed two links studded with gold. Harl. MS. 2076.

The family of Allerton Gleddow, Potter Newton, Woodsome, and
 Arnecliff, whose relationship to Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer does
 not appear, had another beautiful device, a maple-leaf, but it is sup-
 posed to have been derived from the heiress of Colville. They bore
 their field sable, and collared the *malus leporarius* with gold.

Sir William Maliverer of Wodersome, Sable, three greyhounds courant
 argent, collared azure, with rings and borders or.

Malyverer of Ardesale, 1 and 4, Sable, two greyhounds courant and
 collared argent: 2 and 3, Or, a fess gules and three torteauxes. (Col-
 ville.) *Constable's Roll*.

Gateshead.

W. H. DYER LONGSTAFFE.

WALTREW, WALTHO, AND WALTHOE,

WITH ADDITIONS TO MEADE-WALDO (p. 240).

Walthew is clearly another form of Waldew, named by Mr. Jones, but with arms totally different to those before mentioned. A variation of this coat was granted by Camden Clarenceux, 10 Jan. 1611, to Robert Walthew of Dartford, Kent, Serjeant of the Confectionary, viz. Sable, a lyon rampant between three mural crowns or. Crest, Out of a mural crown or, a demi-lyon sable holding the lower part of a tilting-spear of the first.¹

And again, Camden granted, in May, 1613, to

WALTER, of Kent: Azure, a fesse dansie between three crowns mural or; to which name Burke adds—"or Walthew."

On the 14th March, 1643-4, died "Mr. Walthew, my Lo. Mayor's officer." Smith's Obituary, (Camden Soc.) p. 21.

In the *London Post Office Directory* for 1864, we find three persons now bearing this name: Mr. Henry Raffles Walthew, Deputy Coroner for the county of Middlesex; Mr. Richard Walthew, a solicitor; and William Henry Walthew, a butcher in Clerkenwell.

Burke gives also another totally different coat for Waltho—an orthography which has been already named as a variety of Waldy:

WALTHO, of Nantwich, co. Chester: Or, a chevron vert between three birds sable.

But this seems to be really a mistake for Walthall, of Wistaston, in that county, who bore, Or, a chevron vert between three hawks close sable: see their pedigree in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, iii. 178. They derive their name from Walthall in Westmerland.

These comparisons, however, claim to be of importance only in reference to armorial composition, and do not afford any genealogical assistance towards the history of the family which is the main subject of Mr. Jones's memoir.

There was a bookseller named *Walthoe* living in London at the beginning of the last century, who in 1712 gave five guineas towards the reparation of Mr. Bowyer's losses by fire. He was one of the leading booksellers who, about the year 1719, associated themselves for the production of expensive works, under the designation of *The Printing Conger*. (*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i.

¹ Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, lib. 2, p. 113; and Glover's Ordinary. In Burke's *General Armory* "Deptford" is substituted for Dartford.

pp. 61, 340.) To this worthy man John Dunton gives so high a character, that he would be an honour to any family:—"Mr. *John Walthoe* is very punctual in his payments, and very nicely just. Civility is a part of his nature, and he never makes any advantage of another man's ignorance. He is kindly disposed to those who are unhappy, and has never overlooked me at my lowest ebb. He prints and deals much in Law Books." *Life and Errors*, p. 284. See him further mentioned in the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, ii. 34, ix. 770. He had a son who occurs under the name of *John Walthoe, junior*; who was concerned between 1731 and 1741 in printing the *Daily Courant* and the *Corn Cutter's Journal* (Gent. Mag. xii. 779), and was probably the same person with John Walthoe, esq. whose death at St. Alban's occurs in 1778. (Ibid. xlviii. 399.) In Gent. Mag. 1818, (LXXXVIII i. 186,) see mention of Mr. *Waltho*, of Albrighton hall, near Donnington, co. Salop, farmer.

Sir Edward Waldo (p. 239) *was not* an Alderman of London. Peter Le Neve¹ has commemorated him as having been "Knighted at his own house in Cheapside, 29th Octob^r 1677;" and the following account of the proceedings of that day is from the *London Gazette* :—

London, Octob. 29. This day, according to the Annual Custom, Sir Francis Chaplin knight, Lord Mayor Elect, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City, attended by the Masters, Wardens and Liveries of the several Companies in their respective Barges, adorned in the usual manner, went to Westminster, and, having there taken the accustomed Oath, returned again by water to Blackfryars, and from thence passed through Cheapside to the Guildhall, with all the Solemnity usually observed on that occasion.

Their Majesties, accompanied with his Royal Highness,² their Highnesses the Lady Mary and the Lady Anne, and his Highness the Prince of Orange,³ attended by a great many of the principal Nobility, and other Persons of Quality, having been pleased, upon the humble invitation of the City, to honour them with their Presence first at the Show in Cheapside, being placed in a Balcony under a Canopy of State at the House of Sir Edward Waldo (upon whom His Majesty was then pleased to confer the

¹ Knights of Charles II. &c. Harl. MS. 5801, fol. 130.

² *i.e.* James Duke of York. Miss Agnes Strickland, in her *Lives of the Queens of England* (edit. 1851, vii. 37), in describing this festivity, states that "Her Highness the Bride, accompanied by her sister the Lady Anne, and her step-mother the Duchess of York, witnessed the civic procession from the house of Sir Edward Waldo, in Cheapside," &c. thus omitting the names of the King, Queen, Duke of York, and Prince of Orange, and inserting that of the Duchess of York. The authority cited for this inaccurate statement is a "Life of Mary II. 1695, published at the Harrow in Fleet Street," a book we have been unable to find.

³ The marriage of the Prince of Orange and the Lady Mary was solemnised by the Bishop of London at St. James's on the Sunday following, Nov. 4, 1677.

Honour of Knighthood,) and afterwards at the Guildhall at Dinner, where the entertainment was very noble and magnificent in all kinds.

Before dinner His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon Sir William Royston¹ and Sir Thomas Beckford,² the present Sheriffs; and in the evening returned to Whitehall extremely pleased with those great demonstrations of Duty and Affection with which the City received the Honour of His Majesties presence at this dayes Solemnity.

In p. 240, line 8, the words "her nephew" are erroneous. Mr. Mead had none of the Waldo blood, but he was descended from — Wakefield, sister to Catharine the wife of Sir Timothy Waldo. His mother therefore was (maternally) cousin-german to Mrs. Medley (Jane daughter of Sir Timothy Waldo), who died in 1829, but in no way connected by blood with *her* cousin Miss Jane Waldo (daughter of Edward Waldo, esq.), on whose death he acquired Hever Castle, &c.

Before closing these miscellaneous notices, we will point out a singular misapprehension which Mr. Jones's inquiries have led him to discover. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1803 is an account of Swanscombe Church in Kent, containing this passage:—

In the churchyard nine altar-tombs of stone, or brick and stone (and among them):
Robert Waldo, knt. July 1672, aged 50 or 60.

Robert Waldo, of Ked— 1665; 12.

Margaret Waldo, — 1667 —

Thinking that these were true Waldos, and perhaps descended from Robert Waldo the witness to Roger Ascham's will, Mr. Jones wrote to the present venerable Rector of Swanscombe to verify his conjecture. He answered that the name was no longer to be seen in the churchyard, but supplied the two following extracts from the Register:—

1665, Feb. 22. Robert Waldock, son of Robert Waldock, was buried.

1667, Dec. 13. Margaret, ye beloved wife of Robert Waldock, was buried.

It was thus proved that the correspondent of Mr. Sylvanus Urban had misread the inscriptions, and in his imperfect copies had wholly changed their signification. It is probable that his error arose from the letter c in "WALDOCK" having become effaced or illegible, when he copied it as WALDO, k, and the last letter was converted into "knt." The second line must be explained in like manner.

¹ Called Rawsthorne by Le Neve, Harl. MS. 5801, fol. 130 b.

² Son of a taylor at Maidenhead. By his first wife he had issue William Beckford of London esquire. His second wife was Mary, dau. of — Thomas of Folkington, Sussex, esq. [sister to William Thomas, Bart. and] relict of John Eversfield of Denne, Sussex [son and heir of Sir Thomas Eversfield of Hollington]: remarried to Corbet Henue, Collonel, second son of Sir Henry Henne, Bart. of Wingfield, Berks. (Le Neve, *ubi supra*.) Colonel Peter Beckford governor of Jamaica, ancestor of Beckford of Fonthill, was his brother: see Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

THE PEDIGREE OF THACKERAY.

To plague my wife, who does not understand pleasantries in the matter of Pedigree, I once drew a fine Family Tree of my Ancestors, with CLAUDE DUVAL, captain and highwayman, *sus. per coll.* in the reign of Charles II. dangling from a top branch. This is only my joke with her High Mightiness my wife, and his Serene Highness my son. None of us Duvals have been *suspercollated* to my knowledge.—*Denis Duval.*

None of the Thackerays, to our knowledge, have been suspended upon any genealogical tree whatever that has hitherto been planted in a public locality.¹ They furnish, however, one of remarkably vigorous growth, well clothed in all its branches, and which has now supplied valuable fruit to all the markets of the liberal and learned professions. We cannot therefore do wrong in an attempt to gratify that curiosity which all who are interested in literary biography must feel, as to the raising and the culture of a *stemma tam prolificum et tam fructuosum*.

The name of Thackeray has risen to distinction entirely in its latter generations, *arte, non marte*;—by the well-earned honours of scholarship and science, not by the ruder conflicts and triumphs of the days of chivalry. We cannot agree with the etymology assigned to it by Mr. Lower (in his *Patronymica Britannica*, p. 341), that it should be a modification of Thacker, “a thatcher,” as Vicary from vicar. The latter is actually the Anglicized abbreviation of *vicarius*: but there is no analogy to this in Thackeray, which cannot be an elongation of the English *thacker*. It has evidently some other origin. We should rather class it with Docwra, which is a local name in Cumberland.²

The Thackerays also were North-countrymen, and in former times chiefly, if not entirely, of Yorkshire, where we suspect

¹ It will be understood that we mean that the Pedigree cannot be perused, either in print or manuscript, at the British Museum, or in any other public library. The *arboretum*, or Office of Arms, at the Heralds' College, though accessible to the public, is, like other nursery grounds, not greatly frequented by them; there, however, a portion of the Thackeray pedigree was entered in the year 1860 by the present Captain Thackeray of Clench Wharton.

² A township in the parish of Penrith, now written Dockray. The chapelry of Wreay (without any prefix) is a suburb of Carlisle, belonging to the parish of St. Mary in that city.

their name may still be identified with some locality.¹ It is not one that will be found in many ancient documents. The earliest

¹ There can be no doubt that other families of the name, mostly living in the neighbourhood of Leeds or Sheffield, originate from the same spot. Though varying the orthography of the surname to Thackrah, Thackray, Thackwray, and Thackrey, the baptismal name of Joseph prevails in most of them :—

THACKRAH, of Leeds, Southwark, Isleworth, &c. :

Mr. John Thackrah, of Tooley Street, Southwark, was married April 4, 1789, to Miss Hester Myers of Barnes, Surrey. She died at Isleworth May 31, 1812, in her 82d year; and he on the 16th Dec. following, aged 80, “equally distinguished for his benevolence and urbanity, and for probity and honour in his extensive mercantile concerns.” He was Captain of the Isleworth Loyal Volunteers raised in 1803.

Joseph Thackeray, esq. of Isleworth, died at Arundel June 5, 1807; and his widow died at Isleworth, Jan. 31, 1827.

Elizabeth, widow of G. Thackrah, of Twickenham Lodge, was remarried June 6, 1822, to William Carroll, esq.

Charles Turner Thackrah, surgeon, of Leeds, was the author of “Lectures on Digestion and Diet, 1824.” 8vo.; and a memoir on the effects of Trades, &c. on Health and Longevity, 1831. He died 23 May, 1833, aged 38.

Joseph Thackrah, esq. died at Woodhall near Leeds, aged 65, July 8, 1828.

Helen, wife of H. Thackrah, esq. died at Hastings July 31, 1832.

Robert Thackrah, esq. died at Bridgewater, aged 56, August 28, 1850.

THACKRAY, of York, Knaresborough, Leeds, Sheffield, and Hull :

Thomas Thackray, of York, linendraper, died Oct. 24, 1764, aged 67; and was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Bishophill Senior. His name occurs in the list of freemen 1758 as “Thomas Thackrey, musician, Skeldergate.”

His son, Mr. Thomas Thackray, linendraper at York, a common council-man of Micklegate Ward, died Nov. 4, 1793. He was also a musician; and, holding an appointment in the band of George III. on special occasions went to London to perform its duties.

William Pennington Thackray, son of the latter, was educated at Manchester school and St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, as second Junior Optime; M.A. 1810; was Lecturer at Grantham, presented in 1834 by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and died the same year, aged 34. He inherited his ancestors' love of music, and had two maiden sisters who kept a school for young ladies at Knaresborough. In the latter town there was also within recollection a highly respectable brewer of this name.

The Thackrays are still numerous in York, but none are above the ordinary class of tradesmen, and some are in more humble life.

Mrs. Thackray, of Sheffield, died July 25, 1795, “suddenly, at her own door.”

Mr. John Thackray, one of the wardens of the Trinity House of Hull, was married Nov. 5, 1805, to Miss Sarah Dunn of Binbrook, co. Lincoln. She died at Cleethorpes, Yorkshire, July 27, 1830; and he at Hull March 29, 1843, having been five times Warden of the Trinity House.

In 1659 it was resolved by the House of Commons, “that *Henry Thackarry* be Cornet of a Troop of Horse in Colonel Okey's regiment.” Journals, vol. vii. p. 698.

instance we have discovered is in the will of Elena Fulford of Ripon, made in 1453 : in which there are two curious bequests to a Joan Thackwra,—one of a coffer containing jewels, furfilling thread, cruels, and sewing thread ; and another of a folding cop-stool (cup-stool ?), a buffet stool, and all her *cerecum* (?) with gold thread.¹

There was a Thomas Thackray, an alderman of Kingston-upon-Hull, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, who, having acquired a considerable fortune by merchandise, left two daughters his coheirs, both married to families of rank and reputation.

THACKREY. Sarah, daughter of M. Thackrey of St. Anne's Hill, Burley, was married to the Rev. J. Ackworth July 6, 1825.

THACKWRAY: John Thackwray, of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1677.

Major Thackwray, of University College, Oxford, B.A. July 7, 1747.

Mrs. Thackwray, of Marlborough House School, Walworth, was the author of a Grammatical Catechism, 1809, 18mo. and William Thackwray was the author of An Example Book on the use of the Globes, 1810.

Frances, youngest daughter of Joseph Thackwray of Harrogate, was married April 9, 1846, to John Cass Birkinshaw of York, civil engineer.

THACKWREYE. Ralph Ascough of Potgrange, co. York, esq. married a Thackwreye of Sykesworth in the same county : and she was grandmother of Robert Ayscough, twice Lord Mayor of the City of Yorke, in 1580 and 1593, and great-grandmother of Sir Robert Ayscough, Knt. also twice Lord Mayor of York, in 1606 and 1617. (Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire. printed for the Surtees Society, p. 153.)

THACKERAY, of Manchester. The wife of Joseph Thackeray of Manchester, died August 11, 1805. Elizabeth, his second daughter, was the first wife of the Rev. Cecil Daniel Wray, M.A. one of the Fellows of the Collegiate Church of that town, and died in 1825, leaving issue (which see in Burke's *Landed Gentry*).

THACKERAY. Jane, eldest daughter of John Thackeray of Nottingham, was married Feb. 8, 1844, to Thomas Dymoke Elliott, son of the Rev. William Elliott, Rector of Mablethorp, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Thomson Thackeray, of Queen's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1850, late Head Master of the Grammar School at Bishop Auckland, is Perpetual Curate of Usworth, co. Durham, 1853; and the editor of "*Florilegium Anglicanum* : or Selections from English Poetry for the use of Classical Schools, 1847," commenced at the suggestion of the late Rev. Dr. Tate, then Head Master of the Grammar School at Richmond, Yorkshire (and afterwards Canon of St. Paul's), and published at Richmond (by Mr. Bell) 1847, 12mo. pp. 224.

Don Gilpin Thackeray, member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England 1838, licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries 1839, is now in practice at Nottingham. *Medical Directories*, 1863.

The name is still an uncommon one in London : in the *Post Office Directory* of 1864 we find only three persons spelt *Thackerij*, one *Thackray*, and one *Thackwray*.

¹ Testamenta Eboracensia, (Surtees Soc.) ii. 164, 168.

One of them, named Anne, had two husbands, the first being Sir Edward Mountfort, of Bescote, co. Stafford, Knt. and the second Sir Robert Hildyard, of Beverley, Knt. and Baronet, a Gent. of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. and Charles II.¹ The other daughter, Elizabeth Thackray, was the first wife of Philip Herbert, merchant of York, sheriff of that city in 1633, and who was cousin-german to Sir Thomas Herbert, of Colebrooke, co. Monmouth, Bart. She was mother of Philip Herbert, who was sheriff of York at the time of Dugdale's Visitation in 1665.² None of this race of Thackray, however, are known to have arrived to the privilege of using coat-armour.

The family of which we now undertake to treat lived at Hampsthwaite, a pretty secluded village on the banks of the river Nidd, two or three miles above Ripley castle, the ancient seat of the Ingilbys, and about the same distance from Harrogate. Here Dr. Thomas Thackeray, Head Master of Harrow and Archdeacon of Surrey, was born towards the close of the seventeenth century.

In the preceding generation, his uncle, or possibly his father, ELIAS THACKERAY, who was also born at Hampsthwaite, (the son of THOMAS,) having been educated by Mr. Armitage, came to Cambridge, and was admitted a sizar of Christ's college 27 March 1682, under the tuition of Mr. Waterhouse.³ He took his B.A. degree in 1685-6; and, having removed to Jesus College, that of M.A. in 1709. He was instituted to the rectory of Hawkeswell in the archdeaconry of Richmond on the 27th Nov. 1711, on the presentation of Mary Viscountess Preston, and was there buried in 1737: a plain tombstone in the churchyard, near the choir door, bearing this inscription (Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, i. 325):—

Hic, spe futuræ gloriæ, situs est ELIAS THACKERAY hujus Ecclesiæ Rector, honestis ortus parentibus in Agro Eboracensi. Omnis in illo enituit quæ Sacerdotem deceat ornatque Virtus, Charitas, Gravitas, Pietas. Pietas non languida, non delicata, non Pontificalis; sed rigida, sed severa, sed Christiana. Non tantum labente ætate, vi corporis languescente, et animi acie hebescente Pietatem amplexabatur: juvenis Virtute incaluit, juvenis Pietatem intendit, juvenis Bonis Moribus etiam insenuit. Paterni animi in affines suos insigne exemplar emicuit, quorum gratum erga patronum animum

¹ Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, (Surtees Soc.) p. 153.

² Ibid. p. 148.

³ For this information (lately extracted from the Admission book of Christ's college, by the kindness of Dr. Cartmell, the Master,) as well as for much in the following pages, we are indebted to the editors of the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. The pedigree at the College of Arms commences with the name of Dr. Thomas Thackeray.

æternum hoc monumentum¹ prædicat. Quàm impensè Incolæ hujus pagi coluerint doluerintque vis lachrymarum abundè testabatur. Obiit 4 Junii 1737, æt. 71.

THOMAS THACKERAY was born at Hampsthwaite, and baptised there 8 Dec. 1693; was admitted a King's Scholar at Eton, 29 Jan. 1705-6; admitted Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, July 1712, Fellow 1715, B.A. 1715, M.A. 1719; Rector of Heydon and Chishull Parva, Essex, 27 Aug. 1728; B.D. at the royal commencement the same year; an assistant master at Eton 17—; Head Master of Harrow² May 1746; D.D. at Aberdeen 25 Aug. 1747; Chaplain to H.R.H. Frederick Prince of Wales July 1748; and was installed Archdeacon of Surrey 24 March 1753. His contest with Dr. William George for the Provostship of King's is thus described by the Rev. William Cole:—

Thomas Thackeray, after taking his inferior Degrees, proceeded Bachelor of

¹ "The epithet *æternum* must have been meant to agree with *monumentum*. But why *æternum*, Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris?"—(T. D. W.)

² The appointment of Thackeray to the mastership was the making of Harrow, then an ordinary village grammar-school, scarcely numbering forty boys, but which rapidly increased under his rule. In 1753 Dr. Pyle of Lynn thus describes him: "Dr. Thackeray, who keeps a school at Harrow on the Hill, has one living and fourteen children: a man bred at Eton, and a great scholar in the Eton way, and a good one every way; a true Whig, and proud to be so by some special marks of integrity. He was a candidate for the headship of King's, and would have beat all men but George, and George too if Sir Robert Walpole had not made George's promotion a point. Since that disappointment he took the school at Harrow to educate his own and other people's children, where he has performed all along with great reputation. The Bp. of Winchester [Hoadly] never saw this man in his life; but had heard so much good of him that he resolved to serve him some way or other, if ever he could, but said nothing to anybody. On Friday last he sent for this Dr. Thackeray, and when he came into the room my Lord gave him a parchment, and told him he had long heard of his good character, and long been afraid he should never be able to give him any serviceable proof of the good opinion he had long conceived of him; that what he had put into his hands was the Archdeaconry of Surrey, which he hoped would be acceptable to him, as he might perform the duty of it yearly at the time of his leisure in the Easter holidays. Dr. T. was [so] surprised and overcome with this extraordinary manner of doing him a favour, that he was very near fainting as he was giving him institution. 'Tis 130*l.* a year, with dependencies that may bring in a deal of money." The *History of Lynn*, by William Richards, M.A. 8vo. 1812, p. 1028. The letter is incorrectly there assigned to the year 1756 instead of 1753. In a memoir on the Parish Registers of Harrow on the Hill, by Wm. Durrant Cooper, esq. F.S.A. published in the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, vol. i. 286, it is stated that the population of Harrow had remained stationary for three centuries, until Dr. Thackeray's appointment, from which time it has very largely increased.

Divinity, and is Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of . . . He was many years Assistant at Eton, and was so in the time I was at that Schole; where he married one of the daughters of Mrs. Woodward, with whom I boarded, and by whom he has had at least 15 or 16 Children. But leaving Eton he was presented by my friend Sir Peter Soame, Bart. to the Rectory of Haydon in Essex, where he resided for many years, and to which he was instituted in September 1728. He was also presented by the same Patron to the Rectory of Chishal Parva in the same county and the next parish to Haydon, which makes it convenient, tho' of no great value. On the death of Dr. Snape in 1742 he was one of the candidates to succeed him in the Provostship of this College, when the struggle between him and the present Provost was so hard, that the Fellows going into the Chapel on January 17 [1743] early in the morning to proceed to the Election, the debates were so warm on all sides that they could come to no statutable Election till the next day about 2 in the afternoon; all the Fellows in their surplices being forced to sit up all night in the Chapel, some getting beds and others a blanket or two to wrap themselves up in, the season being remarkably cold and severe, to defend themselves from the rigour of it; which however was somewhat abated by large fires of charcoal set in brasieres in the midst of the Chapel.¹ The occasion of the difficulty was the obstinate refusal of the Tory part of the College to give up their pretensions for Dr. Chapman, Archdeacon of Sudbury, who had 10 votes, which added to either of the other two candidates would soon have determined the contest; which yet they were forced to at last, after various scrutinies, and turned the scale in favour of Dr. George, who had all the other Votes, except 16, who were Mr. Thackeray's fast friends. It is thought the minority gave their voices as they did, upon a supposal that he whom they could make Provost was the more moderate Whig of the two, and in resentment for some severe speeches, many years before, and

¹ The following comic picture of this memorable election was written by Daniel Wray, esq. of Queen's college, F.R.S. and F.S.A. and one of the original Trustees of the British Museum. In regard to the voting it differs from Cole's account, which is probably to be preferred. (See Mr. Wray's Memoir, by Mr. Justice Hardinge, in Nichols's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i. p. 95):—

“*Cambridge, Jan. 19, 1743.* The Election of Provost of King's is over. Dr. George is the man. The Fellows went into chapel on Monday before noon in the morning, as the statute directs. After prayers and sacrament they began to vote—22 for George, 16 for Thackeray, 10 for Chapman. Thus they continued scrutinizing and walking about, eating and sleeping, some of them smoaking. Still the same numbers for each candidate till yesterday about noon (for they held that in the 48 hours allowed for the election no adjournment could be made), when the Tories, Chapman's friends, refusing absolutely to concur with either of the two other parties, Thackeray's votes went over to George by agreement, and he was declared.

“A friend of mine, a curious man, tells me he took a survey of his brothers at the hour of two in the morning, and that never was a more curious, or a more diverting spectacle. Some wrapped in blankets erect in their stalls like mummies, others asleep on cushions, like so many Gothic tombs. Here a red cap over a wig, there a face lost in the cape of a rug. One blowing a chafing-dish with a surplice sleeve, another warming a little negus, or sipping *Coke upon Littleton*, i.e. *tent and brandy*. Thus did they combat the cold of that frosty night, which has not killed any one of them, to my infinite surprise.”

which were now but too well remembered, made by Mr. Thackeray against their party, which were never to be forgotten or forgiven. Add to this his competitor who succeeded had all the weight of the Court Interest in his favour; and every one knows how powerfully that operates on the minds of the ambitious or needy; so that it was a circumstance very remarkable that such an opposition should be made to a person so recommended and by persons whom he had educated and sent to College when Master of Eton Schole. Mr. Thackeray complained that his opposers had industriously propagated, by the means of one Mr. Etough, (a neighbour clergyman of his and Rector of Therfield, a man that Mr. Thackeray deservedly held always in the most sovereign contempt and would hold no communication with so dangerous a companion, being looked upon only as a Spy and common Traducer, who thereupon gave him no quarter,¹) that he had been much injured and misrepresented by the said Mr. Etough, who had reported a private conversation, in which Mr. Pulteney since Earl of Bath had been by him much extolled, and a certain speech of his in the House of Commons against Sir Robert Walpole's Administration magnified to the skies; so that it is no wonder, if such a story was properly applied, the Court gave their countenance to a subject to whom there was none of these objections.

Upon this disappointment, and his family increasing, having then living 12 or 13 children, the Mastership of the Schole of Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex becoming vacant by the removal of Dr. Cox, it was judged convenient for him to accept of the offer of it in respect to his family; tho' too late in life to undertake so laborious a province: accordingly he went and settled there, and has a very flourishing Schole. Soon after this he was by the means of some of the prime of the Scotch Nobility, whose children he had under his care, persuaded to accept of the offer of a Doctor of Divinitie's degree from one of the Universities of that Nation, which was accordingly sent him by a Diploma. One of his Sons is now Scholar of the College. (*Added*, He is now, 1773, Vice Provost,—Elias.)

Mr. Thackeray is a man of a very graceful and portly stature, of a most humane and candid disposition, and generally beloved by all his acquaintance, on which account he has since been presented by Hoadly Bp. of Winchester to the Archdeaconry of Surrey. (From Cole's MSS. in the British Museum.)

Verses by Dr. Thackeray are in *Musæ Etonenses*, and in the Cambridge collections on the Peace of Utrecht, 1713, and the Accession of King George the First, 1714. There is a portrait of him in Harrow School presented by his grandson, Martin Thackeray, M.A. He died in London (being there, it is said, in expectation of a bishopric) September 25, 1760, and was buried in the churchyard at Harrow. He married, at Eton, Anne, daughter

¹ The Rev. Henry Etough, M.A. Rector of Therfield in Hertfordshire, died 1757. In the page opposite to this passage Cole has inserted some anecdotes of Etough; together with an impression of the whole-length portrait of him which was etched in 1769 by Michael Tyson from a caricature sketch by W. Mason, and the lines by the poet Gray—

Such Tophet was—so grin'd the bawling Fiend, &c.

See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. viii. p. 261.

and coheiress of John Woodward, esq. of Butler's Marston,¹ co. Warwick: descended from the schismatical "Vicar of Bray." She died at Harrow Jan. 23, 1797, aged 88, having borne sixteen children, whose births were in the following order:—

1. Anne; 2. Katharine; 3. Elias; 4. Thomas; 5. John; 6. Thomas; 7. Frederick; 8. Joseph; 9. Jane; 10. Decima; 11. Theodosia; 12. Alethea; 13. Frances; 14. Henrietta; 15. Martha; and 16. William-Makepeace. We proceed to describe them more particularly:—

1. ANNE, born at Eton Sept. 2, 1730, and baptised at Heydon on the 7th; was married April 29, 1755, to the Rev. John Griffies,² Rector of Chipstead in Surrey, who died in April, 1808.

2. KATHARINE, born at Heydon Oct 18, 1731.

3. ELIAS THACKERAY, born at Eton, 17 Oct. 1732 (or then baptised), elected a King's Scholar at Eton 1744; Scholar of King's 1750-1, Fellow 1754, B.A. 1755, M.A. 1758, taxor 1767, proctor 1770, B.D. 1772. He was appointed minister of Sawston, near Cambridge, 1761, which he quitted for Trinity church in that town 1770; on the 10th July, 1776, was presented by the provost and fellows of King's to the rectory of Walkerne in Hertfordshire ("worth near 500*l.* per ann." *Cambridge Chronicle*, July 6, 1776); and, dying (unmarried) on the 25th August, 1781, aged 49, has the following epitaph there on the north wall of the chancel:—

¹ Mrs. Thackeray (who is incorrectly named Theodosia in Burke's *Landed Gentry*) had no brothers. Her three sisters were married—Mary-Box (as his second wife) to the Rev. James Dalton, M.A. Rector of Great Stanmore, Middlesex; Lucy, to H. L. Gardiner, esq. of London; and Jane, first to the Hon. Edward Finch-Hatton of Stratford upon Avon; secondly to the Hon. and Rev. Nicholas Boscawen, D.D. Canon of Windsor, and Prebendary of Westminster, brother to Lord Viscount Falmouth. Mrs. Boscawen died at Heydon in Essex, Jan. 9, 1797 (only a fortnight before her sister Mrs. Thackeray), having had issue by Dr. Boscawen two sons,—Hugh, born 1755, and died the next year; and Nicholas, born 1756. Mrs. Dalton died in 1790, leaving issue two sons,—John, who was high in the E. I. Co.'s civil service at Bombay, where he married Elizabeth sister to James Forbes, esq. F.R.S. author of *Oriental Memoirs*, &c. and died suddenly, at Stanmore, co. Middx. in 1785, s.p.; and William Edward Dalton, esq. his heir, father of John Dalton, esq. of Stanmore (for whose posterity see Burke's *Landed Gentry*;) and of Edward Dalton, esq. D.C.L., F.S.A. now of Dunkirk House, near Nailsworth, co. Glouce.

² Incorrectly "Griffiths" in pedigree at College of Arms. His descendants will be found in the Baronetage, ending with Sir George Griffies-Williams, whose father assumed the latter name.

Near this place lieth ELIAS THACKERAY, B.D. many years Bursar and Vice Provost of King's College in Cambridge, one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall Chapel, Minister of Sawston in Cambridgeshire, and likewise Minister and Lecturer of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the town of Cambridge; and in the year 1776 presented by the Provost and Fellows of King's College to this Rectory.

4. THOMAS; died an infant.

5. The Rev. JOHN THACKERAY, born at Eton March 28, 1735, baptised 3 April, elected a King's Scholar at Eton 1747, was of Merton College, Oxford, B.A. 1756. He became Chaplain to the English Factory at St. Petersburg, where he died on the 12th Dec. 1770, unmarried.

6. THOMAS, Surgeon at Cambridge; of whom presently, in continuation of the elder line.

7. FREDERICK, Physician at Windsor, the head of another family (see hereafter).

8. JOSEPH THACKERAY, Esq., born at Heydon, June 8, 1738; who was for forty years a clerk in the Receiver-general's office at the Custom-house in London. He died, unmarried, June 21, 1804, and was buried at Harrow.

9. JANE, born at Heydon, Oct. 12, 1739; was married in India to Major James Rennell, Surveyor-general of Bengal, and F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb.¹ They had issue two sons, Thomas-Thackeray, who died unmarried, and William, who married but died without issue; and one daughter, Jane² wife of Vice-Admiral Sir John Tremayne Rodd, K.C.B., by whom she had a son and four daughters.

10. DECIMA, born at Heydon, Sept. 27, 1740; died at Brighton July 20, 1824, and was buried at Harrow.

11. THEODOSIA, born at Heydon, June 19, 1742; died at Brighton Feb. 9, 1830, and was buried at Harrow.

12. ALETHEA, born at Heydon, Dec. 20, 1743; died March 1, 1832, and was buried at Harrow.

¹ Major Rennell was born at Chudleigh in Devonshire, in 1742; he died March 29, 1830, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was the author of *An Essay on the Geographical System of Herodotus*, *Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy*, and other learned works: see a Memoir of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1830, p. 561.

² Lady Rodd, who became a widow on the 4th Oct. 1838, died on the 14th Dec. last: and the late Mr. Thackeray was one of the mourners at her funeral, only one week before the last day of his own life.

13. FRANCES, born at Heydon, Feb. 11, 1745; died April 11, 1822; buried at Harrow.

14. HENRIETTA, born at Heydon, May 8, 1746; married in 17— to James Harris, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, and Chief at Dacca.

15. MARTHA, born at Harrow on the Hill, Sept. 24, 1747; married to the Rev. Samuel Newland Evans, Curate at Harrow and Rector of Holton, Suffolk; she died Sept. 9, 1831, aged 84, without issue; and he July 2, 1836, aged 91; and both were buried at Harrow.

16. WILLIAM-MAKEPEACE, afterwards of Hadley: the grandfather of the great Writer lately deceased, as will be seen hereafter.

THOMAS THACKERAY, Esq., the eldest son that left issue, was born at Eton March 26, 1736, and baptised there on the 4th April. He became a surgeon at Cambridge; where he died on the 27th Nov. 1806, when his amiable character was commemorated in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXXVI. p. 1176, and again in vol. XCVI. ii. 134. His epitaph¹ in the church of Great St. Andrew at Cambridge is as follows:

“Near this spot are interred the remains of Mr. THOMAS THACKERAY, surgeon, of this place. His afflicted Family, in erecting this tablet to his memory, forbear to fill it with superfluous praise, or useless lamentation! May they who knew him best, and loved him most, praise him in their future lives by a remembrance of his example and an imitation of his virtues! He died Nov. 27, 1806, aged 70 years.”

His wife was Lydia, daughter of Richard Wish, of the parish of St. Andrew the Great in Cambridge; where she was born Sept. 25, 1737; married July 12, 1763; and died Oct. 8, 1830, at

¹ This epitaph was first published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February 1826, p. 135; and was repeated in that for August following, p. 305, in order to show how close a copy it was of that upon the Hon. Anne Winnington, wife of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart., and daughter of Thomas Lord Foley, in Stanford church, Worcester-shire, as follows:—

—————“He who inscribes this tablet to her memory, forbears to fill it with superfluous praise, or useless lamentation. May they who knew her best, and loved her most, praise her in their future lives, by a remembrance of her instructions and an imitation of her virtues.”

This was certainly written (in 1794) by Sir Edward Winnington, who was an able classical scholar. A third writer (in December, p. 507) shows that the ideas of both are derived from a passage in the concluding chapter of the *Agricola* of Tacitus.

the venerable age of ninety-three. They had issue ten sons and four daughters,—all baptised at the church of St. Andrew the Great in Cambridge:—

1. LYDIA, born March 20, 1764; married to the Very Rev. George Stevenson, Dean of Kilfenora, who died April 6, 1825, and was buried in his cathedral; she died July 8, 1851, at the rectory of Dickleburgh, Norfolk, leaving issue; and was there buried.

2. ANNE, born Feb. 7, 1766; died unmarried at St. Alban's, 1837.

3. THOMAS, of whom hereafter.

4. WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, a physician at Chester. He was born April 15, 1770; baptised 24 August, elected a King's Scholar at Eton, 1783; admitted pensioner of St. John's college, Cambridge, July 4, 1788; migrated to Trinity college; M.B. 1794, M.D. 1800; commenced practice at Denbigh in North Wales, and afterwards settled in the city of Chester. There is a memoir of him in *Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge*, by the late Henry Gunning, M.A., Senior Esquire Bedell, 8vo. 1854, vol. ii. p. 161—169, and a character in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S. vol. XXXII. p. 319. He was a great planter, and in 1819 received the gold Ceres medal of the Society of Arts for having planted 188 acres of forest trees. He died July 29, 1849, and was buried in Chester cathedral church; having married Eliza, daughter of Edward Wilson, esq. of Liverpool, and widow of John Jones, esq. of Rhangath, High Sheriff of Denbighshire; she died at Chester in Sept. 1833, having had issue three daughters: 1. SELINA, married Dec. 20, 1825, to Roger Harry Barnston, esq. of Churton and Crewe hall, co. Chester, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, but has no issue; 2. JANE, living at Chester unmarried; 3. SELINA MARTHA, married in 18— to Samuel Drewe, esq., a Director and some time Governor of the Bank of England, who died Feb. 3, 1837, leaving issue which are described in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. By Mr. Jones, her first husband, who died in 1797, Mrs. Thackeray had issue two sons—the present Wilson Jones, esq. of Hartsheath, co. Flint, late M.P. for Denbigh (whose pedigree will be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*); John-Maurice, who died in 1813; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to John

Heaton, esq. of Plas Heaton, co. Denbigh, and died in 1822, leaving issue.

5. The Rev. ELIAS THACKERAY, who was born April 5, 1771, baptised 22 November, was a King's Scholar at Eton, Scholar of King's Coll. Camb. 1791, Fellow 1794, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799; as Captain-Lieutenant of the Cambridge Light Dragoons he served in Ireland 1797, and was promoted to the rank of Major; then entered the church, was presented to the vicarage of Dundalk in 1804, to the rectory of Ardie, co. Louth, 1820, and to that of Louth, 1823; and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1829. He published a General Report of the Charter Schools of Ireland, Dublin, 1818, 8vo., and his portrait is engraved. He died at Dundalk April 29, 1854, aged 83; having married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Robert Hill, of Brooke hill, co. Londonderry, Bart. M.P. for Londonderry; she died at the rectory, Louth, August 18, 1846, and was buried at Dundalk.

6. The Rev. JOHN RICHARD THACKERAY, born May 17, 1772; was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. as 16th Senior Optime, 1794, M.A. 1797; Vicar of Brooksted, Essex, 1810; Rector of Downham Market, and Vicar of Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalene, both in Norfolk, 1811; incumbent of Hadley in Middlesex 1829. He died at Hadley, Aug. 19, 1846, and was there buried; having married at Hatfield, co. Herts. Dec. 13, 1810, Marianne, daughter of William Franks, esq. of Beech hill, near Barnet, and Fitzroy square: she died March 23, 1855, and was buried at Hadley; having had issue an only son and two daughters,—all baptised at Downham Market,—i. the Rev. RICHARD WILLIAM THACKERAY, born May 6, bapt. May 25, 1815; elected King's Scholar at Eton 1830; of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1837; Rector of Hunsdon in Hertfordshire 1845; and who died June 1, 1861, aged 46. He married Dec. 6, 1849, at St. George's Hanover square, Anne, daughter of the late William Grasett, esq. of Oxendon house, Sundridge, co. Kent, and had issue four sons and two daughters,—all born and baptised at Hunsdon: 1. WILLIAM-GRASETT, born Sept. 4, bapt. Oct. 2, 1853; 2. MARTIN, born Oct. 10, bapt. Nov. 12, 1854; 3. JOHN, born Oct. 30, bapt. Dec. 2, 1855; 4. FELIX-EDWARD, born Nov. 1, bapt. Dec. 7,

1856; 5. ANNIE-GEORGIANA, born May 18, bapt. June 20, 1858; and 6. EMMA-FRANCES, born March 26, bapt. April 22, 1860.

ii. MARIA-EMMA, born at Downham Market Oct. 20, bapt. Nov. 22, 1812, is unmarried.

iii. GEORGIANA-HODGSON, the younger sister, born Jan. 7, bapt. Feb. 20, 1814, was married May 12, 1842, at Hadley, to the Rev. Joseph Taylor, M.A., then Incumbent of St. John's, Dukinfield, and now of St. Thomas' at Stockport, and has issue.

7. FREDERICK THACKERAY, M.D. of Cambridge. He was born Feb. 11, 1774; was of Emmanuel college; M.B. 1815, M.D. 1820. He was for many years one of the surgeons of Addenbrooke's hospital at Cambridge, and afterwards one of its physicians; and his portrait is in the board-room of that institution. He died June 18, 1852, and there is a biographical memoir of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S. XXXVIII. 202. He was buried at St. Botolph's in Cambridge, having married twice.

His first wife was Susan, daughter of — Goodman, of March, co. Cambridge, and relict of William Francis, esq. of Shepreth, in the same county. She was married to Dr. Thackeray, at St. Clement's, Cambridge, June 1, 1812; and, dying May 13, 1820, was buried at Great St. Andrew's, having had issue one son, the Rev. FREDERICK THACKERAY, born at Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1817 (or then baptized), elected King's Scholar at Eton 1831; of Caius college Cambridge, B.A. 1840, M.B. 1841; Curate of St. Thomas's Stockport 1844—46, Curate of Great Wakering, Essex, 1846, M.A. 1847, Vicar of Shopland, Essex, 1845. He married at Carshalton Jan. 8, 1845, Georgiana-Maclean, second daughter of the late J. Aitken, esq.

His second wife was Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Crick, of Great Thurlow in Suffolk, and sister to the late President of St. John's. She was married Sept. 26, 1821, and is still living, at Clifton, having had issue one son and three daughters. The former, CHARLES, was born at Cambridge Nov. 17, 1831; admitted King's scholar at Eton 1846, of Emanuel college, Camb. B.A. 1855, Lieutenant in 28th Foot 1858. MARY, the eldest daughter, was married at Cambridge, Jan. 17, 1855, to the Rev. Fred. William Portlock Collison, B.D. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Rector of Marwood, Devon.

8. MARTIN, born April 10, 1776, and died an infant.

9. JOHN, born Sept. 7, 1777, and died an infant.

10. CHARLOTTE, born July 21, 1779, and died an infant.

11. OCTAVIUS, born Feb. 1, 1781, and died an infant.

12. MARTIN THACKERAY, esq. of Gloucester place, Portman square. He was born January 2, 1783; elected King's scholar at Eton 1793; Scholar of King's college 1801, Fellow 1804, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809. He was for several years Vice-Provost of King's. He married Sept. 11, 1834, at St. Mary's Bryanstone square, Augusta, daughter of John Yenn, esq. of Gloucester place aforesaid, and they are both living, without issue.

13. JOSEPH THACKERAY, M.D. of Bedford. He was born March 27, 1784; elected King's scholar at Eton 1793, scholar of King's 1802, Fellow 1805, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810, M.B. 1812, M.D. 1817. As a physician he settled first at Northampton, and afterwards in 1814 at Bedford, on being elected Physician of the Bedford Infirmary, to which the contributions of himself and immediate family connections were eventually not less than 2,500*l*. In 1829 he presented to the same institution 400 volumes to serve as a nucleus for the formation of a Bibliotheca Medica for the use of the county and neighbourhood. There is a memoir of him by Edward Barlow, M.D. of Bath, printed at Worcester 1833, 8vo. pp. 24, from the Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association; and his portrait by W. Ward is engraved by J. Jackson. He died at Bedford, July 5, 1832; having married in 1815 Sarah, only daughter of Joseph Harden, of Northampton, surgeon: she died at Northampton, Jan. 22, 1846.

14. JANE-TOWNLEY, the youngest of this numerous family, was born Nov. 3, 1788; and married Aug. 31, 1813, to George Pryme, esq. M.A., Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, M.P. for the town of Cambridge 1832 to 1841, and Professor of Political Economy 1828 to 1863. They have issue Charles de la Pryme, esq. M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge; and Alicia, married in March, 1837, to the late William Joseph Bayne, M.D. of Bury St. Edmund's, formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, by whom she has issue.

(To be continued.)



HARTWELL AND THE LEES.

ÆDES HARTWELLIANÆ, or Notices of the Manor and Mansion of Hartwell. By Captain W. H. SMYTH, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. London: Printed for Private Circulation by John Bowyer Nichols and Son, Parliament Street. MDCCCLI. 4to. pp. viii. 414.

SPECULUM HARTWELLIANUM. The Cycle of Celestial Objects continued at the Hartwell Observatory to 1859. With a Notice of Recent Discoveries, including details from the *Ædes Hartwellianæ*. By Vice-Admiral W. H. SMYTH, K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c. London: Printed for Private Circulation by John Bowyer Nichols and Sons, Parliament Street. MDCCCLX. 4to. pp. x. 480.

ADDENDA to the *Ædes Hartwellianæ*. By Admiral W. H. SMYTH, K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. &c. London: Printed for Private Circulation by John Bowyer Nichols and Sons, Parliament Street. MDCCCLXIV. 4to. pp. viii. 332.

We here transcribe the title-pages of three handsome volumes, which owe their existence to the liberality and public spirit of a gentleman whose whole career in the walks of science and archæology has been distinguished by frequent acts of this generous character, and who in the instance before us has had his wishes carried into effect by a friend alike characterized by ever-buoyant energy, by untiring industry, and by long-practised habits of scrutinizing inquiry and judicious discrimination. It will never be forgotten in the scientific world that one and the same individual has filled in succession the offices of Foreign Secre-

tary of the Royal Society, of Director of the Society of Antiquaries, of President of the Astronomical and Royal Geographical Societies, and has performed the duties of each of those important positions with general approbation and the most useful and permanent results. To the last of these volumes Admiral Smyth has appended a very interesting review of his literary and scientific writings, both in his individual capacity, and as Editor, during many years, of the *United Service Journal*. No one knows better how to make such details attractive by the interspersion of personal anecdote, of which the Admiral's *History of the Royal Society Club* (4to. 1860) presents an excellent model. He possesses, in perfection, the organ of order, under the influence of which the various materials of his fabric fall into their proper places with marvellous facility, and the whole composition becomes *ship-shape* under an arrangement and subordination characteristic of the Author's profession, and to which his professional phraseology often lends a peculiar charm.

Of the three volumes of *Hartwelliana* the second is entirely philosophical, and occupied chiefly by details belonging to that highest sphere of philosophy, the science of Astronomy. The humbler concerns of our own little planet, and the actions and works of its denizens, both in ancient and in later ages, find their places in the first volume; which condescends further to treat of certain historical events in this our English microcosm, and even of the simple annals and labours of a small parish in a quiet agricultural district.

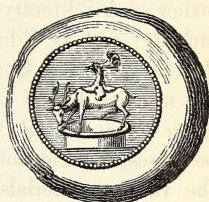
The third volume is supplementary to the two former, and returns to all the preceding subjects, whether scientific, archæological, or historical: and, though on the whole Admiral Smyth's volumes are far more discursive and miscellaneous in their contents than most books of local and family history, yet genealogy and heraldry take their turn in due course.

Hartwell is situated in the northern portion of the fruitful and luxuriant Vale of Aylesbury, at about one mile to the west of the town of that name, and on the high road to Oxford: lying directly opposite to the fine chain of hills called the Chilterns, the Crown-hundreds of which have become so notorious as the refuge of retiring legislators. Some authors have derived the name from *herde-welle*, a spring for flocks to drink at; while others insist that it comes from *hart* and *well*. The latter (remarks our author) is highly possible, for even the county of Buckingham itself, instead of being named, as is popularly asserted, from the abundance of its beech-trees, is more likely to have derived its

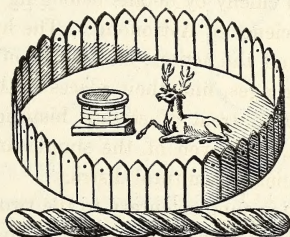
designation from the British *bwch*, Saxon *buc* or *bucca* (*cervus*), it being very probable, says Camden, that these woody parts abounded with deer.

At any event, the rebus of the *hart* and *well* was adopted in the sixteenth century, whilst Hartwell belonged to the family of Hampden.

To a deed dated 21 Aug. 1570, whereby Michael Hampden granted certain land to William Flameborow,¹ this seal is attached. Its device is a hart drinking at a well, and bearing on his back a peacock's head erased, that being the crest of the Hampdens of Hartwell; for which reason it is supposed those gorgeous creatures have immemorially been cherished in great abundance in the vicinity of the mansion.



Another variety of this rebus occurs in the Visitation of 1613 (*MS. in Coll. Arm.*) The hart and well are there placed within a park, surrounded by golden palisades.



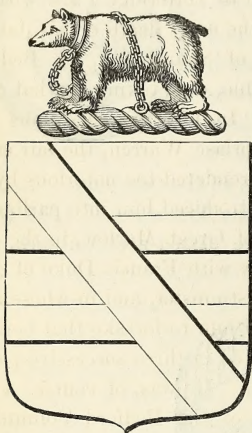
The earliest lords of Hartwell upon record bore the local surname, holding by knight-service of the royal honour of Peverel, at least so early as the 3rd of King John. Subsequently, the manor belonged for about 160 years to the family of Luton; and thence it came to an heiress named Agnes, who having been first the wife of Sir Thomas Shingleton, knight of the shire in 1450, and secondly of Henry Petyt esq. at her death in 1479 left William Hampden her grandson and heir, he being the son of her daughter Elizabeth by John Hampden of Kimbell. This branch of Hampden continued to possess both Kimbell and Hartwell for some generations: and there was formerly in Hart-

¹ "Whose line still exists through the variations Pharmborough, Farmborow, and Farmborough." In this and other cases there are tenants of the Lees, whose respective fore-fathers have occupied farms "on his honour's estate" for upwards of three hundred years.—*Ædes Hartwell*. p. 97.

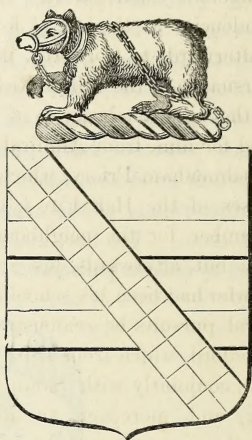
well church a gravestone on which a heart was represented in brass, with this inscription:—

"Here lyeth the harte of Richard Hampden Esq. then Chiefe Clerk of the Kychen unto the Queen's Majestie, whos body is buryed in Gret Rymbel. Obijt 30 May 1567."

Eleanor Hampden, the daughter and eventual heiress of Michael Hampden of Hartwell, was married in 1570 to Sir Thomas Lee of East



LEE OF CHESHIRE.



LEE OF HARTWELL.

Claydon and Morton, in the same county; whose ancestor, being one of the Lees of Cheshire, came into Buckinghamshire in the early part of the reign of Henry the Fourth. The primitive coat of the Cheshire family was, Azure, two bars argent, a bend sable, which was different in tincture to the Lees of Hartwell; their arms being thus officially blazoned in the year 1572: Azure, two bars or, over all a bend compony gules and of the second: the crest, a bear statant sable, muzzled, collared, and chained argent.

Sir Thomas Lee, the great-grandson of the Sir Thomas above mentioned, was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles the Second, and was soon after created a Baronet, in which dignity his successors continued until the death of the Rev. Sir George Lee, the sixth Baronet, in the year 1827. Hartwell then descended to the present Dr. Lee, whose father John Fiott, esq. a merchant of London, was the younger son of an ancient family in Jersey. Dr. Lee (who was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and some time travelling bachelor of that university,) had taken the name of Lee only, in the year

1815, in compliance with the last will of his maternal uncle William Lee Anthonie, esq. of Colworth house, Bedfordshire; a grandson of the Right Honourable Sir William Lee, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was a younger brother of the third Baronet. There is a memoir of Mr. Lee Anthonie in the new volume of *Addenda*, at p. 148. He was the son and heir of William Lee, esq. F.R.S. (the only son of the Chief Justice), by Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Thomas Dyke, of Lullingstone Castle, Bart. He succeeded to Totteridge Park with its dependencies at the age of fourteen, on the early death of his father; and afterwards to Colworth, in the parish of Sharnbrook, co. Bedford, in pursuance of the will of Richard Anthonie, esq., taking on that occasion the additional name of Anthonie. In 1781 his guardians purchased for him, from Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, the fair estate of Medmenham Priory, which had been rendered too notorious by the excesses of the Hell-Fire Club. This introduced him into parliament as member for the neighbouring town of Great Marlow, in the year 1790: but, afterwards, his great intimacy with Francis Duke of Bedford, who had been his schoolfellow at Westminster, and in whose agricultural pursuits he zealously partook, led him to forsake that borough for Bedford, which from 1802 he represented in three successive parliaments, conjointly with Samuel Whitbread. He was, of course, a stiff Whig, and, moreover, an active Major of the Bedford Volunteers: altogether a very popular man, both in rural and political life. There is an excellent likeness of him in the large groupe-picture, called *The Wobourn Sheep-shearing*,¹ 1811; and in Sharnbrook church Dr. Lee erected a monument to his memory, upon which the chisel of Flaxman has perpetuated his features, together with a bas-relief representing a faithful dog watching over his flock (engraved as *Plate VII.*) By the death of this gentleman (unmarried) Sept. 11th, 1815,² his nephew Dr. Fiott inherited Colworth, Totteridge, Medmenham, Little Marlow, and lands at Lynn in Norfolk, and on the 4th of the following month he took the name of Lee only. Subsequently, in 1827, on the death of the Rev. Sir George Lee, the seventh and last Baronet (also unmarried), Dr. Lee succeeded to Hartwell.

¹ This elaborate engraving contains—besides extensive lines of oxen and sheep of many kinds, horsemen and carriages, portraits of the leading patrons of farming in that day; and, as they are all gathered to their fathers save the veteran Lord John, now Earl Russell, the list of their names, being, with their attendants, ninety-three in number, which our author reproduces, is a curious and valuable document.

² This date is misprinted 1825 in the Pedigree of Lee at p. 96 of *Ædes Hartwellianæ*.

During Sir George Lee's time, who was Vicar of Stone and Rector of Hartwell and Beachampton, Hartwell House had been generally let, for some years to Sir William Young, Bart. the historian of Athens and M.P. for Buckingham, who left it in 1807 for the government of Tobago, and was soon after succeeded by the royal exiles of France.

After escaping from Paris in 1791, Louis XVIII. had taken refuge in various parts of the continent, unable to instigate foreign powers to make exertions in his favour, or even to afford him effectual protection. He landed at Yarmouth in Oct. 1807, under the designation of Comte de Lille. He then declined the tenancy of Holyrood House, at Edinburgh, which the Government were willing to have conceded to him; and, after having been entertained for a short time by the Marquess of Buckingham at Gosfield, in Essex, he took possession (at the rent of 500*l.*) of the secluded Elizabethan mansion of Hartwell. His Queen arrived in the following summer:

"In August 1808, the Queen, as Comtesse de Lille, arrived at Harwich from Russia, with a suite of seventy persons. These, as well as the King's party, together with their numerous attendants and servants, were all quartered on the Hartwell premises, where they were occasionally visited by the other French princes and emigrant nobles. The residents in the house and grounds generally amounted to about one hundred and forty in number; but they sometimes exceeded two hundred. So numerous a party required such extensive accommodation, that the halls, gallery, and larger apartments were ingeniously divided and sub-divided into suites of rooms and closets,—in some instances to the great disorder and confusion of the mansion. Every outhouse, and each of the ornamental buildings in the park that could be rendered capable of decent shelter, were densely occupied; and it was curious to see how the second and third class stowed themselves away in the attics of the house, converting one room into several by an adaptation of light partitions, all of which were remaining at my first visit to Hartwell. On the ledges and in the bows of the roof they formed gardens which were stocked with plants, shrubs, and flowers, in boxes containing mould to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches; and they moreover kept fowls and pigeons there, so that the superstructure was thus loaded with many extra tons of weight. But all was well-conducted and cheerful, throughout a residence of six or seven years; and in the evenings there was much mirth, music, and dancing kept up at the cottages around."

The King himself led so retired a life that little was known of him beyond the walls of the house; where, when he could cast off the political cares which were too ready to pursue him, the chief pleasures of "good classic Louis" lay in his dining-room and his study, in the alternate enjoyment of

Apician table and Horatian ode.

Lord Byron's *Age of Bronze*.

His family and immediate suite, alone twenty-five in number, took

their principal meals in the Great Dining-room; and once in about three weeks the rest of the household were admitted to walk round the table during the repast, entering at one door and retiring by another, after the custom of the old French Court. The Drawing-room being occupied as the best *appartement* for strangers (particularly by the Prince and Princess of Condé during their visits), and used both by night and day, the King's state-room was the Library; where, on a sofa raised on a little platform, or dais, he gave audience and held his *petites leveés*; but his ordinary sitting-rooms were the Study and its adjoining Strong Closet, next the portico on the southern front.

Whenever he met any strangers in the grounds, he always returned their salute by taking off his hat, and he would often hold a light conversation in tolerably good English; and to one such visitor he pointed out, with great pleasantry, that each side of the great doorway of Hartwell House bore a *fleur de lis* in the old carvings, as if in anticipation of his coming. His Queen died in Hartwell House, on the 13th of November, 1810, and the circumstances of her last illness are described in one of the letters of the royal widower.¹ On Sunday, the 25th of the same month, her body was brought for interment to Henry the Seventh's chapel, at Westminster, where it was laid by the side of that of the Duc de Montpensier, a younger brother of the Duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe), who had died in England in 1807. The Queen's body was afterwards removed to the cathedral of Cagliari, in her native island of Sardinia: and that of the Duc de Montpensier to France (either to the cathedral church of Eu in Normandy or to the funereal chapel of the Orleans branch of Bourbon at Dreux).

It is still well remembered in what part of Hartwell House the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles the Tenth, was accommodated, having his brother the Duc de Berri in an adjoining chamber; and where the Duc and Duchesse d'Angoulême resided—the last regarded as the most interesting person, perhaps because the most energetic, of this band of exiles. The Archbishop of Rheims, the Duc de Grammont, and various other Dukes, Marquises, Comtes, and Chevaliers (of whom a list is given in p. 391), were among the rest of the refugee court; who, generally speaking, enjoyed good health, as well as peace and quiet, in their cells at Hartwell.² During the seven years of their

¹ *Ædes Hartwellianæ*, p. 380. A full account of her funeral may be read in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November 1810, p. 501.

² The third article of Appendix to the *Ædes Hartwellianæ* consists of a highly interesting memoir of the residence of the French Royal Family at Hartwell. It will also be found, in a condensed form, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November 1851.

occupation there were only six deaths,—besides that of the Queen,—viz. those of the Comte de la Chapelle, Dr. Colignon—*medicus illustrissimus*, M. Bauer, M. Antoine, and two servants, all of whom were, by the toleration of the Church of England, allowed interment in the parish burial-ground. At length, on Lady-day, the 25th of March, 1814, the harbingers of the Restoration arrived: a party of French deputies was suddenly brought to Hartwell, and ushered into the library, where the King at once signed a document, said to have been dictated by the astute and supple Talleyrand, declaring that he accepted and would observe the existing Constitution of France. The Rev. Mr. King, who happened to be present at the ceremony, preserved the pen with which his Majesty's signature was written, and has since placed it among the memorable relics of Dr. Lee's museum.¹

The chambers which were once peopled by this teeming colony of loquacious Frenchmen have since been occupied by the still more eloquent, yet silent, tongues of the authors of all nations. In the attics of Hartwell House are now stored a succession of libraries, each room being devoted to a particular language. From the union of the libraries of the three mansions of the Lees, at Hartwell, Colworth, and Totteridge, together with the constant additions that have been made by Dr. Lee, the collection has become very extensive and valuable. It comprises, in a word, all the best works in the ancient and modern languages, in every department of intellectual culture; as well in divinity, history, and law,² as in poetry, fine arts, antiquities, natural

¹ “Among other relics of the Bourbon residence preserved in Hartwell House are the prie-Dieu chair of Louis the Eighteenth; the prie-Dieu of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, and her work-table; the altar in the chapel; Sir William Lee's chair converted into a confessional by the addition of a grating and kneeling step; a fine missal which belonged to the Archbishop of Rheims; and a bronze reading-grade used in the chapel during divine service, the desk-plate of which is engraven with the sacred monogram over three nails in the centre of a radiated circle, with a cherub at each angle of the plate. There are, moreover, various articles of furniture, and several portraits of members of the royal family, together with some books, manuscripts, and prints; and a clock, a barometer, and two or three thermometers which belonged to the King.” In 1817 Louis XVIII. sent his portrait, painted by Le Fevre, as a present to Sir George Lee. Other portions of the royal furniture, once at Hartwell, are now publicly exhibited in the *Musée des Souverains* at the Palace of the Louvre: such as the “Chiffonier du Roi Louis XVIII. à Mittau, à Hartwell, et aux Tuileries,” containing six upright drawers; his Bureau and Sonnette, used at the three same places, very plain and well worn; and a green baize table, containing three drawers.

² Dr. Lee has privately printed:—

Catalogue of Law Books in the Library at Hartwell. London: January M.DCCC.LV. 8vo. pp. 122. Of this we understand that an enlarged edition, more *en raisonnée* than the former, is now in preparation.

history, and voyages and travels. The Library proper, which adjoins the Observatory, contains a very complete apparatus of mathematical and philosophical works, both English and Foreign, from the earliest period to the present time.¹

We shall not attempt to describe the Observatory, which, from the time of its erection in the year 1830, has become the most important feature of Hartwell House; but we must not pass by in silence the Museum, which occupies an old gallery that was formerly hung with pictures and Gobelins tapestry, together with a chamber at either end of the same—a range altogether sixty-six feet long, twenty-three wide, and thirteen and a half high, abundantly lighted by three projecting Elizabethan windows. The contents consist of a miscellaneous collection of articles, culled from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, as well as antiquarian relics and works of industrial art. The ante-room at the east end is stored with an extensive assortment of geographical and historical atlases, charts, maps, and plans, and numerous drawings as well as engravings by the first artists of Italy, England, and Rome. The corresponding room at the other end of the museum is devoted to manuscripts, medals, and coins; and is not only the depository of Arabian, Coptic, Hebrew, and Sanscrit treasures, but contains also numerous family documents, some original manuscripts of the printed works of Dr. Lee's personal friends, and other literary curiosities. To the Egyptian antiquities, which form an important class of Dr. Lee's collections, Admiral Smyth has devoted nearly seventy pages of his first volume, and ten to Numismatics,—for it will be remembered that the Admiral's valuable cabinet of Roman Large-Brass medals² passed into the possession of Dr. Lee, and that the latter was for some years the President of the Numismatic Society.

Among the other treasures of Hartwell the pictures should not be forgotten. The portrait-gallery of the Lees is still preserved there, including several fine works of Vandyck, Lely, and Kneller, two of Allan Ramsay, and four of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Catalogue of Theological Books in the Library of Hartwell House, Buckinghamshire. London: February M.DCCC.LV. 8vo. pp. 116.

A list of his valuable Arabic Manuscripts appeared many years ago, in 4to

There is also a very interesting "Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Museum at Hartwell House. 1838." 4to. pp. 91.

¹ Admiral Smyth (p. 124) gives an alphabetical roll of the host of authors in this scientific treasury.

² The subjects of the "Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Imperial Large-Brass Medals," written by the collector in 1834, and privately printed at Bedford.

In his first volume on Hartwell Admiral Smyth was not very critical in his genealogies; having relied too implicitly upon the authority of his predecessor Dr. Lipscombe, the county historian. In the Addenda he has brought forward various fresh particulars on this part of his subject. At p. 110 he remarks:—

“In that section of the *Ædes* (page 56) which treats of this manor having merged to the Hampdens of Kimbell, circa 1479, I stated that Elizabeth de Luton was married to *John* Hampden, for which there was the authority of a detailed pedigree roll; but in April 1829, an iron chest was opened by Dr. Lee, wherein a document was found in which the said gentleman is designated *Richard* . . . we may infer that his eldest son being baptized Richard tends to confirm the discovery.”

We cannot, however, consider this alteration to be determined: the alleged confirmation is evidently unsubstantial; and it would have been more satisfactory to have had a copy, or an abstract, of the newly discovered document.

In the same page the identity of two Sir Edmund Verneys has surely been confused:

“Sir Edmund Verney, of King’s Langley, somehow or other had become possessed of several choice bits of land in this neighbourhood, which, in 1573, he disposed of to Sir Alexander Hampden. Now this Sir Edmund appeared to be a good man and true, serving as sheriff of Hertfordshire in the 19th year of Queen Elizabeth; though to be sure, when Knight-Marshall to King Charles I., he took what was thought to be a very extravagant lease of two of the new houses in the piazza, Covent Garden, in 1634.”

The pedigree of Verney, prefixed to *The Verney Papers*, edited for the Camden Society by Mr. Bruce in 1853, shows that the first Sir Edmund Verney, of Penley, sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1577, and again in 1591, and for Buckinghamshire in 1582, died on the 11th Jan. 1599-1600, when he was buried at Albury; and that the second Sir Edmund Verney, of Little Claydon, son of the former by his second marriage, was born on the 1st Jan. 1589-90. It was he who became Marshall of the King’s palace¹ on the 16th Feb. 1625-6. * The latter was the man who first raised the King’s standard at Nottingham on the 22nd August, 1642, and fell bravely fighting in its defence at Edgehill on the 23rd of the following October.

The manor of Stone, together with lands at Hartwell and the

¹ “This was the ancient title. The later holders were Knights, and so the office came to be called that of KNIGHT MARSHALL. There is no list of the holders of the office, but the following are enumerated in the grant to Sir Thomas Vavasour:—Sir Thomas Gerrard, John Carewe, John Turbervile, Henry Sherborne, John Digby, John Russell, Thomas Wentworth, William Puckering, Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir George Carey late Baron of Hunsdon.” Note by Mr. Bruce in *Verney Papers*, p. 122.

neighbourhood, was transferred from Sir Alexander Hampden to Ralph Verney gentleman, about the 16th Eliz.; but Sir Alexander continued to reside at Hartwell House until his death in 1617-18, when his interment is thus recorded in the parish register: "Alexander Hampden miles sepultus fuit in ecclesia de Hartwell, 24 die Martii, 1618." He had been sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1591, and member for the county in the last parliament of Elizabeth, and was knighted by King James in 1605, "in his own house." The exact date is not recorded; but it was either in June or July, in the same progress during which the King and Queen were entertained at Aylesbury by Sir John Pakington, K.B.

"At Aylesbury the King knighted Sir William Smith; and about the same time, either before or after visiting that place, he conferred the same honour, *at Great Hampden*, on his host Sir Alexander Hampden, Sir Henry Barker of Berkshire, Sir William Willoughby of Buckinghamshire, and Sir Edward Pyncheon of Essex; and at Great Missenden, the seat of Sir William Fleetwood, on Sir William Paulet," &c. &c. (Nichols's *Progresses &c. of King James I.* i. 193.)

The author of *The Progresses* appears to have concluded that Sir Alexander Hampden was knighted at Great Hampden, because that place had been visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1563, when for her Majesty's more commodious approach to the house an opening was cut through the woods which is still called "The Queen's Gap." Great Hampden is only eight miles south of Aylesbury, but Hartwell (as we have already stated) is in the immediate vicinity of that town, and we make no question that Sir Alexander Hampden was really knighted by King James "at his own house"¹ of Hartwell. This gives to the annals of Dr. Lee's mansion another royal guest, long before it received the exiled monarchs Louis XVIII. of France and his visitor Gustavus IV. of Sweden or the future Charles X.

Sir Alexander Hampden's will, made on the 1st Nov. 1607, is printed by Admiral Smyth. He mentions in it his household stuff at Burford, co. Oxford, and at Hartwell, co. Buckingham, but does not name Great Hampden, which indeed belonged to his kinsman John Hampden, the future patriot, to whom he was guardian.² We are also presented with a curious inventory of the furniture of the mansion, made at Sir Alexander's death.

¹ These are the words of Philipot's *Catalogue of the Knights of James I.*

² The patriot's mother was Elizabeth Cromwell, aunt to the Protector Oliver. She would be at this date the lady of Great Hampden, where she was buried Feb. 21, 1664-5, having lived to the age of ninety years.

Admiral Smyth further adds, to his notice of Sir Alexander Hampden, that

“An Alexander, erroneously held to be his son, died in imprisonment, into which he had been cast for engaging in Waller’s visionary project to check the fury and violence of the Parliament in 1643; but, if his own son, he must have been illegitimate, as the reputed father is noted *s.p.* in the family pedigree.”

We rather assume him to have been “Alexander Hampden, the eldest sonne of Sir Edmund Hampden, knighte, of Abingdon, in the com. of Northampton,” to whom Sir Alexander, who was probably his *God-father*, bequeathed an annuity of ten pounds (p. 117). It was the blundering Mark Noble who first suggested, in his *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell* (ii. 89), that this was a son of Sir Alexander; and in the same place Edmund Hampden, the father of Lady Wenman and Lady Denton, is called the “son and heir” of Sir Alexander instead of brother.

Sir Richard Wenman of Thame Park, Sir Thomas Denton of Hillesdon, and Sir Thomas Lee of Morton, were the three overseers of Sir Alexander Hampden’s will, and the sole executor was Thomas Lee the elder of East Claydon, the son and heir of the last named. This Thomas Lee became the lord of Hartwell, in right of his mother Elianor Hampden, the daughter and eventual heiress of Michael Hampden of Hartwell; and from him the present Dr. Lee is seventh in lineal descent.

In the *Parochial History of Enstone*, written by the Rev. John Jordan the Vicar (4to. 18—), an opinion has been expressed that the Lees of Quarendon, of whom Sir Henry Lee, K.G. the chivalrous Champion of Queen Elizabeth’s birthday tournaments, was one, were of the same race as those of Hartwell, though they bore the very different arms of Argent, a fess between three crescents sable. This has encouraged our author to devote a section (pp. 127—136) to the Lees of Quarendon, and the ruined Chapel there, which has been so shamefully surrendered to the sheep and the cattle. It is a grievous narrative of wanton desecration, and of an unsuccessful attempt at restoration, in which the generous efforts of Lady Frankland Russell were unfortunately abortive; but Adm. Smyth has gratified the architectural antiquary by various views of the ruins, and the herald and genealogist by representing a fragment of Sir Henry Lee’s monumental slab, together with the armorial shield from the tomb of Sir Anthony Lee, both now preserved in the museum at Hartwell.

CARY FAMILY; ARMS IN EAST COKER CHURCH.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—I shall be glad of your assistance in determining a point which hitherto has baffled my own unaided efforts; and, as it is one in which Heraldry may prove a valuable auxiliary to Genealogy, it seems especially suited to the intention of your publication.

Your readers are probably aware, that the immediate cause of the rapid rise of the Cary family is to be found in its close connection with Queen Elizabeth. William Cary (second son of Thomas Cary¹ of Chilton Foliot) married Mary Boleyn, sister of Queen Anne, and aunt of Queen Elizabeth. From this marriage descended the Earls of Dover and Monmouth and the Barons Hunsdon; while from Sir John Cary, William's elder brother, came the Viscounts Falkland, whose fame is well preserved in the annals of our country.

The earlier history of the family is by no means void of interest. Its members were distinguished in the Field, in the Church, and in the Senate; and had made a place for themselves among the worthies of Devon long before they matched with the Royal Family.

The particular point which I am desirous of ascertaining is the precise position in the family pedigree of a William Cary whose daughter is said to have married Dr. William Helyar, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral, July 1607. Dr. Helyar was a divine of some eminence, and claimed (I presume through his wife) kinship with Queen Elizabeth. At any rate, he was Her Majesty's chaplain; and probably, through her, if not directly from her, received his other important preferments. He seems to have been a great pluralist in an age of pluralism, and enjoyed a prebendal stall both at Exeter and Chester,² the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, the treasurership of Chelsea College, and various livings in Devon and Somerset. He died in 1645, and was, I think, buried in Exeter Cathedral; but at East Coker, in Somersetshire, he founded an almshouse and built a handsome residence, Coker Court, which his descendants have occupied in succession to the present day. The Archdeacon's eldest son, Henry Helyar, formed a *second* connection with the Cary family. According to the Visitation of Somerset, 1672 (con-

¹ Thomas Cary married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Spencer, and grand-daughter of Eleanor Beaufort, who was of the blood-royal.

² The Archdeacon's daughter married John Bridgeman, D.D. Bishop of Chester, and ancestor of the Earls of Bradford.

firmed by Cole's Escheats), he married in 1621 Christian, daughter of William Cary of Clovelly, co. Devon, and by her had several children, amongst whom was Cary Helyar, who migrated as a merchant to Jamaica, and there died in 1672, aged 39. His monument is in the church of Spanish Town in that island, and in the same church is another to Colonel Theodore Cary, "one of the sons of Cockington House, co. Devon, brother to Sir Henry Cary, a judge."¹ He died in 1683, aged 63, and was therefore contemporary with Cary Helyar; and, it is not unreasonable to conjecture, was related to him. There can be little doubt that Colonel Theodore Cary was one of the younger sons of George Cary of Cockington, of whom Prince says, that his "youngest sons became soldiers of fortune, and died, I think, beyond the seas, without issue." This last statement is perhaps open to question, as the MS. I have quoted records the marriage, in 1676, of Colonel Theodore Cary with Dorothy Wale; and, in 1679, of Penelope Cary with Thomas Edward.

These are the chief clues I possess towards the discovery of the object of my search; but an additional one may be found in the arms depicted upon a window in East Coker church. It may be as well to give Collinson's description of these arms, for the sake of correcting the many errors into which he has fallen.

Collinson says (Hist. of Somerset, vol. ii. p. 343), "In the south window of the south aisle (*rectiùs* transept) are the arms following, viz.:—

1. Quarterly, first and fourth, Or, three torteaux in pile; second and third, Or, a lion rampant azure.

2. Azure, a cross flory or between four etoiles gules, impaling Argent, on a bend sable three plates pierced.

3. Gules, a sword and key in saltire, argent and or.

4. Quarterly, first and fourth, Sable, six martlets, 3. 2, and 1, argent; second and third, Azure, a bend or.

5. Argent, a saltire gules, impaling Argent, three greyhounds statant sable."

The inaccuracies in the above are so numerous and glaring, as to shake one's faith in Collinson as a trustworthy transcriber. I subjoin a corrected account (the result of personal inspection), and have been able, through Mr. Papworth's kind assistance, to assign to most of the arms their respective owners.

1. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three torteaux, 2 and 1; for *Courtenay*: 2nd and 3rd, Or, a lion rampant az. for *Redvers*.

¹ Gentleman's Magazine, Feb. 1864, p. 186.

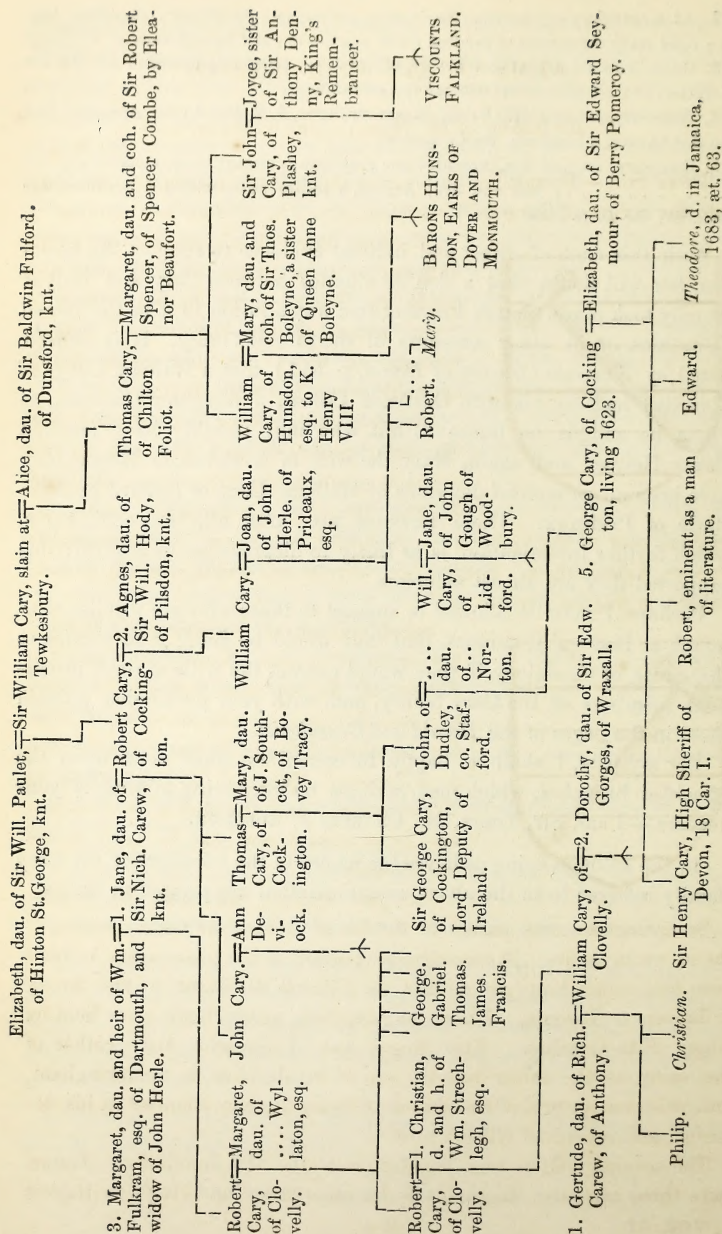
2. Az. a crossflory arg. between four mullets pierced or ; for *Helyar*: impaling, Arg. on a bend sable three roses of the first (with martlet in chief for difference); for *Cary*.
3. Gules, a sword argent and key or, saltirewise. (Probably intended for the see of Exeter, but the painter has omitted the second key.)
4. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sable, six sea-swallows, 3, 2, and 1; for *Arundel*: 2nd and 3rd, Azure, a bend or; for *Carminow*.
5. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, three greyhounds statant sable, collared arg. for; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a saltire gules within a bordure sable bezantée; for *De la Pole*.

With this mass of direct and indirect evidence to support the assertion, few will doubt that a double alliance between Cary and Helyar actually took place, though I cannot find any allusion to it in the Devon Visitations, or in other accounts of the former family. It is indeed stated by Westcote (*Survey of Devon*, p. 511), that a William Cary (of Clovelly) had, by his wife Gertrude Carew, a daughter *Christian*, to whom he assigns no husband, but who may possibly have married Henry Helyar; and, again, Mary the wife of Archdeacon Helyar may have been an *unrecorded* daughter of William Cary of Lidford by Joan Herle of Prideaux. These however are, after all, but conjectures, which further investigation is as likely to disprove as to confirm; unsupported they are almost valueless.

Perhaps I may be allowed to suggest to those who are privileged to search at Doctors' Commons, that they would be doing good service to the cause of Genealogy if they would extract the wills of some prominent members of the Cary family, and, with your permission, publish them in the pages of the *Herald and Genealogist*.

For my part, I shall be happy to contribute some notes upon the ennobled branches, which may perhaps be interesting to some of your readers.—I am, Sir, Yours, &c. CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

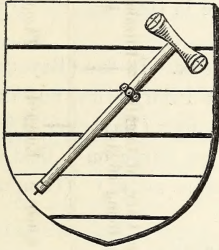
In the accompanying pedigree the names of the members of the Cary family referred to in the above communication are printed in *Italics*.



ARMS OF THE GILBERTINES

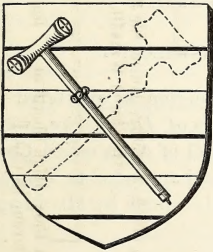
To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to observe that a little inaccuracy has crept into the review of Tonge's Visitation, at p. 193 of your last number.



The coat Barry of six, argent and gules, differenced by a prior's staff in gold, and given by Tonge under Malton Priory as "the armes of the Gilbertins," neither belongs to Vesey nor any other family specially connected with Malton.

Tonge is quite correct in attributing it to the order generally, and, although no evidence is given in the Monasticon, the entry in the Heraldic Dictionaries, under the original seat of the Gilbertines, is doubtless correct. "SEMPRINGHAM PRIORY, Lincolnshire Barry of six, argent and gules, over all, in bend sinister, a pilgrim's crutch or."



Saint Gilbert of Sempringham founded his order of canons about 1139; and the Priory of Malton was founded in Saint Gilbert's lifetime, as was also that of Watton, to which I hinted it was probable that a differenced phase of the coat given by Tonge refers. In it the staff in bend sinister has been erased, and one in bend dexter substituted.

Let me explain the coat by tenure.

Sempringham was parcel of the fee of Gilbert de Gaunt holden of the crown in capite. A considerable portion of the place seems to have been held under him (*per medium de Gilberto de Gaunt*) by the family of Bajocis or Bayeux. Under its members, again, lands were held by Roger Fitz-Goceline. This Roger was, I presume, the brother of the saint, as the latter was the son of Sir Joceline de Sempringham, knt., who was patron of the church of Sempringham founded in his demesne, and presented Gilbert to it.

The several holders were benefactors to the new foundation. Gaunt gave three carucates, Reginald de Ba other three, and Hugh de Bajocis

gave at Roger Fitz-Goceline's request the land which he (Roger) held in Sempringham.

The arms of Gaunt were *Barry of six*, or and azure, a bend gules. Those of Bayeux (Bayhouse, as Glover's Ordinary has it) were *Barry of six, gules and argent*. Whether the *argent and gules* in the monastic coat is merely referrible to the inexact blazonry often found in ancient heraldry before it was regulated by greater technical strictness, or is a difference assumed by the inferior owners the Sempringhams, is unknown to me. But I think that you will observe in this coat the true origin of the arms of the Gilbertines.

The dictionaries give some minor coats of Bayeux. In one (Bayouse *alias* Hosterley) the silver comes first, as in the Priory arms, but the gules becomes sable (Glover's Ordinary). In another (Bayhouse, Lincolnshire) the barry sinks to two bars. They are silver on a field of gules, and in chief are three escallops of the same metal.¹ (General Armory.)

Yours faithfully,

Gateshead.

W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

LAWRENCE AND WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Your conclusion that Lawrence and Washington, as quartered in the shield extracted in your p. 143 from the *History of Dorsetshire*, were both North-country families, is confirmed by the Roll of Arms called *Constable's Roll*, preserved in the Lansdowne MS. 205, and appended to Tonge's *Heraldic Visitation of the Northern Counties*, recently edited by Mr. Longstaffe for the Surtees Society.

LAWRENCE.—I. IV. Argent, a cross raguly gules. II. III. Argent, two bars and in chief three mullets gules. (P. xi.)

The quartering, but with tinctures reversed, Gules, two bars and in chief three mullets argent, was borne by the ancient family of Wessington, of Wessington in the bishopric of Durham, whose heiress Alianor became the wife of Sir William Tempest, of Studley, co. York. She died in 1451.²

¹ Monsire de Bayous port gules a deux barres d'argent, trois escalops d'argent en le chief. Roll t. Edw. III. edit. Nicolas, p. 24. The coats of the Multons of Multon, who begin with a baron buried at Spalding in Lincolnshire, and of the Spaldings, should also present red and silver bars. See Glover's Roll.

² Pedigree added to Tonge's *Visitation*, p. 103.

Dionysia Tempest, a daughter or granddaughter of this marriage, and coheir of the family, was married to William Malory, of Houghton Conyers, co. York, and in consequence that family quartered both the martlets or *storm-birds* of Tempest and the “stars and stripes” of Wessington.¹

The “Halled hall in Northumberland,” mentioned at the head of Hunter’s pedigree of Washington, proves to be Hallhead hall,² near Kendal in Westmerland: of which the following account is given in the History of that County by Nicolson and Burn (vol. i. p. 84):—

“In the 20th Hen. VIII. Walter Chambre purchased for his son the marriage of Jane one of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas Wessington of Hallhead hall, esquire. Robert Chambre, son of Walter, in the 22 Hen. VIII. appears to have had the site of Hallhead hall, in virtue of the said marriage. It is a demesne in Strickland Ketel, and still enjoyed by that family [*i.e.* Chambre]. In the next year, a division was made of Wessington’s whole estate, whereby other lands were assigned to his other three daughters, Catherine wife of Miles Beck, Elizabeth wife of William Gilpin, and Margaret wife of Thomas Carus.”

In the next page there is a confused account of the quarterings of Chambre, and “Argent, a chevron gules between ten cross-crosslets sable,” is there attributed to Wessington.

With regard to the etymology of Washington as a *local* name, you have satisfactorily shown at p. 347 of your first volume, that the explanation is perfectly untenable which would regard it as descriptive of a watery site, or as intimating propinquity to a river or the sea; and I am inclined to believe that Mr. Ferguson is right when he classed it among those which were derived by the late great Saxonist John Mitchell Kemble from the gentilitial settlements of the first cultivators of this island:—

“The Anglo-Saxon name of Washington in Sussex was Wassingatun, the town of the Wass-ings, *i.e.* sons or descendants of Wass. Thus, by two steps back, from Washington we come to Wass, and the name of Wass still stands in the *London Directory*. But who was Wass?³ It is a little curious that the only two of the name

¹ Pedigree added to Tonge’s *Visitation*, p. 51. Here the field is argent.

² It was only about five years ago that Hallhead hall passed out of the possession of Alan Chambre, esq. (who is still living) by public sale. It was bought we believe by John Wakefield, esq. banker. Of the former family was Sir Alan Chambre, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, 1800-1815.

³ We append Mr. Lower’s remarks on the surname of—“WACE. The vernacular form of the Latin *Eustacius*. It is best known as the personal name of the celebrated author of the *Roman de Roue*, who flourished in the XIIth century, at which time it had not become a surname. Wright’s *Biog. Brit.* Anglo-Norman period, p. 206.

“At a later date the name was variously written Vaice, Wasse, Wass, &c. It existed in Jersey until the XVIth century, and it is not now extinct in England. One of the name [in Jersey] was traditionally the perfection of a cynic—in fact an insular Diogenes; whence in Jersey-French the word signifies to snarl, as in the phrase, *Ce chien wasse*. (*Inf. J. Bertrand Payne, esq.*)” *Patronymica Britannica*, p. 368

whom I have been able to meet with in Anglo-Saxon times, both occur in a charter of manumission (*Codex Diplom.* No. 971,) to which one of them was a witness, and the other the father of a witness.¹ Wasa and Wassing were old German names, and Grimm refers to *wasjan*, pollere, A.-Sax. *hwæs*, Old Norse *hvass*, keen, bold. Hence probably the name of the illustrious Gustavus Wasa, King of Sweden.

“Thus I have connected the name of Washington with a family, probably more or less distinguished, of Anglo-Saxon times; I have shown that one of that family, and the son of another, stood godfathers to the ancient act of freedom; I have proposed a not unworthy etymon for the name; and I have suggested that it may be the same as that of another distinguished champion of his country’s freedom.” *Ferguson’s English Surnames, and their place in the Teutonic Family.*

To this etymology of Washington Mr. M. A. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, subscribes. The places so named were, in fact, the fortified dwellings of the posterity of Wess, or Vasa.

The *Codex Diplomaticus* contains, further, three documents relating to Wassingatun, and they all are assigned in the Index of Places to Washington in Sussex.

No. 1159. King Eadred, in the year 947, confirms the gift of twenty hides, *æt Wassingatune*, made by his most faithful earl Eadric to the abbey of Abingdon.

No. 1173. The will of Æthelwold the alderman (946-955), bequeathing to his brother Eadric land *æt Wessingatune*.

No. 1250. King Eadgar, in the year 963, grants to bishop Æthelwold twenty-four cassates of land *æt Wasingatune*; the boundaries of which are minutely described, the name of Horsham occurring among them.

Yours, &c. ANGLO-SAXONICUS.

PEERAGES, BARONETAGES, AND HISTORIES OF THE LANDED GENTRY.

A RETROSPECTIVE AS WELL AS PRESENT REVIEW.

It is quite within recent memory that the works of our periodical genealogists were divided into the three distinct classes treating of the Peerage, the Baronetage, and the Landed Gentry—the last having been first collected by Mr. Burke. Not long before, the Peerage of each of the three Kingdoms had occupied a separate book for itself; but these were gradually brought together. Then the Baronetage was annexed (in an abridged form) to the Peerage. Lastly, the Landed Gentry or County families have been added, and all arranged in one alphabet: the dictionary form having so far recommended itself, as being convenient for ready refe-

¹ Mr. Ferguson refers to the Manumissions at the altar of St. Petroc (No. 981 not 971): Tethion filius Wasso (*Codex Dipl.* iv. 311), and Waso (*ibid.* p. 313).

rence, that we seem at last to have arrived at the era of genealogical cyclopædias.

It may not be uninteresting if we take a retrospective review of this now voluminous department of English literature, as well as consider its present state: having in our last Part, at p. 272, given the titles of the works of this class published for the year 1864.

Many manuscript books¹ of the Peers of England, compiled in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., are still extant; but the first attempt to present an account of them to the world was made in the *Britannia* of WILLIAM CAMDEN, *clarum et venerabile nomen!* exciting so far the jealousy of the professional genealogist as to provoke from Ralph Brooke, Yorke Herauld, his "*Discoverie of certaine Errours* published in print in the much-commended *Britannia* 1594, very prejudiciall to the Discentes and Successions of the auncient Nobilitie of this Realme."

By the researches and industry of Ralph Brooke himself, of Augustine Vincent, and of Robert Glover, and the persevering collections of Sir William Segar,² who became Garter at the commencement of the reign of James I. the genealogies of the nobility were soon after brought into some state of completeness, and the result was the publication of our earliest Peerages, viz.:—

The Catalogue of Honor, by THOMAS MILLES; translated from the Latin of his uncle ROBERT GLOVER. 1610. A folio volume of 1,130 pages: formed upon the model of the great work of Claude Paradin, the "*Alliances Genealogiques des Rois et Princes de Gaule*," which was printed so early as the year 1561 (see our vol. i. p. 187).

A Catalogue and Succession of the Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, and Viscounts of this Realme of England, to the present year 1619. Collected by RALPH BROOKE, esquire, Yorke Herauld. 1619. Fol. pp. 276.

The Second edition of the same. 1622. Folio, pp. 392.

Upon both which AUGUSTINE VINCENT issued his *Discoverie of Errours*, in the latter year, in folio, pp. 717.

The Union of Honour. Containing the Armes, Matches, and Issues of the Kings, Dukes, Marquesses, and Earles of England, from the Conquest untill this present yeare 1640. With the Armes of the English Viscounts and Barons now being: and of the Gentry of Lincolnshire. Collected out of the most approved Authours, former or modern. By JAMES YORKE, Black-Smith. 1640. Folio.

None of these books contained the Barons. In his *Discoverie*, Vincent announced his intention to proceed with "The Baronage of England, and the Lives of all such as have (from the first foundation) bene Companions of

¹ Some of these have been described in our first volume, pp. 125, 126.

² These formed the basis of the *Baronagium Genealogicum* of Edmondson, published in the tabular form so late as 1764. The Compiler of the MS. was Simon Segar, grandson of Sir William. Edmondson was assisted as editor by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. (Young's Catalogue, p. 29.)

the Noble Order of the Garter, which I intend to set forward with all good speede." But that able herald did not live to fulfil his intentions.

Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE adopted the title, and included in his *Baronage* (in two volumes folio, 1675, 1676) the possessors, both existing and extinct, of all superior dignities, as well as those who had merely been summoned to Parliament by their personal names.

To Dugdale succeeded the industrious ARTHUR COLLINS,¹ whose first *Peerage of England* appeared in 8vo. 1709, and who pursued his labours through many years and various editions:² the second dated 1735, the third 1741, and the fourth 1756. His work on a more extended plan, published in 1727, 4to, comprises only eleven families,—those of Cavendish, Churchill, Pelham, Sackville, Compton, Lumley, Cholmondeley, Hervey, Carteret, Stawel, and Walpole; but he also compiled the *Historical Collections* of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle, in folio, 1752; besides Sackville (by itself) in 8vo. 1741; Windsor, in 4to. 1754; Carteret, (privately printed in 8vo. 1756); and the copious memoirs of the Dudleys and Sydneys prefixed to *Letters and Memorials of State*, in two vols. folio, 1746.

The fifth edition of *Collins's Peerage*, in five volumes, 1779, was edited by Barak Longmate, who compiled a supplemental volume in 1784. The sixth and last, edited by Sir Egerton Brydges, K.J. appeared in nine vols. 8vo. 1812. The qualifications of that tasteful and energetic writer had been previously manifested in a biographical volume on the *Peers of England during the Reign of James the First*, contemporaries of his great ancestor the Lord Chancellor Egerton, (8vo. 1802,) and in a *Biographical Peerage* which had described the existing members of the House of Lords with more than ordinary detail, in four small volumes, 1808.

Shortly after, a voluminous body of aristocratic history was undertaken

¹ He was the son of William Collins, gentleman usher to Queen Catharine in 1669, by Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Blyth, and was born in 1682. When Arthur Collins published his first peerage in 1709, he was a bookseller at the Black Boy in Fleet Street. He did not affix his name as author to any of his compilations before his 4to Baronage in 1727. He died at Battersea in 1760, having enjoyed during his latter years a pension of 400*l.* from King George II. Notices of Collins and his family will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxi. p. 282, lxxxiii. i. 210; Lysons's *Environs of London*, Supplemental volume; and Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, ii. 9. The present Garter has estimated his merits very highly, remarking that "From the indefatigable perseverance and general fidelity of Collins, his successors have found but little opportunity for improvement in the genealogical descents of noble families, so far as he treated on the subject."—*Catalogue of Works on the Peerage and Baronetage of England, Scotland, and Ireland: in the Library of Chas. Geo. Young, York Herald*, MDCCCXXVII. p. 22.

² There were several reprints and re-issues besides those which we designate as the principal editions. Of these the only correct account that has been formed is in Sir Charles Young's *Catalogue* mentioned in the preceding note.

by a gentleman styling himself "WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, esq. Inventor of Linear Arithmetic, Author of An Enquiry into the causes of the Decline and Fall of Nations, &c." doubtless a person of some literary ambition, but who in this instance must have contented himself entirely with the appropriation of other men's labours. His work, which claims notice only for its extent and the comprehensiveness of its scope, is entitled *British Family Antiquity*, and formed altogether nine quarto volumes; vols. i. and ii. containing the Peerage of England; vol. iii. the Peerage of Scotland; vols. iv. and v. the Peerage of Ireland; vols. vi. and vii. the English Baronetage; vol. viii. the Baronetage of Scotland; and vol. ix. the Baronetage of Ireland.

But we must revert from these great library tomes to the more serviceable hand-books of ready reference.

One of them, designated "*The British Compendium*; or a Particular Account of all the present Nobility both Spiritual and Temporal," commenced early in the last century. The first edition was in 1718, the second in the following year, and it was frequently reprinted. We have now before us the seventh edition, edited by F. Nichols:—

THE BRITISH COMPENDIUM: or *Rudiments of Honour*. The Seventh Edition, Corrected and Enlarged, to the year 1731. Vol. I. In two Parts. Part I. Dukes, Marquesses, Earls: Part II. Viscounts, Bishops, Barons, Officers of State, Knights, and Baronets (the latter being mere lists of names). Small square 8vo. pp. 544, 416.

The second volume of this work contained the Scottish Peers, and the third those of Ireland. These were not so frequently reprinted as the English portion; for in the year 1756, the 10th *English Compendium*, the 6th *Scots*, and the 5th *Irish* had become contemporary. Of the last there was no subsequent edition: of that for Scotland none later than the 7th, in 1764; and of the English Compendium the latest was the 13th in three volumes, 12mo. 1769.¹

These useful books had now to compete with similar works produced by Mr. Salmon, by Edward Kimber the author of a Baronetage, and by J. Almon. The books of the first are thus entitled,—

A Short View of the Families of the Present Nobility: their Marriages, Issue, and immediate Ancestors; the Posts of Honour and Profit they hold in the Government; their Arms, Mottoes, and chief Seats; with an Index, specifying the time of their respective Creations and Summons to Parliament, the Titles of their Eldest Sons, their Rank, Precedence, &c. By Mr. SALMON. London: printed in the year 1751. Small 8vo.

The like for Scotland, and the like for Ireland, 1759.

¹ See two tables given of all the editions in Young's Catalogue, pp. 49, 50. The title was revived at Edinburgh in the year 1826 for "*The Scots Compendium*; or, Pocket Peerage of Scotland, including the Dormant, Attainted, and Extinct titles," &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Its Editor, in the preface, states that the previous edition of *The Scots Compendium* had been the tenth, published in 1761. This however was a mistake: there was not any edition in 1761, the *sixth* having been published in 1756, and the *seventh* and last in 1764.

Kimber's *Peerage of England* was first printed for H. Woodfall in 1766, 12mo.; followed by that for Scotland 1767, and that for Ireland 1768; the second edition of England 1769.

John Almon, a celebrated publisher of political pamphlets, "opposite Burlington House in Piccadilly," produced *The Peerage of Scotland* 1767, and *The Peerage of Ireland* 1768; the former in one, the latter in two volumes 8vo.

The compilation of these had been greatly facilitated by the more important works on the Peers of Scotland by Crawford and Douglas, and those on the Peers of Ireland by Crossley and Lodge: bearing these titles—

The Peerage of Scotland: containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom. By GEORGE CRAWFURD, Esq. Edinburgh, 1716. Folio, pp. 502.

The Peerage of Scotland (in the same words). By ROBERT DOUGLAS, Esq. Edinburgh, 1764. Folio, pp. 718.

The Peerage of Scotland (&c.). By Sir ROBERT DOUGLAS of Glenbervie, Baronet. Second Edition, with a Continuation to the Present Period, by JOHN PHILIP WOOD, Esq. Edinburgh, 1812. Two vols. folio. pp. 759, 752.

The Peerage of Ireland: or an Exact Catalogue of the Present Nobility, both Lords Spiritual and Temporal, with an Historical and Genealogical Account of them. By AARON CROSSLEY, Herald-Painter, of Dublin. 1725. Folio.

The Peerage of Ireland: or a Genealogical History of the present Nobility of that Kingdom. By Mr. LODGE, Deputy-Keeper of the Records in the Bermingham Tower, 1754. Four vols. 8vo.

(The same,) Revised, Enlarged, and continued to the Present Time, by MERVYN ARCHDALL, A.M. Rector of Slane, in the diocese of Meath. Dublin, 1784. Seven vols. 8vo.

In 1788 *The Pocket Peerage* of the three Kingdoms was first commenced by BARAK LONGMATE, an engraver, son of the Editor of the Fifth edition of Collins. Subsequent editions were published in 1790, 1793, 1795, 1808, 1811, and 1813. Two vols. 12mo.

In 1790, GEORGE KEARSLEY, a bookseller in Fleet Street, began his *Complete Peerage*, of which later editions appeared in 1796, 1799, 1802, 1804, 1806, and 1809. Also in two vols. 12mo.

In 1802 JOHN DEBRET entered the field, with his *Correct Peerage* in the same form, and was more permanently successful than any. He was a respectable bookseller in Piccadilly, the successor of Almon before mentioned: he relinquished his business about 1814, but continued to edit this work for the booksellers, and had superintended the fifteenth edition shortly before his death, which occurred on the 15th Nov. 1823. The next edition appeared in 1825; and was erroneously called the fifteenth, though really the sixteenth. The nineteenth was published in 1831. The twentieth and twenty-first were edited in 1834 and 1836, by William Courthope, esq.

(now Somerset Herald); the next in 1840 and 1841, by George William Collen, esq. (now Portcullis Pursuivant); and subsequent editions or re-impressions, from 1844 to 1849, by his brother Mr. Henry Collen. We believe the last (until the present year) was that revised and corrected to January 1849 by Henry Collen, Esq. (Pickering, 1849, 8vo.) Messrs. Dean, of Ludgate Hill, who purchased the wood-blocks of this work, have now (1864) issued an abridged edition, describing briefly the existing members of each family, with an appendix of the Baronets, but the latter unaccompanied with their Arms.

We have now named all the best known works upon the Peerage: though there are still others which were either unfinished attempts, or failed to attain any permanent encouragement: and we must proceed to state a few particulars respecting

BARONETAGES.

A genealogy of the Baronetage was first attempted by Arthur Collins, whose intention was to describe every family upon whom the dignity had been conferred, whether it was still existing or extinct—omitting those only which, having been elevated to peerages, were to be found in books relating to the Peerage. Of this work were published in the year 1720 two volumes, or rather a volume and a half, the second being much thinner than the first. They bear the following title:—

THE BARONETTAGE OF ENGLAND: being an Historical and Genealogical Account of Baronets, from their first Institution in the Reign of King James I. Containing their Descents, the remarkable Actions and Employments of them and their Ancestors: As also their Marriages, Issue, &c. With their Coats of Arms and Crests Emblazon'd and Blazon'd. London. Printed for W. Taylor at the Ship in Pater-Noster Row; R. Gosling, at the Middle-Temple-Gate in Fleet Street; and J. Osborn, at the Oxford-Arms in Lombard Street. 1720. Vol. I. pp. x. 466, Vol. II. pp. 316. With an Index to Names to each Volume.

There is a Dedication to John Anstis, Esq. then Garter, signed *Arth. Collins*, but the author states in it that he “had *not* free access to that noble Treasury of Pedigrees and Manuscripts preserved in the College of Arms.” In this publication Collins proceeded so far as the family of *PALMER of Wingham in Kent*, the 152nd Baronet in order of creation; and in respect to date no later than 1621, ten years after the first institution of the Order. As in the year 1710 (according to *Beatson's Political Index*,) there had been 959 Baronetcies conferred in England, the industrious author by these two volumes completed only one-sixth, or more precisely three-nineteenth parts of the task he had undertaken.

The next book was more complete, but contained only the existing families, and those on a more limited scale. It is *The English Baronets*, in three small 12mo. vols. 1727, passing by the name of the publisher, Thomas

Wotton, as no author is mentioned; but the next, which was produced by the same publisher in 1741, *The English Baronetage*, in five volumes 8vo. is still (down to the time of its publication) the fullest source of information upon many of the families which it commemorates.

There was *A New Baronetage of England*, published by Almon in 1769, in three vols. 12mo.; one by E. Kimber and R. Johnson in 1771, in three vols. 8vo.; and one by the Rev. W. Betham (father of the late Ulster) in 1804, in two vols. 12mo. The same author was at that time engaged on a much ampler work,¹ "*The Baronetage of England: or the History of the English Baronets, and of such Baronets of Scotland as are of English Families;*" of which the first volume, in 4to. had been printed at Ipswich in 1801, and the fifth and last ("printed by Warde and Betham—the late *Sir William, then a printer*—Furnival's Inn Court, Holborn,") was completed in 1805.

We have already mentioned the Baronetages of W. Playfair, and have now only to notice the manuals of Debrett and Stockdale. The latter was a summary production, containing only the marriages and issue of the existing Baronets; it was published annually, and generally added to the Peerage and Court Calendar published by John Stockdale.

Debrett's, which became the standard work, was first printed for William Miller in 1804, 12mo. It appeared with the name of John Debrett, in two vols. 12mo. 1808. The third edition was printed in 1815, the fourth in 1819, the fifth (after Debrett's death) in 1824, the sixth in 1828, the seventh, compressed into one volume post 8vo. in 1835, edited by William Courthope, esq. (now Somerset herald), and the eighth, revised, corrected, and continued by George William Collen, esq. now Portcullis pursuivant, 8vo. 1840. Since that year there has been no Baronetage published distinct from the Peerage.

But here should be noticed the *Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage*, by W. Courthope, 8vo. 1835; and a larger work, *The Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland, and Scotland*, by John Burke, esq. and John Bernard Burke, esq., 1841, 8vo.

The Baronetcies of Scotland or Ireland had little share in any of these books; nor was there sufficient genealogical spirit in either country to originate a similar work for themselves. Ireland, indeed, has been singularly supine in genealogical matters, notwithstanding the high antiquity of many of her families; whilst in Scotland such studies have been more cultivated, still not in a very popular shape.

There is much respecting the lesser nobility of Scotland in Alexander Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, 1722 and 1742; but a more systematic and regular history of them is the *Baronage of Scotland*. This work was prepared

¹ This is fully described by Moule, *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 498.

by Douglas, the author of the *Peerage of Scotland*, but was not published until the close of the last century, and then only imperfectly.¹

It was in the year 1827 that the father of the present Ulster King of Arms inaugurated what we have termed the encyclopedic form in treating of our aristocratic genealogy. All the British hereditary dignities were then for the first time brought together, and combined in one alphabetical arrangement, in an octavo volume, designated as "*A General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage*. By JOHN BURKE, Esq.:" who afterwards proceeded, with persevering industry, in a long career of similar authorship. The editions of his first work were frequent, and generally characterized by some improvement. In the second (1828) he inserted "the Baronets of Ireland, and (Scotland, or) Nova Scotia, which are not (as he then stated) to be found in any other book of reference extant." The fourth edition (in 1832) was extended from one volume to two, "to include *every* individual even remotely connected with the Peerage and Baronetage;" to introduce woodcuts of arms, which were very slight and indifferent productions; and to add an account of the claims of Peerages then pending before the House of Lords. At the close of 1831 Mr. Burke had published a volume on the Extinct and Dormant Peerages of England.

Subsequently he brought the whole work again into one volume, which has gradually increased into a very formidable bulk, and is now reproduced annually.

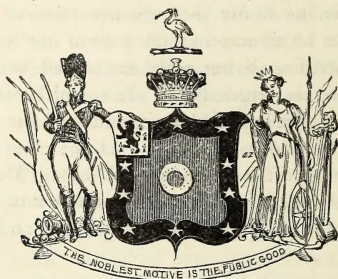
Mr. Burke found a publisher in the enterprising Mr. Colburn: but "Debrett," which belonged to a company of the old-world booksellers, had to encounter still another rival more resembling itself in "*The Annual Peerage*," which was first set on foot, in the year 1826, in two small 12mo. volumes. The arrangement of this work also was alphabetical, and its mode of compilation is peculiar. Every person described is introduced in conformity with his or her propinquity to the title, the head of the family being first treated of, so that (as the relation proceeds) the genealogy ascends, first to brothers and sisters, and their posterity, and next to uncles and aunts, and so to other collaterals, a plan already familiar to the readers of the *Almanac de Gotha*, but not previously adopted in English works.

The *Annual Peerage* was compiled with the utmost industry and care for more than a quarter of a century, by three sisters, Anne, Eliza, and Maria Innes; but it would scarcely have established its footing had not the publishers (Messrs. Saunders and Otley) secured the countenance and

¹ At Edinburgh: printed in the year 1796. Folio, pp. 562. It contains 153 Families; and ends with a catchword WEMYSS. "The Work was carried no farther by Sir R. Douglas than to the end of that page." (Note in edition of 1798, p. 563.)

It was resumed with Macdowell of Glengary instead of Wemyss, carried on to p. 590, and by Indexes to p. 623. The "End of Volume First." Published in 1798, with xi. pages of title, prefaces, and contents. It was then proposed that a Second Volume should have shortly followed.

partial co-operation of the eminent historical biographer Mr. Lodge, then Clarenceux, and afterwards Norroy King of Arms, together with the patronage of the Royal Family. From that time it became generally known as LODGE's *Peerage*, and indeed reckoned its first edition as that of 1832. The contents were now disposed in two volumes, one of them, "*The Genealogical Volume*,"¹ comprising the early history of the families, and the other their existing *personnel*. In the sixth edition, of 1836, was first introduced the very superior set of woodcuts of Arms, drawn and engraved by Mr. Samuel Williams,² being the same which had been prepared, at very considerable expense, for SHARPE's *Genealogical Peerage of the British Empire*, published in 1833, in two thick 12mo volumes. Here is a specimen, somewhat, but not materially, the worse for thirty years' wear.



These are the arms of the EARL OF BANTRY, whose father Richard White, esq. of Seafield Park, greatly distinguished himself in the repulse of the French invaders of Bantry Bay on the 27th Jan. 1797, and was in consequence created Baron Bantry on the 31st of March in the same year; was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Bantry on the 29th Dec. 1800; and to that of Earl of Bantry and Viscount Beerhaven on 22d Jan. 1816. His arms are, Gules, an annulet or, within a bordure sable charged with ten estoiles of the second, on a canton ermine a lion rampant sable: the crest, a heron proper. The supporters, an officer of light horse and a female personification of Ireland,³ though not to be commended for their armorial

¹ This was last reprinted in 1860, when it had the following title:—

"The Genealogy of the existing British Peerage and Baronetage, containing the Family Histories of the Nobility. Under the gracious patronage of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty and of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; and dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. By EDMUND LODGE, esq. Norroy King of Arms. New and Enlarged edition, 1854. (London; Hurst and Blackett.)"

² Mr. Williams was an excellent draughtsman, particularly of the human figure, and consequently shines when the Supporters are of that character. His animals are equally spirited; but, with a pervading mannerism, he has given them too narrow necks.

³ Thus blazoned in Debrett's *Peerage*: *Dexter*: a man in military officer's uniform,

taste, particularly as they are encumbered with such a multifarious background of trophies, yet serve to exhibit favourably the skill of Mr. Williams's pencil.

The latter work had been one of great merit, but unfortunately over-weighted. Its genealogical details were not merely of the male descents, but had been so arranged as to trace the derivation of the several Dignities and Titles, whether a family had succeeded to them by inheritance, by birth, and legal representation, or by a more distant and imputed claim,—as, for examples, Greville Earl of Warwick from the Beauchamps and other ancient Earls of that county, and Lygon Earl Beauchamp from the Beauchamps of Powyke. It was rich also in well-selected biographical extracts from the memoirs and other historical publications of later times; the credit of which we believe is due to Mr. John Sharpe the publisher.

There had also been an attempt, on the part of Mr. Sharpe, to establish a *Present Peerage*, describing living members of families, and referring for genealogical details to his larger book. It was, like the *Annual Peerage*, arranged on the retrogressive plan with regard to collaterals, and bears this title—

SHARPE'S *Present Peerage of the British Empire*, 1834. With a new and comprehensive List of the Daughters of the Nobility who have been married to Commoners.

Altogether, there is much similarity between the two works last described, which eventually coalesced under the name of LODGE. We give the full title of the latter after it had flourished for a quarter of a century:

The Peerage of the British Empire, as at present existing; arranged and printed from the personal communications of the Nobility; under the gracious Patronage of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty and of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. By EDMUND LODGE, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, &c. To which is added, *The Baronetage*. Twenty-fifth Edition. 1856. Royal 8vo.

The death of Mr. Lodge in 1839 made no difference in the conduct of this work; for, as we have already intimated, his superintendence was merely nominal, and his name was still continued. The three sister Editors pursued their task with indefatigable industry until the death of the eldest in 1856.¹ One only now survives, and we understand that she, for the two last years, has rested from her labours, and passed the responsibility into the hands of Mr. Edward Walford, M.A.

consisting of red jacket with the collar and cuffs, and gold epaulettes, a grenadier's cap, leather breeches, and high boots, holding in his right hand a light horseman's sword, all proper. *Sinister*: a female figure, representing Ireland, habited in a long blue vest, having an antique crown on her head, holding a spear in her left hand, and standing in front of a harp, all proper. Behind the arms and supporters military trophies, as flags, cannon, balls, &c.

¹ See an obituary notice of Miss Anne Innes in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August 1856, p. 253.

It is with great pleasure that we now turn to the work of Captain Dod, which first appeared at the close of 1840, under the following title:

A New Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage. By CHARLES R. DODD, Esq. Fools-cap 8vo.

This was the first attempt—within so confined a room, to give more varied information than the dry statistics of creations, births, marriages and deaths. Like the editors of the *Annual Peerage*, Mr. Dod directed his attention to the existing rather than past generations, and to those biographical particulars that have some further interest and further hold upon the memory than mere dates.

Accounts of the titled classes had hitherto been confined to those who possessed hereditary distinctions, omitting any reference to nearly one thousand Officers in the Colonial, Diplomatic, Military, Naval, and Civil service of the State. Bishops, Judges, Privy Councillors, and the different classes of Knights enjoy distinctions which command universal respect, discharge functions of the highest dignity, and are in the daily habit of performing services to the State on which the authority of England abroad and her security at home are mainly dependent; yet a complete collection of memoirs relating to those distinguished individuals remained unattempted till this publication made its first appearance. *Introduction.*

We shall avail ourselves of some critical remarks made upon the edition of 1851 (in the *Gentleman's Magazine*), to show the labour which was continually bestowed upon the improvement of this work.

The edition for 1851 contains almost sixty entirely new articles, relating to Peers and Baronets who have succeeded to their dignities, to new Peers, Bishops, Judges, and Knights, who have been advanced to their honours during the past year.

The Second Part of the book, which contains the Junior members of the Nobility, is also enlarged with biographical notices, in addition to their gentilitial descriptions.

A class of titulars who have hitherto been allowed to drop out of view, in all books of reference, is given in alphabetical array at the close of Part I. These are the Widows of Knights and of Baronets whose dignities are extinct, amounting to some 160 persons.

Another new feature of the present year is an alphabetical list of all Inferior titles of Peerage: the want of which (unless Sir Harris Nicolas's Synopsis answered the inquiry) must have been often experienced; for instance, when an inquirer was at a loss to know what had become of Lord Beauvale, Lord Prudhoe, Lord Eddisbury, and other well-remembered persons, who are still living, but under other titles; or when families alternate the Courtesy Titles of their eldest son, as in the cases of Kerry and Shelburne, Ancrum and Jedburgh, &c.

Nor less suggestive of the changes of this shifting scene is Mr. Dod's list of Courtesy Titles which *would be borne* if certain Peers had Heirs Apparent. Does it not seem very strange to those who have lived a few years in the world that there should be no Lord Brudenell, no Lord Deerhurst, no Lord Howick, no Lord Lowther, no Lord Morpeth, no Lord Petersham, no Lord Portchester, no Earl of Yarmouth? Altogether, it appears, full one-third of the Peers whose sons take Courtesy Titles,—that is, the Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls,—have at present no male heir apparent.

After thirteen years, other great names, once as well known as the fore-

going, will occur to the reader as now in abeyance, such as the Marquesses of Blandford and Chandos, Viscount Ebrington, and others: whilst, on the other hand, we have now in active public life the Marquess of Hartington, and the Marquess of Huntly, and young Viscount Andover, with others unknown in 1851.

After the works on the Titled families of our Nobility had long been so abundant, the late Mr. Burke, some thirty years ago, undertook to describe the families of the Commoners—previously to be found only in the County Histories or the superior books of Topography. His work, now so well-known as *The Landed Gentry*, first appeared under the following title:—

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, enjoying Territorial Possessions or High Official Rank, but uninvested with Heritable Honours. By JOHN BURKE, Esq. Author of “The History of the Peerage and Baronetage,” of “The Extinct and Dormant Peerage,” &c. Royal 8vo.

This work, the production mainly of Mr. now Sir Bernard Burke, was at first particularly directed to those families who were most prominently represented in the House of Commons, in order that it might form a companion to the Peerages which described the upper chamber of the Senate. Its volumes were decorated with frontispieces presenting the portraits of the successive Speakers, Sir Charles Manners Sutton and Mr. Abercromby, of Mr. Coke and of Mr. Littleton, who afterwards all ascended to the Upper House with the titles of Canterbury, Dunfermline, Leicester, and Hatherton.

The work was published in Parts, and completed in four volumes, 1837; when a small-paper edition was issued, being the same as the preceding, except that the *Alterations and Additions* were amplified, and consequently reprinted.

The Second Edition was greatly enlarged, and also published in Parts, from 1843 to 1850. Its title is—

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland. A Companion to the Peerage and Baronetage. By JOHN BURKE, Esq. Author of the Peerage and Baronetage, &c. and JOHN BERNARD BURKE, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

This book has 1675 pages in continuous numbering, the Supplement 364, and the Index 312.¹ The Supplementary Volume was published in 1849, and the whole completed by an Index in 1850. The latter is an exceedingly useful adjunct, as it contains every personal name in the whole work.

Immediately on the completion of this, a Third Edition was prepared, which was entitled

¹ The great success of this and the other works of the Burkes was made apparent at the sale of copyrights belonging to the late Mr. Colburn, 26 May, 1857. Their three books: 1. The Peerage and Baronetage; 2. The Landed Gentry; and 3. The Extinct, Dormant, and Abeyant Peerages, 1846, were then sold for 4,900*l.* for the copyright, and 500*l.* for the stock; and that subject to the payment of 400*l.* a year as long as new editions are required. (*Notes and Queries*, II. iii. 458.)

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland for 1850, comprising particulars of upwards of 100,000 Individuals. By JOHN BERNARD BURKE, Esq. &c. 1850. Two vols. imperial 8vo.

Which two volumes have since been compressed into one thick one.

In connection with this great and popular luminary, shedding its rays upon the genealogy of our nobility, we must not pass unnoticed its satellites, in which some favoured families received further attention. We allude to

Heraldic Illustrations, comprising the Armorial Bearings of the Principal Families of the Empire; with Pedigrees and Annotations. By JOHN BURKE, Esq. &c. and JOHN BERNARD BURKE, Esq. &c. 1845.

Illuminated Heraldic Illustrations, with Annotations. By JOHN BERNARD BURKE, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. 1852. Imp. 8vo.

A Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain. By JOHN BERNARD BURKE, Esq. Barrister at Law. First Series, vols. I. and II. 1852, 1853; Second Series, vols. I. and II. 1854, 1855.

The distinct function of these volumes appears to have been to serve as the vehicle for engravings which could not be conveniently introduced in the general work. The first consists of 148 plates in line engraving, accompanied by descriptions and pedigrees. The second is a similar book, but the plates (sixteen in number) are printed in colours. The last and more important work was in progress for four years: and each volume is in two parts, first the visits to the Seats, and afterwards the visitations of the Arms. The latter are partially engraved on copper plates: and their blazon is sometimes accompanied by pedigrees or other genealogical information. The descriptions of the seats are really entertaining reading, from the amount of personal anecdotes with which they abound; but the views (in lithography) are few in number and generally of places of little importance. It may be made a very interesting book by illustration from the many superior series of views of seats which have been previously published.

Of late years Mr. Burke's *Landed Gentry* has been kept constantly in print; and its contents have trod close upon the heels of those important family events of births, marriages, and deaths, which are of continual occurrence.

But in the year 1860 another chronicler of the aristocracy stepped forth into the arena. This was Mr. EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. a gentleman we have already named as the present Editor of Lodge's Peerage. He is also the author of the four manuals (all published by Hardwicke), *The Shilling Peerage*, *The Shilling Baronetage*, *The Shilling Knightage*, and *The Shilling House of Commons*, which have gone on for some years, and have no doubt put Captain Dod upon his mettle. Encouraged by such success, this new genealogist enlarged his aim: and he accordingly addressed himself to the composition of a book of the English Noblesse, which (in his own words) "embraces the whole of the Titled, and by far the largest portion of the Untitled, Aristocracy of the Three Kingdoms, and may therefore

fairly claim to be styled, in common parlance, a Dictionary of the Upper Ten Thousand."

The Upper Ten Thousand! that is a flattering phrase; but still more so, because more quiet and genteel, is that pet term of rural pride, THE COUNTY FAMILIES,—one of modern birth, so far as we recollect, but one which is now very generally understood, and as generally appreciated. It is just four years since Mr. Walford first produced his *County Families*; and so hearty a welcome has been given to this new volunteer herald, that we understand that of his first edition the large number of 7,500 copies have been dispersed. The title, which has not been altered, is as follows:—

The County Families of the United Kingdom; or, Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland: containing a brief notice of the Descent, Birth, Marriage, Education, and Appointments of each Person, his Heir Apparent or Presumptive, as also a record of the Offices which he has hitherto held, together with his Town Address and Country Residence. By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain. 1864. Super-royal 8vo. pp. xiv. 1184.

After all, it must be somewhat difficult to determine, under our mixed constitution of society, which are the County Families, or which the Untitled Aristocracy. Our author seems on the whole to have concluded that the fact of a gentleman being a County Magistrate determined his belonging to this rank: at least if backed by competent landed estate. So much we gather from the following passages of his original Preface:—

"I ought here more particularly to record my obligations in the first instance to the Clerks of the Peace and the Clerks of the Lieutenancy who have kindly supplied me with the lists of the Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants of the several counties of England and Wales; as also to Thom's *Irish Directory* and Oliver and Boyd's *Edinburgh Almanac*, for similar lists relating to those kingdoms respectively. The details of the work, where they have not been communicated to me personally by some member of the family, have been mainly worked out by consulting the *Gazette* and the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*—an invaluable mine of wealth to the genealogist and antiquarian, and useful also to one who, like myself, is a humble labourer in the field of cotemporary inquiry. Besides these, the several County Histories which I have been able to procure, the *Peerages* and *Baronetages* of Lodge and Debrett, Hart's *Army List*, O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*, the Oxford and Cambridge Calendars and Lists of Graduates, and the obituary notices of the daily and weekly newspapers, have furnished me with useful materials."

It is impossible not to observe in these acknowledgments the careful avoidance of any allusion to the works of Sir Bernard Burke or Captain Dod,—of whose authority Mr. Walford evidently desires to be considered wholly independent.

Of the way in which the text is compiled we will also give a specimen. It relates to the present host of the gallant and generous Garibaldi:—

SEELY, Charles, Esq. of Heighington, Lincolnshire.

Only son of the late Mr. Charles Seely of Lincoln, by Anne his wife (she *d.* 1863);

b. 1803; m. 1831 Mary, dau. of Jonathan Hilton, Esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and has, with other issue,

Charles, of Brookhill Hall, near Alfreton, co. Derby, b. 1833; m. 1857 Emily, dau. of William Evans, Esq. of Crumpsall Lodge, Manchester, and has issue.

Mr. Seely, who is a Magistrate for the City, and a J.P. and D.C. for co. Lincoln, was elected M.P. for Lincoln 1847, and unseated on petition 1848, but re-elected 1861; he was High Sheriff of Hants 1860.—Heighington, near Lincoln; Brook House, Isle of Wight; 26, Prince's Gate, Hyde Park, W.

This is much to the purpose, and clearly arranged. No one will deny the importance and value of such information; but, however Mr. Walford may display his industry by the collection of thousands of families and tens of thousands of facts, we must always be reminded that, in so doing, he is merely entering into a race of competition with the very meritorious predecessors whom we have named, but of whom he is silent. His present undertaking must to them appear a unnecessary and annoying intrusion upon their own field of operations; but meanwhile the public reaps the harvest of the increased exertions imposed upon all the rival labourers.

As to the number of families, which appears so great in Mr. Walford's work, we may remark that many of them are divided into several heads, as the Fitz-Roys into eight (besides Grafton and Southampton), the Gladstones into six, Legge also into six (besides the Earl of Dartmouth), Lefroy into three, and so throughout. The last fifty pages are occupied by an Index of Names, under one alphabetical arrangement of the counties of the three kingdoms.

In its external aspect the volume is stupendously magnificent. We might describe it almost in the very words in which the *London Post Office Directory* was described by Mr. George Augustus Sala at the close of 1854. That was "a Great Red Book, ornamented with the royal arms in gold,—a book not unlike outwardly one of Her Majesty's mail-coaches, a book enormously large, prodigiously thick, wondrously heavy; a book that *if it held the biographies and characters of men as well as their names*, would be the greatest repertory of knowledge in the world." (*Household Words*, 1854; *After Breakfast*, 1864, i. 223.)

Just such a book, but containing in some measure "the biographies of men as well as their names," is Mr. Walford's *County Families*. "The price (afterwards remarks Mr. Sala) is a long one—thirty-six shillings;" and we find the same price fixed upon *The County Families*; but then, as with the Great Red Book of London, "it is a very museum in itself, an encyclopædia, a *corpus literarum*," not for London only, but for all the Counties. It is (if we pursue, with due variations, Mr. Sala's description) a monument, or rather a hive, of genealogy and biography. "If such a work could have been printed two hundred years ago (which it couldn't), it would have been attached to a lectern by a chain and padlock, like the Vulgate or Foxe's Book of Martyrs." Here is a hint which deserves the attention of Mr. Hardwicke the publisher. The *County Families* is a book

of 1,200 pages, of large dimensions and of corresponding ponderosity; it really demands for itself a special lectern; which might be suitably becoated with arms, supported, and crested, as authorised by the insignia of the family which sets up such an altar of incense, and might contain, within its base, *scrinia* for their patents of arms, of nobility, or office, for their rolls of pedigree, charters, and seals, and other of their choicest evidences. Then would all their kinsfolk and acquaintance come with due respect and observance to turn over the leaves of this *libro d'oro*, this modern *Mirrouir of Magistrates*, and "very shape and image of our State."

AN HERALDIC CHRONICLE FOR 1863.

WE have determined to occupy a few pages of our work with a contemporary chronicle. It would be easy to fill them all in that manner, without straying from our proper path: for it will be remembered that it is the province of a Herald to proclaim the intentions of monarchs and ministers, to superintend the ceremonies of states and courts, and to marshal both festivities and funerals; and that it is the duty of a Genealogist, with regard to the families of the nobility, to take note of the arrival or the departure from this sublunary scene of all their members, and of their alliances in wedlock, as well as their advancement to offices, honours, and dignities. But it is not our intention to meddle with what is at present well done in other quarters. Our aim is to be really useful, and merely to supply in our peculiar walk what is actually deficient elsewhere. Descriptions of our royal baptisms, marriages, and funerals, and other state ceremonies, are given in the public journals, but more accurately and officially in the *London Gazette*, from which they are usually copied by one popular paper at least, the *Court Journal*, if not by more. Births, Marriages, and Deaths are still copiously recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, together with the Gazette Preferments, and are duly indexed every half-year. Besides, they are so quickly posted up, and brought to book, in the works of Burke, Dod, Lodge, and Walford, which have been reviewed in the preceding pages, that there is less necessity for a chronological record than formerly. It is the same with the professions, in those useful manuals of reference, the Army, Navy, Clergy, and Law Lists. The *Illustrated London News* gives a weekly obituary of persons of rank and eminence, which is frequently followed by some particulars of their testamentary dispositions, derived from their wills when passing the Court of Probate. Altogether, it is not difficult, with access to these appliances, and some amount of research and perseverance, to trace the *personal* history of any male or female of eminence, even beginning with his or her education, if a public one, for in that respect Captain Dod and Mr. Walford have made a most interesting use of the calendars of our schools and universities.

We shall therefore confine ourselves in our HERALDIC CHRONICLE to matters of less notoriety, but of equal if not greater importance. Those

events which more materially concern the history of a whole family rather than of individuals, still require a popular record. They are for the most part recorded in the pages of the London Gazette, but they are there buried in the recesses of a mountain of documents of greater or less value. We allude principally to the creation of Hereditary Dignities and to Changes of Name. We shall also direct our attention to the restoration or revival of our ancient Peerages, by the decisions of the House of Lords. And there is a class of events, of an opposite class, which is too apt to escape all notice, to the regret of the historian and antiquary. We mean the extinction of Ancient Families, whether bearing Hereditary Titles or no; on such occasions we shall have a melancholy pleasure¹ in performing the office of "an honest chronicler." In this, as in every other portion of our designs, we rely upon the kind suggestions and co-operation of our friends and correspondents.

We now give our Heraldic Chronicle for the past year, and in our next Part we shall bring up the arrear of the months that are already flown of the year 1864.

Jan. 9, 1863. The dignity of a **BARONET** of the United Kingdom granted to the undermentioned gentlemen and the respective heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten: 1. *Thomas Davies Lloyd* of Bronwydd co. Cardigan and of Kilrhue co. Pembr. esq. 2. *Henry Rich* of Sonning co. Berks esq. 3. *Francis Crossley* of Belle Vue co. York and of Somerleyton co. Suff. esq. 4. *William Brown* of Richmond hill co. Lanc. esq.² 5. Sir *Daniel Cooper* of Woollahra in New South Wales knt. late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in that colony. 6. *David Baxter* of Kilmaron co. Fife esq.

Jan. 13. *Frederick James Aldrich* M.A. curate of Chingford in Essex, and Louisa Blake Aldrich his wife, daughter of William Morison of Aberdeen deceased by Elizabeth sister of Thomas Blake formerly of British Guiana and late of Loudoun road, St. John's wood, co. Middx. esq.—in compliance with the will of the said Thomas Blake, to take the name of **BLAKE** after Aldrich.

Feb. 5. At the meeting of Parliament, His Royal Highness the **PRINCE OF WALES** in his Parliamentary robes, and wearing the collar of the Order of the Garter and that of the Star of India, was introduced into the House of Peers. The Proceeding from the Robing-room was as follows:—Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus W. J. Clifford, Bart., C.B.,

¹ As in the article upon **FLEMING OF BAROCHAN**, in our Part IX. p. 246.

² Sir William Brown was appointed by the Queen to be Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster Feb. 3, 1863. His death has since occurred, on the 3d March 1864. "The counting-house [at New York] of Brown Brothers and Co. is partially closed to-day [March 15, 1864,] in consequence of the news that the head of that Brown family Sir William had died at Liverpool. The father, old Alexander Brown, who came to Baltimore about 1799 and founded the first house, died equally respected a few years ago."—Letter of **MANHATTAN** in *The Standard*. See also a memoir of Sir William Brown in *The Gentlemen's Magazine* for May 1864, p. 657.

Garber King of Arms, bearing his Royal Highness's patent of creation, Sir Charles George Young, Knt.; Lord Kingsdown; the Earl of Derby, K.G.; Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Viscount Sydney; Lord Steward of the Household, Earl of St. German's, G.C.B.; Deputy Earl Marshal, Lord Edward G. Fitzalan Howard; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby; Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll, K.T.; Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville, K.G.; the Coronet of the Prince on a crimson velvet cushion, borne by the Hon. Robert H. Meade, one of His Royal Highness's Equerries; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, carrying his writ of summons, supported by the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., in his robes, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., in his robes, attended by Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Lord of the Bedchamber, and Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole, in their robes; and, proceeding from the bar up the House with the usual reverences, the writ and patent were delivered to the Lord Chancellor on the woosack, who delivered them to the Clerk of the Parliaments. His Royal Highness then with his supporters went to the table, the rest of the procession standing near and about the table. The letters patent, by which his Royal Highness was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, bearing date the 8th December, 1841, and the writ of summons to Parliament, bearing date the 5th inst., were severally read by the Clerk of the Parliaments at the table, where his Royal Highness then took the oath and subscribed the declaration. After which his Royal Highness was conducted to his chair on the right hand of the Throne, and his Royal Highness being seated and covered as usual, the ceremony was concluded, when his Royal Highness received the congratulations of the Lord Chancellor. His Royal Highness then retired from the House, and, being unrobed, was conducted to his carriage by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Deputy Earl Marshal, Garber, and Black Rod. The Knights of Orders wore their collars.—*London Gazette*.

Feb. 18. Philip Lybbe Powys of Hardwick house in the parish of Whitchurch co. Oxford, of St. Thomas's at East Cowes in the Isle of Wight, and of Broomfield house at Southgate in the parish of Edmonton co. Middx. M.P. for Newport, I.W.—to take the name of LYBBE after Powis.¹

March 25. The Queen has been pleased to reduce the limits of the Bishopric of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales, and to erect a portion of the said Bishopric into a new See to be called the BISHOPRIC OF GOULBURN: the Rev. Mesac Thomas, D.D. to be ordained Bishop thereof.

March 26. Henry Strickland of Wassand in the east riding of the county of York esq. third but second surviving son of Sir George Strickland of Boynton Bart. by dame Mary his wife, only child and heir of Charles Constable late of Wassand clerk deceased,—to take the name of CONSTABLE

¹ Mr. Powis-Lybbe is the fourth in descent from the marriage of Philip Powys esq. (son of Sir Thomas Powys, knt. of Lilford co. Northampton, a justice of the King's bench and ancestor of Lord Lilford, by his second wife Elizabeth dau. of Sir Philip Meadows,) with Isabella, only child and heiress of Richard Lybbe esq. of Hardwick.

after Strickland, and bear the arms of Constable quarterly with those of Strickland.

April 1. John Chester of Forest grange in the parish of Braunston co. Leic. esq. and of Park hill in the parish of Firbeck co. York esq. a Major in the army, eldest son and heir of the late John Chester of Ashted co. Surrey esq. a Lieut.-General in the army,—in compliance with the last will of Antony Francis Butler St.Leger late of Park hill aforesaid and of Berkeley-square esq. to take the name of ST. LEGER only, and bear the arms of St.Leger quarterly with Chester.

April 2. Henry Chandos-Pole-Gell, heretofore Henry Chandos-Pole, of Barton fields in the parish of Barton Blount co. Derby esq.—in compliance with the last will of Philip Gell of Hopton co. Derb. to continue to use the surname of GELL in addition to Chandos-Pole, and bear the arms of Gell of Hopton quarterly with those of Chandos and Pole.

April 15. Joscelyn Tate Westby of Mowbreck hall co. Lanc. esq. and Matilda Harriet Fazakerley of Gillibrand hall and Fazakerley house in the said county spinster, eldest daughter of Henry Hawarden Fazakerley of Gillibrand hall and Fazakerley house deceased, and sister and coheir of Henry Hawarden Gillibrand Fazakerley a minor also deceased, from their intended marriage to take the name of FAZAKERLEY before WESTBY.

April 17. John Musgrave Sagar of Sandford house in the parish of Leeds co. York gentleman,—in compliance with the will of his great-uncle Abraham Musgrave of Bramley in the parish of Leeds esq. to take the name of MUSGRAVE after Sagar, and bear the arms of Musgrave quarterly in the first quarter, with those of Sagar.

April 27. Georgina Macdonell Kitchiner of Wilton place in the parish of St. George Hanover sq. Middx. widow of Wm. Brown K. of Ostend gent. and only surviving child and heir of Thomas Edgeworth of Wilton-pl. esq. Major in the army and Capt. 35th Foot—to take (and her issue) the name of EDGEWORTH instead of Kitchiner.

April 25. George Archdall, D.D. Master of Emmanuel coll. Cambridge and Canon of Norwich, and Jemima Elizabeth his wife,—in compliance with the will of William Gratwicke of Ham in the parish of Angmering in Sussex esq. to take the name of GRATWICKE after Archdall; he to bear the arms of Gratwicke, and she the same arms quarterly, in the first quarter with those of Kinleside.

May 8. Thomas Castle of Hyde park gardens co. Middx. and of London Colney co. Hertford gent. and Judith his wife elder of the two daus. and coheirs of Thomas Jenkin Gee late of Isleworth and London Colney esq. deceased,—to take the name of GEE instead of Castle, and bear the arms of Gee.

Charles John Henry Mundy of South Ormsby co. Linc. esq. D.L. only son of Charles Godfrey Mundy of Burton co. Leic. esq. deceased by Harriet only child and heir of Charles Burrell Massingberd of S. Ormsby esq.—to take the name of MASSINGBERD before MUNDY, and bear the arms of Massingberd quarterly, in the second quarter, with those of Mundy.

May 12. John Graves Thompson of Clifton co Glouc. gent. second son of John Thompson of Dublin attorney at law, by Lucy youngest of the three daus. and coheirs of Robert Livingstone of the city of Armagh esq.—from respect to the wishes of his aunt Margaret widow of Wm. Whitelaw Algeo a Captain in the army deceased (coheir of his said grandfather) and in memory of his said grandfather, to take (and his issue) the name of LIVINGSTONE instead of Thompson.

John Francis Spenlove Waite of Merton co. Surrey gent. only son of Samuel Waite of Gray's inn road gent. by Ann his late wife, dau. and coh. of John Francis Spenlove of Abingdon brewer, and sister of Mary Spenlove late of Abingdon spinster deceased—in compliance with the will of the last-named, to take the name of SPENLOVE instead of Waite, and bear the arms of Spenlove.

May 15. Henry Julius Courtin of Hermosa in the parish of West Teignmouth co. Devon gent. a naturalised subject of H. M. realm,—in compliance with a direction contained in a certain settlement, to take the name of ALLCARD instead of Courtin, and bear the arms of Allcard.

May 19. Samuel Wright Turner of Nettleton rectory co. Linc. gent.—in compliance with the last will of Edward Wright of Brattleby co. Linc. esq. to take (and his issue) the name and arms of WRIGHT in lieu of his own name and arms.

May 27. Randal Francis Tongue of Aldridge co. Staff. esq. and of the Middle Temple barrister at law, eldest son and heir apparent of Edward Tongue of Aldridge esq. by Sidney his wife, sister of Edward Croxall of Shurstone co. Warwick deceased,—in compliance with the will of the last-named, to take the name of CROXALL after Tongue.

June 2. Charles James Forbes Smith, Lieut. 19th Foot, to take the name of FORBES after Smith.

June 17. Edward Adolphus Duke of Somerset, K.G. created an EARL of the United Kingdom by the title of *Earl St. Maur*, of Berry Pomeroy, co. Devon.¹

June 19. Henry Catt of Arnold house, Montpellier terrace, Brixthelmstone co. Sussex gent.—in compliance with the last will of his sister Elizabeth Willett Catt late of Newhaven spinster, to take the surname of WILLETT only, and bear the arms of Willett.

June 23. Thomas Cholmondeley of Condover park co. Salop esq. Major of the Shropshire rifle volunteers, eldest son and heir of Charles Cowper Cholmondeley clerk, Rector of Hodnet and perp. curate of Moreton Say, and grandson and heir of Charles C. late of Knutsford co. Chester esq. by Caroline Elizabeth dau. of Nicholas Smythe of Condover park aforesaid and of North Nibley co. Glouc. esq. and sister and coheir of Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen late of Condover park esq. all deceased, to take (and his issue) the name of OWEN only instead of Cholmondeley,—and to bear the arms of Owen.

¹ See some remarks on this creation in our vol. i. p. 570.

June 27. *William Catt* of West house in the borough of Brighthelmstone esq. J.P.—in compliance with the will of his sister Elizabeth Willett Catt late of Newhaven spinster, to take (and his issue) the name of WILLETT instead of Catt, and bear the arms of Willett.

July 1. *Mary Lloyd* of Uxbridge, widow of John Lloyd of Aylesbury gent. and only child and heir of Alexander Shirrett, of Ancrum co. Roxburgh deceased,—in compliance with a deed of disposition executed by her uncle James Shirrett of Bastleridge, in the parish of Ayton co. Berwick, esq. merchant in Leith, dated 8 March 1834,—to take the name of SHIRRETT after Lloyd.

July 6. *Edward Adolphus Ferdinand Seymour* esq. commonly called Earl St. Maur, summoned to the House of Peers by the title of BARON SEYMOUR.

John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton, Earl Brownlow, to take the surname of CUST after Brownlow, and bear the arms of Cust quarterly in the first quarter, with those of Egerton.¹

July 17. *Andrew Hunter Ross* esq. Lieut.-Colonel on retired list H. M. Bengal army, second son of George Ross esq. sometime Advocate and Judge in the Consistorial Court in Scotland, who was third son of Sir John Lockhart Ross of Balnagown co. Ross, Bart. Vice-Adm. R.N., to take the surname of LOCKHART before Ross.

July 24. Sir *John MacAndrew*, of the Briers, Upper Hamilton-terrace, Saint John's Wood, in the parish of Saint Marylebone, K.C.B. M.D. Inspector-gen. of Army hospitals on half pay, and one of H. M. Honorary Physicians, to take the name of MACGREGOR in lieu of MacAndrew.²

Aug. 7. Created Barons of the United Kingdom:—*Henry White* of Woodlands, co. Dublin, esq. by the title of BARON ANNALY³ of Annaly and Ratheline, co. Longford; and *Richard Monckton Milnes*, esq.⁴ by the title of BARON HOUGHTON, of Great Houghton in the West Riding of York.

*Charles Griffith Wynne*⁵ of Portman square esq. M.P. for Carnarvon, to

¹ Cust, as is well known, is the paternal name of the Earl's family. The name of Egerton was taken instead of Cust in 1853, by the present Earl's father John-Hume Viscount Alford, son of John first Earl Brownlow by his first wife Sophia second daughter and coheir of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. by Lady Amelia Egerton sister to the seventh and eighth Earls of Bridgewater.

² "This family is descended from the MacGregors of Rora, the name having been changed after the rebellion in Scotland in 1745."—Dod's *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage* for 1864.

³ Henry fourth and only surviving son of Luke White esq. of Woodlands castle, co. Dublin, M.P. for Leitrim: born 1795, M.P. for Dublin 1823-32, for Longford 1837-47; Lord Lieutenant of co. Longford, and Colonel of the Longford militia. His son and heir apparent, the Hon. Luke White, born 1829, is M.P. for Kidderminster and a junior Lord of the Treasury.

⁴ See before in our last Part, p. 257.

⁵ Mr. Wynne is the son and heir-apparent of Charles Wynne Griffith Wynne, esq. of Voelas, near Denbigh, who is actually a Finch by male descent, and a junior mem-

discontinue the name and arms of Griffith, and bear the name of Finch after Wynne, and be called CHARLES WYNNE FINCH: and to bear the arms of Finch quarterly with those of Wynne; and that such surname and arms may be in like manner taken and borne by his issue.

July 28. Pryse Loveden of Gogerddan co. Cardigan esq. to take the surname of PRYSE in lieu of Loveden; and that he and his issue may bear the arms of Pryse.¹

Aug. 10. Robert Dalrymple Steuart-Grosett-Muirhead (heretofore Robert Dalrymple Steuart) of Bredisholm co. Lanark esq. late Lieut. 7th Hussars, and Emily Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Robert du Vernet Grosett-Muirhead late of Bredisholm, esq.—in compliance with a deed of disposition in tailsie executed by James Grosett Muirhead of Bredisholm esq. dated 20 Feb. 1768, to continue to use the surnames of GROSETT-MUIRHEAD after Steuart, and the designation of Bredisholm, and to bear the arms of Grosett and Muirhead quarterly.

Aug. 13. John Catt of Keene street in the parish of St. Michael in the borough of Lewes gentleman,—in compliance with the last will of his sister Elizabeth Willett Catt late of Newhaven in Sussex spinster deceased, to take the surname of WILLETT only, and bear the arms of Willett.

Sept. 1. Ambrose Dennis Hussey of Hannington hall Wilts. and of the Hall in the city of Salisbury esq. J.P. and D.L.—in compliance with the last will of Henry Freke of Hannington hall esq. whose daughter and heir Florence Mary Spencer the said A. D. H. hath married,—to take the name of FREKE after Hussey and bear the arms of Freke quarterly with those of Hussey.

John Nott Pyke of Parracombe co. Devon esq. eldest son of the Rev. John Pyke of the same place by Elizabeth his wife the younger sister of John Nott late of Brydown house in the parish of Swimbridge co. Devon esq., in compliance with the last will of his uncle the said John Nott, to take the name of NOTT after Pyke, and bear the arms of Nott quartered with his own.

Oct. 14. Charles Brown Cornish of Sandford co. Devon gent.—in compliance with the will of his maternal great-uncle John Brown of Sandford esq. to take the name of BROWN after Cornish, and bear the arms of Brown quarterly with those of Cornish.

Oct. 13. John Buck of Agecroft hall in the parish of Eccles co. Lanc.

ber of the Earl of Aylesford's family, being the son and heir of the Hon. Charles Finch, second son of Henry, third Earl of Aylesford, by his marriage (in 1778) with Jane Wynne, daughter and heiress of Watkin Wynne, esq. of Voelas.

¹ Edward Loveden Loveden esq. of Buscot, in Berkshire, married Margaret only child and heiress of Lewis Pryse esq. of Gogerddan, who died in 1798; and in the same year their son Pryse Loveden assumed the surname of Pryse instead of Loveden. He died in 1849, M.P. for the borough of Cardigan, to which seat in parliament his son succeeded; the latter assumed the name of Loveden instead of Pryse in July 1849, and has borne the former name from that time until now.

and of Harcourt buildings, Temple, esq. barrister at law, only surviving son and heir of Richard Buck late of Agecroft hall clerk, M.A. by Margaret his wife, dau. of Richard Hull of Chorley co. Lanc. surgeon, all deceased,—in compliance with the last will of his maternal aunt Elizabeth Hull late of Agecroft hall spinster deceased, to take the name of DAUNTESEY in lieu of Buck, and bear the arms of Dauntsey.

Oct. 27. *Edmund Catt*¹ of York place in the borough of Brighthelmstone co. Sussex gentleman,—in compliance with the will of his sister Elizabeth Willett Catt late of Newhaven spinster deceased, to use the surname of WILLETT only and bear the arms of Willett.

Oct. 30. *William Bishton Garnett* of Decker-hill in the parish of Shiffnal co. Salop and of Haughton hall in the parish of Bunbury co. Chester clerk, M.A. son of William Garnett late of Haughton hall clerk, Rector of Tilston co. Chester,²—in compliance with the last will of William Botfield late of Decker-hill esquire, to take the name of BOTFIELD after Garnett, and bear the arms of Botfield quarterly with those of Garnett.

¹ The fourth brother who made this change during the year. There still remain two brothers who retain their paternal name, Mr. George Catt of the Bishopston Mills, and Mr. ~~Edmund~~ ^{Charles} Catt of Brighton, together with a sister, Miss Caroline Catt of Newhaven. The testatrix bore *Willett* as her second baptismal name, from the surname of her mother. They were all children of the late Mr. Catt, who acquired a large property as proprietor of the Ride Mills near Newhaven.

The validity of the clause in Miss Catt's will prescribing the above change of name, has since been the subject of litigation in the Court of Chancery. Miss Catt bequeathed her residuary estate to her brothers and sisters, with the condition that they should within a year assume the name and arms of Willett, and directed that, in case any of the legatees neglected to comply with the condition for twelve months after becoming entitled to the property, his or her interest should cease, and his or her share be paid and applied in such manner as if he or she were actually dead. Some of the parties having failed to assume the name, the question before the Court was whether the clause of forfeiture effectually took away what was undoubtedly given to them in the previous part of the will, and, if so, whether the forfeited shares went to the other brothers and sisters, or to the children of the original legatees who would have been their next of kin if they were actually dead. Vice-Chancellor Wood, in his judgment given on the 27th April, 1864, held that the will did not express with sufficient clearness how the property was to be disposed of in case of non-compliance. The gift over in that event was uncertain, and therefore the original bequest remained unaffected. The result is that those who have retained the name of Catt will share with those who have assumed the name of Willett the property of the testatrix.

As "the arms of Willett" alluded to in Miss Catt's will were not upon record at the College of Arms, the parties who have assumed the name have received a new grant, viz. Per fess argent and ~~or~~, two bars counterchanged between two lions rampant in chief of the second, and a cat in base proper. (This blazon is our own, as we have not seen the terms of the grant.) Crest, On a rock, a moorcock proper, charged with two fleurs de lis. ^{argent} This coat, it will be perceived, whilst given for Willett, preserves also an allusion to the previous surname.

² See before, in p. 167.

Nov. 18. *Horace Townsend* of Derry co. Cork, of Edstaston house in the parish of Wem co. Salop esq. and of Lincoln's inn barrister at law, and Mary Susanna his wife, elder of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Cox Kirby sometime Lieut.-Colonel in the army, K.H.—in compliance with the will of Thomas Payne of Edstaston house esq. to take the name of PAYNE before TOWNSEND.

Dec. 19. The Hon. *Fred. Charles George FitzClarence*, of Wingerworth hall co. Derby, sometime Captain 8th Hussars, and the Hon. Adelaide-Augusta-Wilhelmina his wife, eldest daughter of Philip Charles Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, and grand-daughter of Sir John Shelley Sidney late of Penshurst in Kent baronet and of Henrietta Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Hunloke late of Wingerworth hall baronet deceased—in compliance with the will of Sir Henry John James Hunloke of Wingerworth hall, to take the name of HUNLOKE only instead of FitzClarence; he to bear the arms of Hunloke quarterly with FitzClarence, and she the arms of Hunloke quarterly with her family arms; and that such surname of Hunloke only and arms of Hunloke quarterly with FitzClarence be taken and used by their issue.

On Christmas Day died, at his marine residence, Marino, Clontarf, near Dublin, aged nearly 89, Francis William Caulfeild, Earl of Charlemont, the SENIOR REPRESENTATIVE PEER FOR IRELAND. As in other cases of protracted longevity, it was remarkable how large a list of contemporaries he had survived. He was the *thirty-second* Representative Peer in order of Election, being the fourth after the original Twenty-eight, his election taking place in the year 1807; and he had survived for nearly twenty years his senior Peer, the Earl of Limerick, who was the last survivor of those chosen at the Union in 1801, and who died in 1844. Moreover, of the *thirty* elected since the Earl of Charlemont, he left only four still living, viz. the Earl of Wicklow (elected 1822), the Earl of Mountcashell (1826), the Marquess of Westmeath (1831), and Lord Clonbrock (1838). *after*

A careful list¹ of all the REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF IRELAND will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov. 1855, at p. 493, with the dates of their respective Elections and Deaths. Since that time six are deceased:—

- Elected 1807. 31. Francis William Caulfeild, 2d Earl of Charlemont; died 1863.
 1829. 53. Richard Butler, 2d Earl of Glengall; died 1858.
 1833. 57. Ulysses de Burgh, 2d (and last) Baron Downes; died 1863.
 1835. 58. James Bernard, 2d Earl of Bandon; died 1856.
 1836. 60. Cornwallis Maude, 3d Viscount Hawarden; died 1856.
 1855. 84. Arthur Hill-Trevor, 3d (and last) Viscount Dungannon; d. 1862.

¹ There is one mis-description among the twenty-eight original Representative Peers: where, for

27. (E). Warner William Westenra, 2d Baron Rossmore; died 1842. *read*

27. Robert Cuninghame Westenra, 1st Baron Rossmore; died 1801.

In 1839 (also) the numbering becomes incorrect, there being two Nos. 61.

In their places have been elected:—

- 1856. 85. James Hewitt, 4th Viscount Lifford.
- 1857. 86. Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry, 4th Earl of Belmore.
- 87. Thomas Vesey, 3d Viscount de Vesci.
- 1858. 88. Francis Bernard, 3d Earl of Bandon.
- 1863. 89. Lucius O'Brien, 13th Baron Inchiquin.
- 1864. 90. Edward Plunkett, 16th Baron Dunsany.

So that there have now been exactly ninety Representatives in Parliament of the Peerage of Ireland (besides the *rotu* of four Spiritual Peers).

The Earl of Charlemont was elected a Knight of St. Patrick in 1831, and created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1837 by the title of Baron Charlemont of Charlemont, co. Armagh, with remainder to his late brother the Hon. Henry Caulfeild (who died 1862), the father of his nephew and successor. He had been Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tyrone from the year 1839; and he is succeeded by his nephew the present Earl, who has held the same office in the county of Armagh from the year 1846.

Returning to the point of the late Earl's longevity, it is memorable that he was the last surviving member of the Irish House of Peers as they sat in Dublin before the Union. Sir Thomas Staples, Bart. who is acting as Crown Prosecutor at the present assizes, is the last surviving member of the Irish House of Commons. The grandfather of the late Earl of Charlemont, James 3d Lord Viscount Charlemont who died in 1734, was born in the reign of Charles the Second!

RELATIVE PRECEDENCE OF DUBLIN AND EDINBURGH.

The question of the relative Precedence of the Cities of Dublin and Edinburgh—the precedence we now give is, we beg to say, *alphabetical*,—which arose last spring on the Queen's reception of their Addresses, upon the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, as related in our former volume at p. 550, has been brought to a hearing before a Committee of the Privy Council, which held its sitting on Monday the 22nd of Feb. 1864. The Committee consisted of the Lord President (Earl Granville), the Lord Chamberlain (Viscount Sydney), Viscount Eversley, Lord Kingsdown, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, with the Attorney and Solicitor General as assessors. The counsel were—for the Corporation of Dublin, Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C. and Mr. Serjeant Burke; and for Edinburgh, the Lord Advocate (the Rt. Hon. J. Moncreiff), and Mr. Rolt, Q.C.; of whom the senior on each side was only heard. The question was argued by Sir Hugh Cairns as one not of national precedence, but of corporate precedence alone; whilst the propositions for which the Lord Advocate contended were that the dignity and precedence of the capital City must follow that of the country, and consequently regulate the question which was the special matter submitted to their Lordships' consideration. It is unnecessary to repeat the arguments adduced, as they were the same as those advanced in the documents we

have already printed: but we may state that the proceedings before the Privy Council are recorded in—

The Case of the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of Dublin: in the matter of the Relative Claims of the Corporations of Dublin and Edinburgh for Precedence and Pre-Audience in presenting Addresses to the Sovereign. 12 pp. fscap folio. Supplemental Appendix to the same: one page.

The Case of the Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant, Principal Sheriff, Principal Coroner, and Admiral, within the county of the city and liberties of Edinburgh, and President of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, and for the Magistrates and Council of the same City and Liberties, in the question ordered by her Majesty's Secretary of State to be pleaded as to the relative claims of the Corporations of Edinburgh and of Dublin to Precedence in presenting Addresses to the Sovereign. Pp. ix. 87 fscap folio.

Additional Correspondence. Two pages.

DUBLIN AND EDINBURGH PRECEDENCE. Proceedings before the Committee of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed to consider the relative Claims of the Corporations of Dublin and Edinburgh for Precedence and Pre-Audience in presenting Addresses to the Sovereign. Printed for the Corporation of Dublin, MDCCCLXIV. Royal 8vo. pp. 93.

The historical appendixes to the Cases render them valuable, and worthy of preservation. It has been stated in the public journals that this question has been determined by a regulation that the right of Pre-Audience shall be granted to either Corporation alternately.

THE EPITAPHS OF THE LADY AUGUSTA MURRAY AND LORD CHANCELLOR TRURO.

The request we made in p. 261 for copies of these inscriptions has met with a kind response from one of our subscribers.

On a monument in the Church of St. Lawrence at Ramsgate:—

Sacred to the Memory of the LADY AUGUSTA MURRAY, 2nd daughter of John 4th Earl of Dunmore; married at Rome the 4th April 1793 to his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick DUKE OF SUSSEX, and died at Ramsgate March 4th 1830.

On the Mausoleum in the Cemetery:—

Erected by AUGUSTUS FREDERICK D'ESTE, to receive the Mortal remains of his venerated and loved Mother, THE LADY AUGUSTA MURRAY, 2^d Daughter of John 4th Earl of Dunmore, Married at Rome, on the 4th day of April 1793, to His Royal Highness Prince AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, afterwards DUKE OF SUSSEX, 6th son of His Majesty King George the 3rd. A subsequent marriage was solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London. Both marriages were held invalid in England, as contrary to an Act of Parliament entitled "The Royal Marriage Act."

Here also repose the remains of AUGUSTUS FREDERICK D'ESTE, the only son of Lady Augusta and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Born 13th January 1794. Died 18th December 1848.

On the North face of the Mausoleum :—

On this side are deposited the remains of JOHN 4th EARL OF DUNMORE, died March 1809 ; and of his Countess, The Lady CHARLOTTE STEWART, daughter of Alexander 6th Earl of Galloway, died November 1818.

On the South face :—

Sacred to the beloved memory of the Right Hon^{ble} THOMAS WILDE, 1st BARON TRURO, who began his professional life as an Attorney ; by great talent, perseverance, and integrity, unaided by patronage, became Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards Lord High Chancellor of England. Born 7th July 1782. Died 11th day of November 1855. He had by his first marriage with Mary Wilemar three sons, the eldest of whom died in infancy, and one daughter. By his second wife Augusta Emma D'Esté he left no issue.

It will be remarked that in these inscriptions the name of De Ameland is not introduced.

STEWART AND STUART.

The distinction asserted by T. E. S. (see p. 88) to the effect that the spelling STUART implies *illegitimate Royal descent*, proves to be wholly unfounded, as we suspected. The following remarks are from the work of an author who was thoroughly acquainted with his subject :—

“ There are four different spellings of this name : *Stewart, Steuart, Stuart, Steward*. The ancient and original name, as spelt by the Royal Family, is STEWART, taken from the office of Lord High Stewart of Scotland, which was hereditary in the family nearly two centuries before the succession of Robert II. to the throne. The original spelling of *Stewart* continued for several reigns after this succession, till the increased communication between France and Scotland caused so many noblemen, gentlemen, and soldiers to serve in the French army. James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, carried with him on one occasion 7,000 men, as auxiliaries in the war with England. The Lords of Darnley and Aubigny were frequent visitors in France, and held extensive military commands and possessions there, and following the idiom of the French language, the *w* being unknown, several began to use the *u*, and spelt the name *Stuard* or *Stuart*. Mary Queen of Scots, being educated in France, on her subsequent marriage with the Dauphin, and out of compliment to her husband's language, likewise adopted that mode of spelling, as did her brother the Earl of Murray, and the families of Traquair, Bute, Castlemilk, and several others, which, from whim or accident, changed their names. How much accident guided this change of name is evident from the circumstance that the Lords Galloway and Blantyre retain the old spelling of *Stewart* ; while other families of the same descent, as Castlemilk, spell *Stuart* ; Allanton, *Steuart* ; Allanbank, a branch of Allanton, *Stewart* ; and while Traquair is *Stuart*, Grandtully, of the same descent and family, is *Stewart*. Even

the Earl of Murray, before his promotion to that title, when Prior of St. Andrew's, and previously to the return of Queen Mary from France, spelt his name *Stewart*." *Sketches of the Character, Manners, and Present State of the Highlanders of Scotland*, by Colonel DAVID STEWART, 1822, 8vo. vol. ii. Appendix R. p. xxviii.

It is therefore evident that *Stuart* was simply the Gallic orthoepey, and originated in the intercourse of Scotchmen with France. On the other hand, it will be remembered that formerly the name of the French monarchs was usually written and printed *Lewis*, not only in Scotland but also in England.

We beg to thank A. S. A. a correspondent who addresses us from Caunpoor in the East Indies, pointing out the omission in *The Descendants of the Stuarts*, by WILLIAM TOWNEND, (8vo. 1858) of the posterity of Eleanora Christina, second daughter of Louisa Princess of Salms, of whom it is asserted (at p. 257) that she "died, *succession perishing*,"—a singular English version, as it would seem, of the ordinary genealogical abbreviation for *sine prole*. We do not however think it necessary to insert our Correspondent's letter at length, as there are many other books of royal genealogy besides Mr. Townend's, in which the posterity of the Princess in question may be traced.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.

To the Editor of the HERALD and GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—In the autumn of last year I issued a Prospectus of a new *Catalogue of the published and privately-printed Books on Heraldry and Genealogy*, and my collections are nearly ready for press. As the notices in the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST under the title of *Bibliotheca Heraldica* do not in any way clash with my project, I hope that we may co-operate with mutual advantage, and that you will permit me to state, in the forthcoming number of your Miscellany, a brief notice of the design and scope of my work.

It is my intention to include all the articles of my Catalogue under a certain number of main divisions, probably the following:—I. HERALDRY; II. ROYAL FAMILIES, British and Foreign; III. THE PEERAGE; IV. THE BARONETAGE; V. KNIGHTS AND ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD; VI. GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS; VII. FAMILY HISTORIES, GENEALOGIES, AND SHEET PEDIGREES; and VIII. AMERICAN GENEALOGIES. It must be understood that I take only such books as are in the English language, or printed in England; I may, however, add a list of French works relating to families domiciled in England.

Every work which may be found in the British Museum will be noted in the same way that Guigard has, in his *Bibliothèque Héraldique de la France*, indicated the works which are to be seen at the Bibliothèque Impériale.

To the above will be added an Index to the Line Pedigrees in the County Histories and other topographical works. This needs no comment on my part. I believe that such an index is a desideratum, and that it will be received by my subscribers as a valuable adjunct to the Catalogue. Every contribution of information in aid of my work from any of your correspondents will be gratefully acknowledged by, Sir, yours, &c.

Witley, Surrey.

CHARLES BRIDGER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

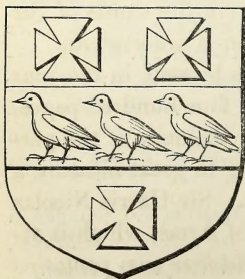
On an old Tray which has recently come into my hands, and which is apparently made of a species of *papier mâché* or composite matter, and figured over like old cabinets, card-boxes, &c. is this coat of arms,—Vert, two staves ragulée crossed in saltire or. Crest, on a helmet and mantling (without wreath), an arm embowed in armour, holding a feathered dart proper. The helmet being turned to the sinister evidently points to a foreign appropriation: but I have not been able to discover the name. The nearest approach in figure occurs in Gwillim, edit. 1612, p. 95: where a coat is blazoned as Argent, two billets raguled and trunked, saltirewise, the sinister surmounted of the dexter, azure, inflamed on their tops proper. This he says was a Dutch coat for the name of Shurstab.

C. J.

Among the 222 varieties of Crosses engraved in Robson's *History of Heraldry*, 4to. 1830, we do not find precisely the form sent to us by L.-A. It is most resembled by that in Plate 5, fig. 44, which is described in the Glossary of Terms as a "*Cross crosslet pattée*, when each end of the cross terminates like a cross pattée." The cross drawn by our correspondent has its ends *urdée* or *aiguillée* (as in Robson, Plate 4, fig. 61,) with perfect crosses pattée attached to each end.

The same correspondent makes inquiry as to the arms of General Romer, which are, Argent, a man in armour proper, standing with a pole-axe in his hand. This does not occur in Burke's *General Armory*, or in the *Armorial Universal* of d'Eschavannes; but we take it to be a German coat.

In Cruce gloriar.



I have an old Portrait, painted on panel, of a man dressed in black, and having a long grey beard. It is accompanied by the arms of which I annex a sketch: Argent, on a fess sable between three crosses patée gules three doves (P) or. To what family do they belong, and who is the individual?

Davington Priory.

T. W.

Where can I find a full genealogical account of the French family of Fenis?

P. W. S.

THE SIEGE OF CARLAVEROCK IN 1300.

The Roll of Arms of the Princes, Barons, and Knights who attended King Edward I. to the Siege of Caerlaverock in 1300; Edited from the Manuscript in the British Museum, with a Translation and Notes, by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. M.A., F.S.A., etc., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. With the Coat-Armours emblazoned in Gold and Colours. London: John Camden Hotten, Piccadilly. 1864. 4to. pp. viii. 39.

Both as a monument of Anglo-Norman Literature, and as a record of English History, this Poem on the Siege of Carlaverock is of very considerable value. The present Editor, in some passages of his Preface, which we shall presently quote, when suggesting that it was put into rhyme merely as a means of assisting the memory, appears somewhat to underrate its merits as a poetical composition; whilst at the same time he adds, that he believes it to be the earliest Roll of Arms we possess. The latter opinion is not exactly correct, as a Roll of Arms of the reign of Henry III. was edited by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1829; and another of that period, or very shortly after (*circa* 1280), which exists in the Harleian collection (No. 6589), was lately brought before the notice of the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. W. S. Walford, and is soon to be published in the *Archæologia*, after having been long since printed, very inaccurately, in Leland's *Collectanea* (edit. Hearne), ii. 610.

The present is the third impression of this lay¹ of the Siege of Carlaverock. It was first printed in the year 1779, in the second edition of the *Antiquarian Repertory*, from the same manuscript in the Cottonian collection (Caligula, A. XVIII.), from which it is now taken by Mr. Wright: but with a text (in the words of Sir Harris Nicolas) "as corrupt as the translation is unfortunate."

It was again edited by Sir Harris Nicolas himself in the year 1828, in a handsome quarto of more than four hundred pages, the larger portion of which was occupied by memoirs of the personages commemorated by the Poet, forming in great measure a Baronage for the reign of Edward the First. Sir Harris Nicolas gave the text from a copy in the College of Arms, which is attested, by a certificate of Glover Somerset, *fideliter cum prototipo*

¹ "mon serventois" as the author calls it in p. 10.

sive originali in omnibus concordare. Somerset saw that "original" in the possession of Mr. Harvey of Leicestershire;¹ but what has become of it is not now known. Sir Harris Nicolas collated Glover's transcript "most carefully" with that in the Cottonian collection, and inserted in his margin all its various readings—so far as he could decypher them; but Mr. Wright has now preferred the Cottonian copy, which he has found to be nearly everywhere preferable to Glover's, and derived, as he judges, from a manuscript of older date than Glover's *prototypum sive originale*,—"in fact, sufficiently near to be called a contemporary manuscript."

The obscurities of the text have been acknowledged by all who have had to deal with it. Sir Harris Nicolas recounted "a host of difficulties which no sagacity can surmount, and which can be only understood by those who have encountered them:" and Mr. Wright, notwithstanding his great acquirements and appliances, admits that there are still several places in which he has himself some cause for doubt:—

We can (he remarks) place no trust in the philological accuracy of a copy made in the reign of Elizabeth, as such things were then little attended to. Glover would, no doubt, attend carefully to the heraldic and historical information contained in the record, but he is not likely to have studied its verbal accuracy, and especially the forms of words and grammatical constructions of which he could know little. In thus printing from Glover's transcript, Sir Harris Nicolas has actually omitted the two first lines of the poem, and begun it in the middle of a sentence.

Sir Harris himself, indeed, did not possess that knowledge of the language in which this record is written, which would qualify him either for editing or translating it. His translation is extremely faulty, and is, in fact, the least satisfactory part of his volume. It must, however, be said in his excuse, that, at the time when he published this book, there were few, and perhaps we may say nobody, in England, who studied the language grammatically; while many parts of the Roll of Caerlaverock, written in a debased form of the French language, are very cramped and obscure, from the difficulty of treating of such a subject in such a form, and perhaps by a not very skilful writer. There are several passages of the exact meaning of which I feel doubtful.

¹ Probably Francis Harvey of Northampton, a bencher of the Middle Temple, elected Recorder of Leicester Dec. 1, 1612; made a serjeant at law 1614; a judge of the Common Pleas 1624.

Although the present Editor says that Nicolas omitted the two initiatory lines—

En cronicles de granz moustiers
Truef l'en ke Rois Edewars li ters,

they really appear in that Editor's margin, in faithful compliance with his plan of showing in that manner the various readings of the Cottonian copy; but he printed them—very incorrectly:

A cronicles de granz moustiers
Tru et len ke vois Edewars li ters.

We strongly suspect that the present Editor, as if to illustrate, in the very first line, his own confession of the difficulties of the work, has at once fallen into a misapprehension when he translates it thus:

In chronicles of great *monasteries* it is found, &c.

whereas, to our mind, it appears more probable that the *moustiers* were the “musters”¹ of which the writer immediately proceeds to speak, as having been held at Carlisle on St. John's day, the 24th of June, 1300:

En cronicles de granz moustiers
Truef ke rois Edewars li ters,²
El milem treicentime an
De grace, en jour de seint Johan,
Fu au Carduel, e tint grant court,
E commanda ke a terme court
Tuit si homme se apparelassent,
E ensemble avec li alassent
Sur les Escos ses enemis.

These musters were fixed for the Nativity of St. John by writs tested on the 29th December preceding, which occur in Sir Francis Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*. Sir Harris Nicolas, in

¹ *MONSTRARE*, *militēs censere*, is used by Matthew Paris so early as 1253; *Monstra de gente armigera* in a charter of the year 1314, *Hist. Dalphin.* ii. 150; and *monstram de burgensibus propriis* in a charter of Philip King of France 1331, in *Tabular. Bonæ Vallis*. (Du Cange, *Glossarium*, Paris 1845, iv. 540.)

² The word *len* does not belong to the original text of the Cottonian MS. but has been inserted by a second hand in the margin.

his account of the siege, has noticed all the known dates and circumstances of the gathering at Carlisle, and the marching of the invading army into Scotland; and Mr. Wright himself has given an abstract of the same at the beginning of his Preface.

The new Editor proceeds no more than five-and-twenty lines further before he falls, as we think, into another verbal error:—

Par tout estoient mons et vaus
Plein de somiers e de charroi,
O la vitaille e le *conroi*
De tentis e de pavelloins.

Nicolas read that word *la couroi*, and translated it “sacks.” Mr. Wright has translated it “the train,” which we take to be right, and that he ought to have printed it *le convoi*. Throughout the manuscript the writer has run two letters together, which makes the *v* look like an *r*. The same word occurs again, when the Prince of Wales is introduced—

La quarte eschiele, o son *conroi*,
Conduit Edewars le fielz le roy.

to which passage the same observations equally apply.

A similar interpretation we are inclined to suggest in p. 12, where it is said of Roger de Clifford—

Car en li est ausi bon signes
De estre preudom ke en nul ke en voie
Le Roi son bon seignour convoie,

—“for in him are as good signs of being a valiant man as in any that attends the King his good lord on his way,”—instead of Mr. Wright’s

Car en li est ausi bon signes
De estre preudom ke en nul ke en voie.
Le Roi son bon seignour connoie
Sa baniere mout honourée,

—“for he exhibits as good proofs of wisdom and prudence as any I see. The King his good lord knows his much honoured banner,” &c.

The word “convoié” occurs afterwards in p. 31.

On the other hand, after a line or two more, the present Editor, in adopting the reading of the Cottonian copy,—

Ainz vous diray des compaignons
 Toutes les armes e le noms,
 De banerez nomément,
 Si vous volez oir coment,

and translating the third of these lines, " Especially of the Bannerets," instead of *banners*, has made a correction of the first importance, in regard to the true armorial import of the Poem. As a " Roll of Arms " it is in fact a catalogue and description of the *Bannerets only* (and confessedly not of the whole of them ¹) who took part in the Scottish campaign of the year 1300. They are altogether, besides King Edward himself, only eighty-six in number. Intermixed with them are the names of William Cantilupe, who bears a shield and not a banner; and of Ralph de Monthermer, who, although he displayed the banner of his wife the Dowager Countess of Gloucester, has his own arms of a green eagle drawn upon a golden shield.

Subsequently, when the poet proceeds to describe the contest at the siege, he blasons the armorial bearings of seventeen of the most distinguished among the assailants; all of these are drawn upon shields, except those of Robert Willoughby and Henry Graham, who, therefore, it may be presumed, were Bannerets.

It may be added, that the way in which these arms are severally distinguished, by being placed on banners or shields, is a presumptive proof of the contemporary period of the composition, and of the originality of the manuscript from which the copies have been derived, as such distinction must have been made whilst the rank of Willoughby and Graham was notorious, though it is not directly mentioned in the poem.

It is conspicuous throughout the new edition before us, that Mr. Wright has improved the translation very materially, but in a few places we think it is otherwise. It is to be regretted that he should not have made an entirely new translation, instead of taking that by Sir Harris Nicolas as the foundation of his own. We find proof of this in the following amongst other passages :

¹ After describing fifteen Bannerets of the vanguard or first squadron accompanying the Earl of Lincoln, the writer says, " I cannot recollect *what other Bannerets* were there; but, to tell you the whole in conclusion, there were *full a hundred good Bachelors*,"—whom he does not name.

It is said of William li Marescaus, "dout (done?) en Irlande ot la baillie;" which was translated, "who in Ireland had the chief command," and Mr. Wright retains those words. The import of the line is, that the knight's office of Marshal was for Ireland, a minor matter to having "the chief command" of that island.¹

Again, in another case where Ireland is concerned:

A valiant man [and] of great praise
Was with him, Nicholas de Carew,
Whose deeds had often been displayed
Both in cover and on the plain,
Against the rebellious people of Ireland.

The words "both in cover and on the plain" are retained from Nicolas's translation; but surely the phrase "in cover" is very unsatisfactory, and would have not occurred to Mr. Wright had he been translating direct from the original. It did not please Sir Harris Nicolas's learned friend and coadjutor (hereafter noticed), and was altered in his additional notes to "wood," which is clearly the literal meaning. *Terres couvertes* were woodlands in law French. The word is really what we still understand by "covert,"—altered, it is true, to "cover" in fox-hunting; and it referred to the forest land which then occupied so great a portion of the soil. In the ensuing metrical translation of these lines we adopt a more military term:



A gallant man, and of great fame,
Nichol de Karru, with him came,
Who oft had made his foemen yield
In thick defile and open field
When fighting the wild Irish kerne;
His banner easy was to learn—
On yellow field, with angry scowl,
Three sable lions stalk and prowl.

In two places, where the armorial blason is concerned, Mr. Wright, in adhering to the text of the Cottonian manuscript, differs not only from the reading of Glover, but also from the illuminated plates

¹ Respecting William le Mareschal some biographical particulars, in addition to Sir Harris Nicolas's memoir, were communicated by Mr. Davy of Ufford, the Suffolk collector, to the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1837,—among others, the fact that he was slain on the field of Bannockburn.

which illustrate his own volume. One of the passages to which we allude is this :

E la baniere Hue Pointz
 Estoit barrée de viij poinz,
 De or e de goules ovelment ;

—"barry of *nine* pieces of or and gules equally."

Glover's MS. has it "viij poinz," the ordinary number in coats of that design, which is supported by the concurrent expression *ovelment*, and which indeed is confirmed by a subsequent passage relative to Brian fitz Alan, who is said to have borne "neither more nor less" than Hugh Pointz, on which account there had existed a "challenge" or armorial dispute between them:—

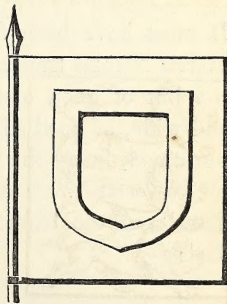
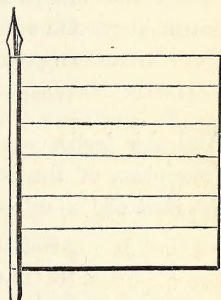
Le beau Brian le filz Aleyn,
 De courtoisie e de honnour pleyn,
 I vi o banière barrée
 De or e de goules bien parée ;
 Dont le chalenge estoit li poinz
 Par entre li e Hue Poinz,
 Ki portoit tel ne plus ne meins,
 Dont merueille avoit meinte e meins.¹

The other passage we have in view is that relating to Alexander de Baliol:—

Blanche baniere avoit el champ,
 Al rouge escu voidié du champ :

in which two points of armory are remarkable,—one that what has in later times been usually termed an orle, is there described as "an escucheon voided of the field," and the other that the Cottonian MS. substitutes, as the tincture of the field, *blanche* instead of *jaune*, which is the reading of Glover's manuscript. Now, the roll of Henry III. and other authorities describe the field of Baliol as *or*, and not *argent*; and thus, in this case also, Glover's appears to be the preferable reading.

¹ "— at which many marvelled, men and women,"—the two words *meinte* and *meins* giving the two genders.



Wherever the tincture *jaune* is mentioned by the poet of Carlaverock, the metal *or* has been adopted by the heralds of subsequent times : but it is highly probable that the *fields* of the banners or any large surfaces were then really made of *yellow* silk or cloth, and that *gold* threads were introduced only for the minor parts. In p. 14 three *jaunes banieres* occur together, and the term is frequently introduced elsewhere. In like manner, instead of the other metal *argent*, we have continually the word *blanc* or *blanche*.

In the very first banner that is described, the arms of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, have not a field of gold, as they are now usually blasoned, but one of *saffron* silk—

Baner out de un cendal safrin,
O un lioun rampant purprin.
Of saffron silk his banner good,
Whereon a purple lion stood.

And this leads us to a correction made by Mr. Wright in the description of the banner of Hugh de Vere, the younger son of the Earl of Oxford:—

Avoit baniere e longe e lée
De ore e de rouge esquartelée
De bon cendal, non pas de toyle.

It must have been from some accidental inadvertence that Sir Harris Nicolas translated this “a long and *narrow* banner, *not of silk* but of good cloth.” Really, it was “a banner both long and wide, of good silk, and not of cloth,”—the latter, it may be presumed, being the material with which the Knights Bannerets of less estate were content. The distinction is again made in describing the banner of the Constable, the good Earl of Hereford:—

Baniere out de inde cendal fort,

—“a banner of strong blue cendal,” or the superior kind of silk.

As the judgment of one who has had much experience in mediæval literature, Mr. Wright’s critical remarks upon this Poem claim our respectful attention, and we therefore transcribe the whole of them:—

This very remarkable document was composed at the time of the first siege of the castle, that of the year 1300, no doubt by a herald who accompanied the army of Edward I. and who intended to give in it a list of the arms of all the nobles and knights bannerets who attended on this important occasion. It was the fashion at that time to compile in verse a great variety of literary compositions which seem to have no connection with poetry, but a metrical form was considered a convenient, and therefore a fashionable, shape for whatever it was desired to carry in the memory; and it is hardly necessary to say that the French language as then used in England was that of the Court, and therefore that of Heraldry. This poem, if we can properly call it a poem, has an especial interest for us, as, I believe, the earliest Roll of Arms we possess, but it also claims our attention on several other grounds. As well as describing the arms of most of the leading barons and distinguished knights of that time, it very frequently describes their persons also, and give us traits of their personal character which makes us more intimately acquainted with the moving personages of that period than any of the ordinary sources of information. We have here also a singularly curious picture of the method of arraying an army, and of the whole process of the siege of a castle.

I have said that this Poem was probably the work of one of King Edward's Heralds, because I am perfectly convinced that the notion of Sir Harris Nicolas, to whom we owe the previous edition, that it was written by a monk named Walter of Exeter, who was the author of the early French or Anglo-Norman romance of *Guy of Warwick*, originated in a mere blunder. In speaking of Guy Earl of Warwick, Pierre de Gaveston's *black dog of Arden*, the writer uses the phrase, as printed by Sir Harris—

Coment ken ma rime de Guy,

which he translates as intimating "that he had alluded to him in his *rhyme of Guy*." This "rhyme of Guy" Sir Harris Nicolas supposes was the romance of *Guy of Warwick*, and therefore he assumes that these two works are by the same writer, Walter of Exeter. This would be a reasonable supposition enough if the line would bear the interpretation here put upon it; but this it certainly will not, and in fact as thus read and explained the line presents no grammatical construction. If the *de* be not a mere error of the copyist, the reading of the old manuscript from which the text is now printed is certainly the best—

Coment ke en ma rime le guy.

The phrase is still somewhat cramped, but it seems to be correctly translated—

However I may bring him in my rhyme.

At all events, there is no allusion in it either to Guy of Warwick, or to the writer of the romance of that hero. We can only look upon this Roll of Arms as an entirely anonymous production. There is no reason whatever for ascribing the metrical *Roll of Caerlaverock* to Walter of Exeter, nor is there any similarity between the style in which this roll is written and that of Walter's romance.

It will be seen among the additional notes placed at the end of Sir Harris Nicolas's edition, that the suggestion that Walter of Exeter was the author of this Poem, occurred after the text was printed, and was one of those for which the Editor was indebted to a friend who is designated in the Preface (p. vii.) as "a gentleman of the highest reputation for his acquaintance with the French of the period, and indeed with everything else which is connected with English history."¹ We have now no hesitation in regarding that gentleman as having been mistaken, and that Mr. Wright condemns with reason the imaginary attribution of the authorship to Walter of Exeter. We can only regret that no other name can be ascertained to which the credit of so spirited a composition might be assigned.

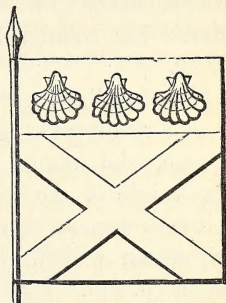
The apparatus of the present edition is not excessive. In lieu of Sir Harris Nicolas's elaborate memoirs, Mr. Wright has appended some brief biographical notes, which he admits are merely abridged from the work of his predecessor. We observe that he has not been aware of the correction made by the late Mr. Riddell in Sir Harris Nicolas's translation of "Conte de Laonois" as Earl of Lennox. It was apparent that Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of the March or Dunbar, was the person intended: this was shown by his armorial coat, and confirmed by his son of the same name being next mentioned; but Sir Harris Nicolas found it difficult to explain upon what grounds the Poet styled this nobleman "Earl of Lennox." It was afterwards explained by

¹ We believe this to have been Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, Bart. F.S.A., who was then one of Sir Harris Nicolas's most intimate friends, and took much interest in early French literature, having resided for a considerable time at Dijon.

Mr. Riddell that *Laonois* really means Lothian : see the *Law and Practice of Scottish Peerages*, 1841, i. 988.

Of Henry de Graham the Editor has been unable to say more than to repeat the doubtful identification of his name with that of Henry de Graham, who, as one of the peers of Scotland, agreed to receive Margaret of Norway as their sovereign in the year 1283.

Henri de Graham unes armes
Avoit vermeilles cumme sanc, a
O un sautour, et au chief blanc
Ou ot trois vermeilles cokilles.



Sir Harris Nicolas made the further remark that "From his arms there can be little doubt that he was nearly allied to the house of Graham in Scotland." Most of the Grahams, both of Scotland and England, have borne the three escallops in chief: but the Saint Andrew's cross certainly seems to point to Scotland. If a Scot, this Knight was fighting at Carlaverock on the English side, for the Poet commemorates none of the enemy. There were doubtless several Scots in King Edward's army; four have previously occurred among the Bannerets, the Earl of Lothian and his son Patrick of Dunbar, Richard Suwart or Siward, and Simon Fresel or Fraser.

Graham is mentioned a second time by the Poet. During the assault of the castle:

Cil de Graham ne fu pas quites;
Car ne vaudra deus pomes quites
Kaniques entere emportera
De l'escu kant s'en partira.

The Graham did not 'scape scot-free;
Two roasted apples I'd not gi'e
For all the substance of his shield
When he shall bear it from the field.

As Sir Harris Nicolas himself remarked (Notes, p. 372), Nothing can be more opposite than this translation (suggested to him by Sir Thomas Croft) is to that given opposite his text.¹

¹ Those led by Graham did not escape, for there were not above two who returned unhurt, or brought back their shields entire.—*Nicolas's Translation*, p. 73.

Mr. Wright has somewhat impaired it by omitting in the second line the word *cooked* for *cuites*.

There are two or three other passages besides this, in which Sir Harris Nicolas understood the phrase “*cil de Richmond*,” “*cil de Clifford*,” &c., as implying the soldiers or followers of Richmond or Clifford ; but in each case Mr. Wright regards it as meaning Richmond or Clifford himself (in the singular), as indeed Sir Harris has translated *Cil de Kirkbride* “he of Kirkbride” in p. 77.

We shall limit ourselves to noticing one more passage : which is that relating to “the good Baron of Wigtown.” Of this personage, who was of high distinction in Cumberland, where he was knight of the shire, it is said by the poet that “*ke venus i soit sanz segnour hors de retenance*,”—that he had joined the expedition without lord or pay, as Mr. Wright translates the words (p. 31). Sir Harris Nicolas was prompted to the like interpretation by his learned friend (Notes, p. 373), but rejected it as a conjecture that was “proved to be erroneous, for an account of the payment of the wages of his retinue is preserved.” This was only that twelve foot soldiers of his were paid their wages for three days. (*Liber Quotid. Contrarotulatoris Garder. 28 Edw. I. p. 261.*) We must conclude that the small payment thus recorded was something merely occasional ; possibly it was discharged in the Wardrobe account just because the service of the Baron had not been regularly retained in the ordinary manner.

Ci finist le Siege de Karlaverok

is the colophon placed at the end of the Poem : in accordance with which Sir Harris Nicolas entitled his book THE SIEGE OF CARLAVEROCK, not THE ROLL OF CAERLAVEROCK, which is Mr. Wright’s title. The latter is certainly a mistake ; for it happens that there is another document in existence, which is frequently quoted by biographical and heraldic writers as “The Roll of Carlaverock.” It contains a great many more names than the Poem on the Siege, and copies of it exist in various manuscript collections.¹ We are surprised

¹ We append some particulars regarding two volumes in the Harleian collection, which will be found of importance. The Harl. MS. 6589, one of those formed by

that Sir Harris Nicolas made no allusion to this Roll in his preface or historical introduction; and it would seem that Mr. Wright has not had his attention directed to it.

It is, we imagine, by another act of inadvertence that the name of the besieged castle is printed "Caerlaverock in the new book. No ancient document recognizes *Caer* as the orthography of the first syllable of the place, neither is it countenanced by modern usage. In the English version of Peter of Langtoft's Chronicle it is written "the castelle Karelaverok;" and in the chronicle of Lanercost it is thus mentioned in a passage which briefly describes the campaign of the year of the siege:

A^o Mccc. Eodem [anno] circa festum sancti Johannis Baptistæ, dominus Edwardus rex Angliæ cum proceribus et magnatibus Angliæ venit apud Karleolum, cum quo venit dominus Hugo de Veer, et fecit moram apud Lanercost. Et inde transivit Rex in partes Galwithiæ usque ad aquam de Grithe, cepitque castrum de Carlaverok, quod dedit domino Roberto de Clifford, et fecit plures intus castrum inventos suspendi.

In this passage has not *Grithe* been hitherto printed for Nith? The castle of Carlaverock stands where the river Nith joins the Locher, and its lords, the Maxwells, were raised to the Earldom of Nithsdale in the year 1620.

With regard to the plates of the New Edition, it may be expected that we should not entirely pass them without criticism. The first observation we make is, that they appear to be identical with some that were published a few years ago by Mr. A. P. Harrison:¹ and therefore it is evident they are either executed by that artist, or copied from his. He has endeavoured, meri-

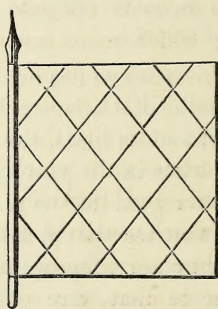
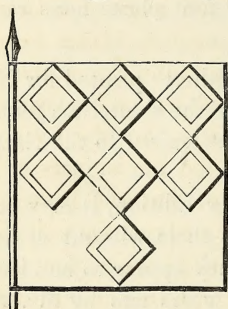
that intelligent herald Nicholas Charles in the reign of James the First, contains two documents,—rolls in blason, purporting to belong to the siege of Carlaverock. One of them, (ff. 38-39 of the old foliation,) corresponds very nearly with the Poem in its contents and the order of the coats. Of this there is in the Harl. MS. 6137 a copy in trick, apparently with very few various readings. But at fo. 315-316 (old foliation) of the former MS. is an independent roll, which, for the first 33 coats or so, agrees closely with the Poem, but after that many fresh names are introduced. In all there are at least 260, besides 40 more which *may* belong to Carlaverock; whilst in the Poem the total number is only 106. How far this roll is authentic we cannot now say. Nicholas Charles does not state whence he got it. But we know of no other copy, and it ought to be printed.

¹ Mr. Harrison printed from stone, and coloured, similar sets of plates for the Roll of Arms temp. Hen. III. edited by Nicolas, and for the "Roll of Karlaverock."

toriously, to give an archaic aspect to them, but, from a want of sufficient information, has not been uniformly successful. In making the banners oblong instead of square, as they are in Nicolás's edition,¹ the artist has shown a synchronic taste; but in the disposal of his charges upon those banners he is scarcely more correct than the draughtsman of the former occasion, from whom, in fact, he obviously copies. For example, the poet describes the arms of John de Riviers and Maurice de Croon as being alike:

Johans de Riviers le appareil
Ot masclé de or e de vermeil;
Et par tant compare le a on
Au bon Morice de Croon.

What authority is there for drawing one of these (in modern blason) Gules, seven mascles or, voided of the field; and the other, Lozengy or and gules?



We take it that the term *masclé* applied to the surface or field rather than to charges; and that consequently the second cut is the more correct of the two. Indeed, had Riviers borne *voided* mascles, as they are above represented, his arms would have exactly resembled, both in design and tincture, those of William de Ferrers afterwards described, upon which occasion the poet makes no such remark:

Guillemes de Ferieres bel
E noblement i fu remez,
De armes vermeilles ben armés,
O mascles de or del champ voidiés.

¹ The woodcuts we have made use of on this occasion belong to the edition of Nicolás.

Even were the distinct mascles which are placed on the banner of Riviers justified by any ancient example, we believe that, though on a shield they might be disposed 3, 3, and 1, on an oblong banner they would rather have been 2, 2, and 2, and on a wide one 3, 3, and 3, as they are given for William de Ferieres. The same observation applies to the six lions of Roger de Mortaigne, and those of William de Leybourne; and other charges which are six in number.

Even when the charges were only three in number, they would often be placed 2 and 1 on a shield, but 1, 1, and 1 on an oblong banner. This obviated the necessity for making the lower one larger than the upper two, as drawn in later periods, or else leaving meaningless gaps in the field. Ancient heraldry is so far like nature, that it *abhorret vacuo*.

In another respect Mr. Harrison has *not* improved upon the former draughtsman. His borders are all too wide.

His *vaire* is not like the *vaire* of the reign of Edward the First; which more resembles what in modern blason is termed *nebulée*, as is well displayed in the seal of Philip Basset, the second husband of Ela Countess of Warwick, and also on her own seal.¹

What authority the artist could adduce for the rectangular little crosses with which he has powdered the banners of Barr, Engaine, and Berkeley we cannot say: but the little crosses *patée* which usually appear on the last-named coat are well known, and they are adopted in Nicolas's edition; where, on the two former banners, are cross-crosslets. For Kyme and Beauchamp both editions give cross-crosslets, and for De la Ware cross-crosslets *fitchée* (as shown overleaf): but to none of these varieties does the author afford any countenance. His term is uniformly *croissillie*, save in the case of Roger de la Ware, where—we apprehend without any difference of meaning, he says—

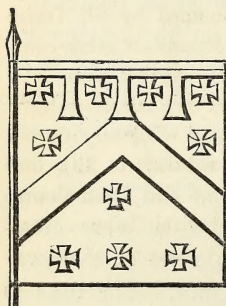
Ki les armes ot vermellettis
O blonc lyoun e croissellettes.

In all these points the artist erred, if he has erred, from lack of knowledge. But is it from the same cause that he has mis-spelled so many of the names? If so, in that matter some one else ought

¹ Engraved in the History of Lacock Abbey, by Bowles and Nichols.

to have corrected him. On the plates we have Multon altered to *Mufton*, Odilstane to *Holdeston*, Bohun to *Bohn*, Segrave to *Seagrave*, Bretagne to *Brittony*, Tony to *Tonny*, Rokele to *Rokelley*, Cretingues to *Cretingues*, and Basset to *Bafsett*. In one of these names, *Holdeston*, Mr. Wright has allowed himself (p. 3) to be misled by the plate: the later orthography of the name of Odilstane has been *Hodelston* (which Sir Harris Nicolas adopted) and *Huddleston*, but never *Holdeston*.

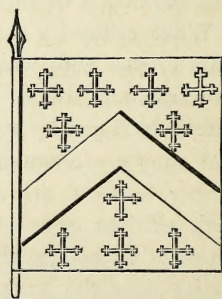
On the whole, we are sure that both heraldic and historical readers will be grateful to Mr. Hotten for having made this very interesting record of the year 1300 more accessible and more intelligible through the scholarship of Mr. Wright. The herald, however, will still require an edition of *The Siege of Carlaverock* more carefully directed to the development of his own art. For this purpose recourse must be had to the illustrations that may be derived from contemporary seals; as Sir Harris Nicolas led the way in regard to those¹ attached to the Barons' Letter, addressed to Pope Boniface VIII. a very few months after the siege of Carlaverock.



BERKELEY.



DELAWARE.



Kyme.

THE CROSSLETS OF

¹ Engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, and discussed by Sir Harris Nicolas in their *Archæologia*, vol. xxi.

THE LEGAL RIGHT TO ARMS IN SCOTLAND.

THE evidence of a legal right to arms, and the means which the law affords for repressing the usurpation of arms, are matters in which Scottish law and practice differ materially from those of England. The English Court of Chivalry, which had jurisdiction in questions of armorial assumption, being practically in abeyance, it has been doubted how far the Courts of Chancery or of Common Law can take cognizance of the wrongful use of arms. In Scotland the Lyon King at Arms is himself the presiding judge in the court which has cognizance, among other matters civil and criminal, of all offences against the law of arms, subject in certain cases to the review of the Court of Session.

As far back as the fifteenth century the Lyon had the oversight of all arms borne in Scotland, and probably kept some sort of register of them, but the earliest extant formal record is the armorial MS.¹ compiled by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lyon in the reign of James V. and minority of Queen Mary, which was officially approved by the Scots Privy Council on Sir James Balfour's entry to the office of Lyon in 1630. The arms of many families unnamed by Sir David are supplied by yet existing rolls and MS. collections of arms compiled by Sir Robert Forman, Lyon, and various eminent heralds of the sixteenth century. These records were, however, not considered sufficiently complete or sufficiently authoritative, as is clearly shown by a statute of James VI. 1592, c. 125 (folio Edition, c. 29), one of the Acts which still regulate the jurisdiction of the Lyon Court. This Act was passed in consideration of "the greit abuse that has bene amongis the leigis of this realme in thair bearing of armes, usurpand to thameselfis sic armes as belangis nocht unto thame, sua that it can nocht be distinguischt be thair armes quha ar Gentlemen of blude by thair antecessouris, nor 3it may it be decernit quhat Gentlemen are descendit of noble stok and linage." For remedy of this evil, power is given "to Lyoun King of Armes and his brether herauldis, to visite the haill armes of Noblemen, Baronis, and Gentlemen, borne and usit within this realme, and to distinguische and discerne thame with congruent differences, and thaireftir to matriculat thame in thair buikis and registeris, and to put inhibitioun to all the commoun sort of people

¹ Described in our Vol. I. p. 440.

nocht worthie be the law of armes to beir ony signes armoriallis, that nane of them presume or tak upoun hand to beare or use ony armes in tyme cuming, upoun ony thair insicht or houshold geir, under the pane of the escheating of the guidis and geir, sa oft as thay sal be fund contravenand this present act, quhairevir the same armes sal be fund grawin and paintit, to our soverane lordis use; and lykwayis under the pane of ane hundreth pundis to the use of the said Lyoun and his brether herauldis. And failzeing of payment thair of, that they be incarcerated in the narrest prissone, tharein to remain upon thair awin chargis, during the plesour of the said Lyoun."

Of the steps taken to carry out this Act we know but little. Sir David Lindsay the younger, nephew of the more eminent Sir David, was then Lyon. An illuminated collection of arms by him, somewhat resembling the MS. of the elder Lindsay, is said to have been sold lately at Leipzic. Sir James Balfour of Denmiln, Lyon from 1632 to 1654, compiled an important index of arms, which, along with his various genealogical and antiquarian MSS. is in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. There are various illuminated MSS. by contemporary heralds in the Lyon Office, as well as others in existence elsewhere. Besides these MSS. there were other "buikis and registeris," of a more official kind, however imperfect, kept in pursuance of the Act of 1592. Some of them have been supposed to have perished about the middle of the seventeenth century by an accidental fire, which consumed many valuable genealogical documents in the Lyon Office. It is clear, however, that the statute was not altogether effectual in putting a stop to the irregularities complained of, which probably increased during the Civil War. By an Act of 1662 (c. 53), King Charles II., after ratifying the statute of his grandfather, adds as follows:—

And further, considering what disorders and confusions have arisen, and are dayly occasioned by the usurpation of cadents, who, against all rules, assume to themselfs the armes of the cheeff house of the familie out of which they are descendit, and that other meane persones who can nowayes deryve their succession from the families whose names they bear, as they have at first assumed the name, doe thereafter weare the coat of that name to which they pretend without any warrand or grund whatsumever, doth, with advice foresaid, statute and ordean that no younger brother or cadent of any familie presume to carie the armes of that familie, bot with such distinctions as shall be given be the Lyon King of Armes; and that no man carie the armes of any noble familie of his name, except he make it appear to the Lyon (who is heirby declared to be the only judge competent in such caces and debates) that he is descendit of that familie. And for right ordering all these confusions which have creept in in these latter tymes in the carieing of armes, it is heirby ordained, that all noblemen and gentlemen shall have their armes examined and renewed be the Lord Lyon, and insert

in his registers, and receive an extract under his hand to be preserved by them, and that all such who, according to the addition of their honours, are to receive additions to their coats of arms, that they receive the same from the Lyon; and whoever shall offer to assume any addition without his approbation, they are to be punished according to the Acts of Parliament made against the bearers of false arms: and that no painters, maisters, goldsmiths, wrights, gravers, or any other of that nature, take upon them to grave, cut, paint, or carve any arms whatsoever, but such as are approved by the Lyon King of Arms.

This Act was rescinded the following year in consequence of certain dues on funerals which it enacted being considered "an unnecessary and heavy burding layd upon his Majesties leidges;" but such of the provisions as relate to the restraint of armorial assumption were re-enacted by the statute of 1672 c. 21 (folio edit., c. 47), which continues along with the Act of 1592, to regulate the Lyon's jurisdiction to the present day. This last Act narrates that "Amongst the many irregularities of these late times, very many have assumed to themselves arms who should bear none, and many of these who may in law bear, have assumed to themselves the arms of their cheiff without distinctions, or arms which were not carried by them or their predecessors." It ratifies the Act 1592: "And for the more vigorous prosecution thereof, doth hereby statute and ordain that letters of publication of this present Act be direct to be execute at the mercat-cross of the heid burghs . . . charging all and sundry prelates, noblemen, barons, and gentlemen, who make use of any arms or signes armoriall, within the space of one year after the said publication, to bring or send an account of what arms or signes armoriall they are accustomed to use; and whether they be descendants of any familie the arms of which familie they bear, and of what brother of the familie they are descended; with testificats from persones of honour, noblemen or gentlemen of qualitie, anent the verity of their having and using those arms, and of their descent as aforesaid, to be delivered either to the clerk of the jurisdiction where the persones dwell, or to the Lyon clerk at his office in Edinburgh, at the option of the party . . . to the effect that the Lyon King of Arms may distinguish the saids arms with congruent differences, and may matriculat the same in his bookes and registers, and may give arms to vertuous and well-deserving persones, and extracts of all arms, expressing the blasoning of the arms, under his hand and seall of office." The Act "dispenses with any penalties that may arise by this or any preceeding Act for bearing arms before the Proclamation to be issued hereupon," and ordains "that the said Register shall be respected as the true and unrepeallable

rule of all armes and bearings in Scotland, to remain with the Lyon's Office as a publick Register of the Kingdome, and to be transmitted to his successors in all tyme coming. And that whosoever shall use any other armes any manner of way after the expiring of year and day from the date of the proclamation to be issued hereupon in maner foresaid, shall pay one hundred pounds money *toties quoties* to the Lyon, and shall likeways escheat to his Maiestie all the moveable goods and geir upon which the saids armes are engraven or otherwise represented."

Under the provisions of this statute the presently existing official register of arms was established. It was begun in the following year 1673, and has been continued from that time to the present day. As the authoritative record it supersedes all former registers, and is known as the "Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland." The "letters of publication" were executed without delay, and in 1673 and the few following years, a very large proportion of the heads of families entitled to bear arms, and a number of their cadets, had come forward and had their arms duly recorded and differenced. The jurisdiction of the Lyon, however, penetrated with difficulty in the 17th century to the remoter parts of Scotland, and hence there was at first a large number of omissions of families whose arms one would have expected to find there. The portion of volume first of the register, extending from 1673 to 1678, is written with considerable care and neatness. It begins with the insignia of the Sovereign and the members of the Royal family; then follow those of the "Archbishops, Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, Viscounts, Bishops, and Lords. The arms of "Knights Baronet, Knights Bachelor, and Barons," and those of "Gentlemen," follow in two alphabets, and lastly the arms of Towns and Corporations. Besides the official letters of publication, it would appear that a courteous message relative to the duty of matriculating their respective arms, was sent by the Lord Lyon to the "Convention of Royal Burghs," with regard to which the following notice appears in the minutes of the Convention:—

The Convention, considering the contents of the missive direct to them by the Lord Lyon anent the matriculation of the arms of the Royal Burghs, and of his lordship's kind expressions to them therein, whereof they are very sensible, and further, considering that it is most convenient for avoiding of future trouble, and that it tends much to the security and preservation in all time coming of the particuler coats of arms of each severall burgh, that the arms of the whole burghs throughout the kingdom be registered and matriculat in the Lord Lyon's books, to the effect extract may be given furth thereof. Therefore the Convention ordains the haill burghs of this kingdom to take furth extracts of their respective coats of arms out of the said Lord Lyon's

books, and that betwixt and the next general Convention, as they will be answerable to the censure of the said Convention.

In the part of the register appropriated to the arms of the Peers, Archbishop Sharpe's coat-armorial stands first;¹ and in another place is an entry regarding the son of that prelate, which is worthy of being given at length:—

Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig, eldest lawfull son and heir of the deceast reverend father in God, James late Archbishop of St. Andrew's, Primate of all Scotland, who was horridly murdered by certaine persones of hellish and bloody principles, bears two coats quarterly: First, Azur, on a St. Andrew's Cross argent a bleeding heart transpierced with two swords disposed in saltire points downward proper, hilted and pomelled or, the heart having over it a mytre of gold placed on the feild and tasselled gules, surrounded with a bordure or charged with the royall tressure flowered and counter-flowered gules, as his coat of augmentation; Second, his paternall coat by the name of Sharp, viz. Argent, a fess azur betwixt two cross-crosslets fiché in cheife and a mollet in base sable; Third, as the second; Fourth, as the first, with the bage of Nova Scotia as Baronet, with helmet and mantling as is usuall: on a wreath azure, argent, gules, or, and sable, is set for his crest, a diadem adorned with starres, usually termed a cœlestiall or martyres crown or. The motto, *Pro mitra coronam*.

Among the curiosities of the earlier part of the Register are one or two coats of descendants of families of standing, following occupations not generally thought very compatible with gentle birth, who have the family arms assigned to them differenced with the insignia of their callings, the most remarkable instance being the following:—

Master Robert Grahame, citizen in London, and taylor to his Majestie, lineally and lawfully descended of the house and family of Moychie, in the kingdom of Scotland, bears, Sable, on a chevron argent betwixt three escalops or, a rose gules barbed vert; with helmet and mantling as is usuall. Crest, issuing out of the torse, a blead of thistle and a figg-leave crossing each other saltire ways proper: the motto, *Hinc decus, inde tegmen*.

From time to time the omissions above alluded to were brought under the notice of those gentlemen who were bearing arms without authority, and the machinery of the Acts put in operation against them. The contraveners of the statutes were of three kinds:—1. Persons possessing a hereditary right to a coat of arms, who had not applied to have these arms confirmed to them by the Lord Lyon in terms of the Act of 1672, and whose arms therefore did not appear in the official register. 2. Cadets who were carrying the arms of their chiefs un-

¹ Azure, Saint Andrew's cross argent; impaled with Argent, a fess azure between two cross-crosslets fitchée in chief and a mullet in base sable, his paternal coat; "with two crosiers or, suppress'd of the field, and crossing other in forme of a St. Andrew's crosse," ensigned with a mitre, above which is the motto *FERIO SED SANO*.

differenced. 3. Usurpers of arms, who, without any hereditary claim to *insignia gentilitia*, had assumed to themselves coat-armour without the intervention of the Lyon. During the greater part of last century there were frequent processes in the Lyon Court against all these species of heraldic transgressors, more frequently at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, or public prosecutor of that court, than at the instance of the private party whose rights were invaded. The writ served on the offender is called a "Lyon Precept," and is similar in form to other writs in the inferior courts of Scotland. It runs in the name of the Lord Lyon as judge, and is a complaint at the instance of the prosecutor, containing a narrative of the statutes of 1592 and 1672, and of the assumption complained of, and concluding for the penalties of fine and escheat, and payment of expenses of process. On the 18th of December, 1729, we have a Precept in name of Alexander Brodie of Brodie, Lord Lyon, at the instance of Hugh Mitchell, his procurator-fiscal, issued against William Cunningham, second son of Sir William Cunningham of Caprington and Dame Janet Dick his spouse, only daughter of the deceased Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, commonly called Sir William Dick of Prestonfield, John Campbell of Shawfield, and George Lockhart elder and younger of Carnwath. The charge against these four persons is that they "usurp, assume to themselves, and bear ensigns armoriall, and cause illuminate, engrave, and otherways represent the same upon their coaches, chariots, chaises, silver plate, and other goods and gear belonging to them, without any warrand or authoritie from me for their so doing, contrary to the Acts of Parliament above recited and others made in that behalf, and the rights and priviledges of my office;" and the conclusion is to the effect that "the said William Cunningham, John Campbell, and George Lockhart elder and younger ought and should be fined and amerciate in the foresaid sum of one hundred pounds Scots each, *toties quoties*, and, faillieing of payment, their persons to be imprisoned in the nearest prison, and there to remain upon their own charges during my pleasure; and all such coaches, chariots, chaises, silver plate, and other goods and gear wherupon they have caus'd illuminate, ingrave, or otherways represent ensigns armoriall to be escheat to his Majestie; and likeways be decern'd in the sum of _____ of expences of plea." The Precept is signed "DAV. ERSKINE, Lyon Clerk." On the 26th of December the Lord Lyon "continues consideration of the complaint to the 31st instant," and on the 31st December the following judgment appears against one of the accused:—

Edinburgh, 31 December, 1729. The Lord Lyon and his Depute and Bretheren Heraulds having considered the within complaint, and that George Glass, Herauld, and Alex^r Thompson, Pursevant, went and visite the chariot pertaining to the therein design'd John Campbell, and us'd by him, and declar'd there was a coat of arms painted thereupon, and in reguard that neither he nor Daniell Campbell, of Shawfield, his father, are matriculate in the Lyon Books, they hereby declare the forsaid chariot escheat to his Majesties use, and the said John Campbell fin'd and amerciate in the sum of one hundred pounds Scots in the terms of the within mention'd Acts of Parliament, and decerns in absence against him accordingly.

(Signed)

ALEXR. BRODIE, Lyon.

For some unexplained reason the other delinquents were not proceeded against under the same Precept; a new Precept was on the 22nd December issued against Cunninghame and the Lockharts, and the year following there is a Precept against the Lockharts alone. Cunningham and the Lockharts seem at the time to have disused the arms, to prevent matters being pushed to extremities, and the insignia of the Lockharts were soon afterwards put on record.

It appears that, regardless alike of the "kind expressions" of the Lord Lyon and the "censure" of the Convention, the authorities of several Royal Burghs had up to the year 1732 neglected to matriculate; and, *proh pudor!* foremost among the offenders were the civic dignitaries of the Scottish capital. On the 28th November of that year these functionaries are served with a Lyon Precept, narrating,—

That John Osburn, Esquire, present Lord Provost of Edinburgh, James Simpson, Robert Lindsay, James Colquhoun, and William Crokat, present Bailies of the said burgh, Thomas Dick, Dean of Guild, and Alexander Blackwood, Treasurer, usurp and assume ensigns armoriall to the said good Town of Edinburgh, and cause illuminat, engrave, and otherwys represent the same upon their public places, plates, and others belonging to the said good Town, and affix seals bearing the said ensigns armorial to their public writtings, without any warrand or authority from me for so doing.

There is the usual alternative conclusion against the worthy magistrates for fine or imprisonment "during my pleasure," with forfeiture of articles on which the arms are represented; besides which, the arms are to be "raz'd and pull'd down," and the "seals broken." Defences were given in and answered, and the result was that the civic dignitaries without further delay got their arms put on record, the same coat which the "good Town" continues to bear.

The indefatigable fiscal Mitchell, discharging his duty without respect of persons, proceeded soon afterwards against the Earl and Countess of Wemyss, the armorial offence in this case being that the Countess, or the Earl her husband, "caus'd paint an escutcheon for the deceast Colonel Francis Charteris her father, and did put up the same upon

the said Colonel's lodgings in Edinburgh, and caused illuminat thereupon a coat of arms which the said Colonel had no right nor title to, the same not being matriculated in my books, nor any warrand or authority from me for so doing; and that the said coat of arms so illuminat does belong to another family, which the said Colonel Francis Charteris does noways represent." The conclusion is for the usual fine, and that the escutcheon "be pull'd down and defaced." On the 7th of August, 1732, decree is pronounced in terms of the libel, not, as might be expected in consideration of the quality of the delinquent, by Lyon himself, but by his deputy Mr. John Dundas; the fine is imposed, and the offending escutcheon pulled down.

In 1747 we have a record of a Precept served on Robert Fisher, of Newhall, for assuming arms at his own hand; but this gentleman seems to have secured his carriage and plate by immediately expunging the coat, in consideration of which the proceedings against him were dropped.

In the earlier years of the succeeding Lyon, Mr. Hooke Campbell, we find proceedings of a different kind taken before the Lyon Court in respect of an armorial irregularity to which Lord Lyon Brodie had in his official capacity been a party, in so far as he had matriculated in the name of a cadet⁺ of the family of Dundas the precise arms which the chief of the house claimed as his own. The Lord Lyon reduced the act of his predecessor, and his judgment being brought under review of the Court of Session was substantially affirmed on 22nd Jan. 1762, in the following interlocutor:—

"Find that George Dundas of Dundas, heir male of James Dundas of that ilk, who was forfeited in the year 1449, but afterwards rehabilitate, has the sole right to use and bear the coat of arms belonging to Dundas of that ilk, as matriculated in the register authenticated by the subscription of Sir James Balfour, then Lord Lyon, and find that the coat of arms obtained in 1744 by Thomas Dundas, defender, from the late Lord Lyon, was obtained by obreption, and that he has no right to use the same; and therefore ordain the said coat of arms to be recalled and expunged from the Lord Lyon's books, reserving to the said Thomas Dundas to apply for a new coat of arms as accords: find the defenders, Thomas Dundas of Fingask, and Thomas Dundas of Quarrel, liable to the pursuer in the expense of the complaint before the Lord Lyon's Court, and in the expense of this process of advocacy.

In the year 1760 there appears a note appended to the table of matriculation fees, stating that "to force Nobility and Gentlemen to matriculate, the Lyon causes execute a Precept in the fiscal's name, and on the dependence arrests the equipages on which the arms are painted."

* Notwithstanding the case of *Dundas v. Dundas*, and sundry warnings

x i.e. Thomas Dundas of Fingask, father of James, Lyon Defendi 1744-52.

which appeared by the authority of the Lyon from time to time in the newspapers, there seems during the first twelve years of Mr. Hooke Campbell's reign to have been a great deal of armorial assumption, the Lyon officials being less energetic than their predecessors in repressing it. In 1771, however, the Lyon and his depute Mr. Boswell awoke to a proper sense of their duties. Twenty years' impunity had fostered a new crop of assumptions, which Mr. Campbell expresses a resolution vigorously to suppress. Advertisements of a minatory character appeared in all the Scottish newspapers, enjoining every person bearing arms without authority either to disuse them forthwith, or to give an account of them before a certain date to the Lyon Office, that the Lyon might declare whether they could with propriety be granted him, failing which the law is to be allowed to take its course. On 26th June, 1771, the Lyon Depute brings the matter before the Lyon Court, the members of which "unanimously approve of the Lord Lyon's proceedings, and declare that they will concur with him to the utmost of their power in supporting the just rights and privileges of the Lyon Office."

Armoial prosecutions soon afterwards become rife, one of the first offenders proceeded against being Peter Leslie Grant of Balquhain. On 4th February, 1772, an interlocutor is pronounced, allowing that gentleman to give in defences "between this and the 12th current;" and on the 26th of the same month decree in absence is pronounced against him. Among the persons against whom Precepts are issued for different offences against heraldry are,—Mr. Richard Newton, of Newton; Major-General Robert Horn Elphinstone; the Earl of Rosebery; Mr. Wallace Dunlop, of Craigie; Sir James Douglas, Knight; Mr. George Beaumont, residing at Lainshaw; Mr. John Dalrymple, *alias* Hamilton, of Bargeny; Messrs. Rothead of Inverleith; Murray of Polmaise and Touchadam, &c. &c. A printed form of Precept is now used, filled up in writing, and differing slightly from the Precepts in use in the earlier part of the century. The result of these proceedings is shown in a number of instances by the Lyon Register, where the arms of the delinquents appear on record a few days after the service of the Precept. The case of Murray of Touchadam attained greater notoriety than the rest from being brought under review of the Court of Session. The court made no question of the competency of the original proceedings, and as little of its own jurisdiction to review them; but, after a long discussion on the merits, reversed the Lyon's judgment, mainly on the ground that Mr. Murray being admitted to be the representative of a

family entitled by descent to coat armour, there ought to have been a conclusion in the Precept for matriculation of his arms in the register.

A large proportion of the contraveners of heraldic law at this time were, like, Mr. Murray, gentlemen of family, who, had they made proper application, would as matter of right have been entitled to have their ancestral arms confirmed to them by the Lyon, but whose predecessors had neglected to obey the Act of 1672. There were, however, also offenders of another description, persons who, without being able to show any hereditary right to coat armour, had assumed arms at their own hands. One of these, a Mr. William Wood, Surveyor-General of the Customs at Port Glasgow, figures largely in the proceedings of the Lyon Court at this period. He was served with a Precept on the 18th January, 1773. After various delays, the case was called on 21st May. There was no appearance for Mr. Wood; and after his name had been called three times at the bar by the Lyon Macer, the court appointed Malcolm Grant, Carrick Pursuivant, and James Cummyng, Lyon Clerk, to visit the "chariot or chaise of the said William Wood." We have a report from these officers that there is a coat of arms on the carriage, and a certificate from Mr. Cummyng, as keeper of records of the Lyon Court, that there is no entry in the register for Mr. William Wood, or for any of his predecessors. On the 8th of June, in the presence of Lyon Depute Boswell, and the Heralds and Pursuivants, these certificates are produced, and Mr. Wood is "publicly called on from the bar as use is, and failing to compear," is fined 100*l.* Scots then and each time thereafter that he shall be found using arms without authority. The Lyon and his brethren further declare the "chariot or chaise," and all goods of every kind on which any arms are represented, to be forfeited to his Majesty's use, and grant warrant for seizing and carrying them off, both now and whenever afterwards such shall be found. In virtue of this decree the "chariot or chaise" is seized in Edinburgh on the 10th of June by George Bathgate, Messenger-at-Arms, at a stable belonging to — Crooks, stabler in the Canongate, in his Majesty's name and authority, and that of the Lord Lyon and the Heralds and Pursuivants, and declared to be forfeited and confiscated. On the same day Mr. Wood presents a petition to the Lord Lyon, drawn and signed by Sir Ilay Campbell (afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session), praying for a recall of the sentence on the ground of the seizure being unexpected and without notice. The prayer of this petition is refused, and on the 29th of June another petition is presented to the Barons of Exchequer, in which Mr. Wood offers to prove that

the seizure was irregular, and prays for an order that his chaise be restored to him either *simpliciter*, or on his granting bond for its appraised value. Consideration of this latter petition is postponed till the chaise be appraised; and eventually the Barons consent that the chaise be delivered to Mr. Wood on his lodging security for the appraised value, and paying 6*l.* 10*s.* as the Lyon dues of condemnation and fees of Exchequer. On the 24th of November the Lyon Depute gives the following order to Mr. Wood, addressed to "Mr. Paxton, innkeeper, Edinburgh."

Mr. Paxton,—Upon your being paid the expense of keeping the chaise which was seized and put into your chaise-house by my directions upon the 10th day of June last, you are hereby authorized to deliver it to the bearer.

(Signed) ROBERT BOSWELL, Lyon Depute.

Mr. Wood at the same time protests that his paying this sum should not prejudice his right of bringing the proceedings of the Lyon under review; a right, however, which he seems to have forborne from exercising.

In the early part of the present century there is no record of any armorial prosecutions at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal. Mr. Tait, Lyon Depute, in his deposition before the Commissioners in the Courts of Scotland in 1822, states that none had taken place since his appointment, a few years before. Soon afterwards, in 1826, a rather noted armorial question was brought before the Court of Session in an action raised by Macdonell of Glengarry against Macdonald of Clanranald. The conclusions of the action were for reduction of the arms matriculated by the defender on the ground that they were not such as the defender was entitled to bear, he not being "chief of Clanranald." But in respect that Glengarry did not set forth that he had himself a right to the arms in question, and that he had in 1797 matriculated arms essentially different, the action was dismissed as incompetent, on the ground of want of title and interest; it being at the same time remarked by Lord Robertson that "if the Lord Lyon should grant to one person arms which another is entitled to bear, and should refuse to give redress, there could be no doubt of the jurisdiction of this court to entertain an action at the instance of the party to have his right declared, as this would involve a question of property, which a right to bear particular ensigns armorial undoubtedly is." The same judge added: "I also doubt whether this court has any original jurisdiction in matters of this kind, and whether it was not necessary for the pursuer to have applied to the Lord Lyon for redress, and, on that being refused, to bring the judgment under review of this court."

The period from 1823 to 1830 was marked by an improvement in the administration of the Lyon office under the auspices of Mr. E. W. A. Drummond Hay, cousin of the present Lord Lyon, who held the office of Lyon Clerk, and for a short time that of Lyon Depute, and devoted himself with zeal and assiduity to the promotion of a purer taste in heraldry. Warnings were given during these years to assumers, which, in a great many instances, had the effect of bringing them to book without the necessity of resorting even to the service of a Lyon Precept. In the year 1832 a printed notice was pretty widely circulated, the substance of which, with slight alterations, has since been repeated in the newspapers from time to time:—

NOTICE.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

IT having come to the knowledge of the LORD LYON that many INDIVIDUALS are bearing and using ARMORIAL ENSIGNS without due authority, and that many CADETS of FAMILIES are using and carrying the Arms appropriated to the Houses from which they descend, without any proper difference authorised by the LORD LYON, and properly matriculated in his Lordship's books,—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ALL persons who have assumed or shall assume to themselves ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OR BEARINGS without official licence and authority so to do, are rendering themselves liable to the DELETION of their Arms, and the CONFISCATION of all Plate, Equipages, and others whereon such Arms are engraved or depicted, in terms of the different Acts of Parliament investing the LORD LYON with the powers of regulating the wearing and bearing of all Armorial Bearings in Scotland.

By order of the Right Hon. the LORD LYON, King of Arms.

A. MACDONALD, Lyon Clerk Depute.

Lyon Office, Edinburgh, 28th April, 1832.

The right to coat-armour has within the last twenty years been the subject of several very keen competitions before the Lyon Court, including one *cause célèbre* in 1860 in which a Petition by Mr. W. H. Montgomery for certain armorial distinctions was opposed by the Earl of Eglinton. The only instance for some time back in which the Lyon's judgment in a question of arms has been brought under review is the case of *Cunyngham v. Cunynghame*, 13 June, 1849, a competition for certain arms and supporters between the heir male and heir of line, in which the Court of Session, chiefly in consideration of a private Act of Parliament, reversed the decision of the Lyon Court, and gave the undifferenced coat and supporters to the latter. The details of this curious case appear in the ordinary law reports (11 *Dunlop* 1139), and a lucid account of it is given in *Seton's Law and Practice of Heraldry*, p. 332, *et seq.*, to which we beg to refer the reader.

Though the provisions of the Acts 1597 and 1672, regarding fine and confiscation, are by no means obsolete, it is a considerable time since

either penalty has been enforced. A great deal of armorial assumption has been winked at, when unobtrusive and not complained of, but there have always been interferences from time to time when a coat has been publicly displayed on a carriage pannel; and we believe that a reasonable remonstrance, or, if that was insufficient, the service of a Lyon Precept, has generally led the offender either to drop the assumed coat or to appear as a suppliant for arms from the Lord Lyon, so that the unpleasant necessity of enforcing the penalties of the Act has been avoided. A few years ago a case of assumption occurred which is said to have occasioned no small amusement to the citizens of Glasgow. An ironmaster of that place, who had suddenly become rich, purchased a carriage on which was a coat of arms with supporters which had belonged to its former owner. This gentleman, fancying perhaps that the right to the armorial insignia had passed to him with the property of the carriage, continued whenever he drove about to exhibit them complacently to the Glasgow public. Continuing to prosper in the world, he, by-and-bye, got a new and handsomer equipage built for himself, to which he proceeded deliberately to transfer the arms and supporters which he had acquired by this questionable title. Information of the circumstances was, however, conveyed to the officials of the Lyon Office, and an order promptly issued for the removal of the armorial ensigns, which were forthwith wiped out by the owner of the carriage without waiting for the service of a Lyon Precept.

Symptoms are not wanting that a better feeling in this matter is springing up along with a better understanding of the nature and uses of Heraldry. A number of fictitious or inaccurate coats which had appeared in the windows lately erected in Glasgow Cathedral have been removed by the donors, and are being replaced either with monograms or with arms to which these donors have become legally entitled. Some of the changes we believe have been made in consequence of remonstrances by the Lord Lyon. It may have a disagreeably inquisitorial appearance for the Lyon to exercise his prerogative in respect of arms engraved on the plate belonging to a private individual—there can be less objection made to the interference with the more public display of arms on a carriage; but, where a person deliberately exhibits as his own a coat to which he has no right on a memorial window, perverting historical truth on one of the historical monuments of the nation, the officials of the Lyon Court need be under no restraint of delicacy in interfering; we can indeed conceive no more clamant case for the exercise of the Lyon's functions. We understand that Her Majesty's Board of Works

now very properly make a rule of refusing to allow any armorial coat to be displayed in a building under their jurisdiction in Scotland till the correctness of its heraldry has been ascertained at the Lyon Office ; and we trust that the time is not far distant when a man will be as much ashamed to use armorial insignia to which he is not entitled, as he would be to wear on his back a coat which is not his own.



NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT.

THE ARMS OF THE GILBERTINES.

To the Editor of the HERALD and GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. LONGSTAFFE (p. 345), after showing that the coat *Barry of six, argent and gules, differenced by a Prior's staff or*, was the universal armorial emblem of the Gilbertine Order, has suggested that it was derived from the arms of Gaunt, which were *Barry of six, or and azure, a bend gules*.

Sir Gilbert of Sempringham, the founder of the order, lived before the commencement of coat-armour in England by about half a century ; and no coat-armour is to be found for the surname of Sempringham.

But Mr. LONGSTAFFE has further remarked (in his note at p. 346) that the Multons, who were barons of parliament,¹ displayed red and silver bars ; and it is observable that Dugdale (in his *Baronage*, i. 567) states that their ancestor Thomas de Multon derived his name from a place so called in Lincolnshire.

Now, though Multon or Moulton in Lincolnshire is not Molton in Yorkshire, this coincidence in a name so similar appears to claim consideration : particularly as the Barry shield of Gaunt is *or and azure*, not *argent and gules*.

Is there not some probability that the family of Sempringham, of which Saint Gilbert was a member, was an offshoot of that of Multon ?

Yours, &c.

N. H. S.

¹ According to Nicolas, in his *Synopsis of the Peerage*, the Multons of Gillesland were Barons by tenure from the time of Henry I. At the commencement of the reign of Edward II. in 1307, Thomas de Multon was summoned to Parliament by writ, and

The coat of Multon is thus described in the earliest Rolls of Arms :—

Thomas de Multon, d'argent a trois barres de goules.

Thomas de Moulton le Forrestier autiel, une label
vaire. (*Roll of Henry III.*)

Acompaniez a cel gent

Thomas de Multon se fu,

Ke avoit baniere e escu

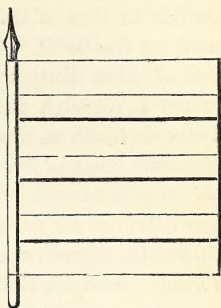
De argent ove treis bars de goules.

(*Le Siege de Karlaverok*, 28 Edw. I.)

Sir Thomas de Moltone, de argent, a iij barres de
goules. (*Roll temp. Edward II.* edit. Nicolas, p. 4.)

Le Sire de Moulton de Gillesland port d'argent trois
barres de gules.

Le Sire de Moulton de Fraunkton port le revers. (*Roll temp. Edward III.* p. 22.)



Having submitted this Letter to Mr. LONGSTAFFE, he has communicated to us the following Reply:—

DEAR SIR,

I. I cannot object to N. H. S.'s conversion of his inference drawn from my facts into a suggestion from myself, that the arms, *Barry of six, argent and gules, differenced by a Prior's staff* or, were derived from the arms of Gaunt, which were *Barry of six, or and azure, a bend gules*. But this deviation must be traced through the coat of Bayeux, *Barry of six, gules and argent*, or *Argent, two bars gules*; and I repeat, that we see "in this coat the true origin of the arms of the Gilbertines."

Sempringham held of Bayeux, and Bayeux held of Gaunt. All three were benefactors of Sempringham Priory, and, after heraldry had settled into a system, the canons would consider whose arms they would difference and take in memorial of their foundation. The determination would be influenced by the reputed foundership. It is clear that the brethren chose the coat of *Bayeux*, or of a family claiming through Bayeux and not directly from Gaunt. Unless the location of argent before gules means anything (and I am of opinion that it does not), and unless the Sempringhams left descendants of importance, I am disposed to think that the pure and simple arms of Bayeux were selected.

In looking to their origin, the absence of all trace of kindred blood, or feudal connection, with other families of similar arms, points to a derivation from Gaunt.

The *Scropes* were reputed to be relations of the Gaunts, and they wore the bend only, but used the colours of the bars. The Bayeux race the barony thus created is considered to be still in existence, having coalesced with that of Dacre of Gillesland.

might well use bars only, introducing the colour of the bend. A coat similar to that of Gaunt in its original colours without the bend was used by *Constable*. Difference was requisite. But with the introduction of other distinctions, the original colours revive. In the time of Henry I. Ranulph de Bayeux had a subfeudatory of five fees, named Peter de Gosla or Gousel, who founded Newhouse Abbey by his lord's consent. One of the coats with escallops on a chief presents us with *golden palets* instead of *silver bars* for Bayhouse. Now, Glover's Roll gives *Paly of six, argent and gules, on a chief azure a barrulet dancettée or*, for Jo. Gousill, and the same coat, with the colours in the chief reversed, occurs for Ralph Gousell. Glover's Ordinary gives the precise coat of Gaunt without the bend, *Barry of six, or and azure*, for Gossell or Goushill, but then there is the very satisfactory difference of a *canton ermine*. The same authority gives a similar coat for Sir Henry Gousell with three bars instead of barry of six. The same ermine canton occurs in the dictionaries with the Bayeux colours *Barry argent and gules* for Gosell or Goushill of Suffolk.

II. It is natural, after the hint afforded by my note about the Multons in p. 346, that a relationship with them should be suspected. Any proof of it has eluded me; but it does not follow that it does not exist. If there really was any connection between the two bars or barry and the three bars of Multon, and relationship was the cause, that relationship must, I submit, be sought between Multon and Bayeux, not Sempringham. The histories of the two families, however, begin in the same pre-heraldic era. This is not, in itself, sufficient to ignore inferences from heraldic data. The real date of the introduction of Coat Armour in England, or the system of recalling half-forgotten ties after its introduction, needs much further consideration. Detecting no connection between Gaunt, Bayeux, or Sempringham, with Multon myself, I leave the arms of the latter stock with many other barry shields of Lincolnshire for future inquiry. They may have an independent origin, and I place little faith in coincidences, without clear documentary or feudal explanation.

Similarity of names of places seldom betokens personal connection of their owners. Molton in Yorkshire is unknown to me, and Malton and Moulton have no feudal connection with Multon in Lincolnshire, which, as everybody knows, the Multons long held. All that we can say is, that there were Gilbertine foundations by favour of different owners at Malton and Sempringham. But Multon seems to keep hopelessly outside of our inquiry.

Yours faithfully,

Gateshead.

W. H. DYER LONGSTAFFE.

THE DUDLEYS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Sutton-Dudleys of England and the Dudleys of Massachusetts in New England. From the Norman Conquest to the Present Time. By GEORGE ADLARD. London: Printed for the Author. May be had of John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. MDCCCLXII. 8vo. pp. x. xvi. 160; folding Pedigrees A. to E. and an Engraving of the Great Seal of New England, temp. Jas. II. (Printed at New York, U.S.)

OF all the teeming populations of America that of New England has evinced the greatest amount of regard and affection towards their ancestral homes in Old England, and "the rock from whence they were digged." The labours of the Massachusetts Historical Society will bear comparison with those of any association of genealogists in other parts of the world: and we rejoice to find that, amid the din and horrors of intestine warfare, there are still some spirits in the New World disposed to pursue such investigations; which undoubtedly cherish many sentiments of manly dignity, and moreover are calculated to keep alive, amidst the political jealousies that are too frequently arising, some lingering feelings of kinship and attachment to "The Mother Country."

As one of the patriarchal families of Massachusetts, that of Dudley holds a foremost place. The following short but interesting document, preserved in the State Paper Office of Great Britain, is contemporary with the first settlement of the colony in the year 1630:—

Names of the principal Undertakers for the Plantation of Massachusetts Bay, that are themselves gone over with their wives and children.

John Winthrop, Governor, and three of his sons; Sir Richard Saltonstall, and five children; Isaac Johnson, Lady Arbella his wife,¹ and Mr. Charles Fines, sister and

¹ We are here presented with the name of a lady who has not her proper place in the Peerages. Collins gives an imperfect account of the daughters of Thomas Earl of Lincoln. He states that there were nine: "whereof Elizabeth was married to John Berrisford of Ledenham in co. Lincoln gent. and died 26 July 1624; Frances to John Gorges, son and heir of Sir Henry [*read* Ferdinando] Gorges, Knt.; and Susan to — Humphreys of the county of Kent." This Mr. Humphreys was one of the intending emigrants to New England in 1630, and designated for Deputy-Governor; but "found himself so encumbered with business that he could not be ready to come along with the rest:" so Mr. Dudley took his place.

Isaac Johnson was of Clipsham, in the county of Rutland, where his family continued in the descendants of his half-brother Ezeckiel: See their pedigree in Wright's Rutlandshire, p. 38.

brother to the Earl of Lincoln; MR. DUDLEY, his wife and six children; Coddington, and wife; Pincheon, wife and two daughters; Vassall, and wife; and Mr. Revell.

Indorsed, For the Rt. Hon. Lord Carleton.

The Winthrops came from Groton in Suffolk; the Saltonstalls from Hunswicke in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Whence came the Dudleys is the problem that Mr. Adlard has set himself to solve. All these families intermarried very frequently; and the catalogue pedigree of the descendants of the first Dudley, which occupies pp. 97—132 of the volume before us, and enumerates some fifteen hundred names, besides infant families of children, (and those collected mostly so long since as the year 1848,¹) includes several branches both of Winthrop and Saltonstall. Throughout the whole the name of Dudley is perpetually recurring as having been given in baptism,—being one of which the New Englanders are justly proud, and at the same time a pretty name in itself; as seems to have been once remarked by the late eccentric John-William Earl of Dudley.²

¹ This is the date of a former work on the same subject, which we have not been able to find in London, but of which there is some account in Whitmore's *Handbook of American Genealogy*, at p. 58. It is entitled "The Dudley Genealogies and Family Records. By DEAN DUDLEY. Boston: Published by the Author. 1848." 8vo. pp. 144. In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for 1856 there is a further account of the family, by the same author; and he prepared a sheet pedigree of Dudley for the folio edition of Drake's *History of Boston*. In 1861 he published, on a very large sheet, a lithographic pedigree of the descendants of the Dudleys of Dudley Castle (of which we find a copy was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London). We do not know why Mr. Adlard is totally silent in regard to these productions of Mr. Dean Dudley.

² He had done a friend the honour to be godfather to his child, and there was a difference of opinion whether it should be christened John or William, or John-William, or Dudley. On this occasion he wrote thus to the Bishop of Landaff (Dr. Copleston): "About the name, let them do as they like best. I am *John* and *William*, the common property of all the world; *Dudley*, which more peculiarly belongs to me, is equally at their service. I cannot however help telling *you*, of a prejudice I have, without by any means wishing it adopted. About names I am a Romanist, and think that Christian men ought to be called Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter, Paul, Philip, &c. after the blessed Saints in the calendar, and not after the family names of profane persons. However, if they fancy an unsanctified appellation, Dudley is not the worst, being, as I flatter myself, rather a pretty name, and besides (what I consider to be an advantage) been familiar to English ears, as a Christian name, for nearly three centuries; during the power of the then house of Northumberland it was adopted by several families." (We here give at full the passage which Mr. Adlard has partially quoted in p. xii.)

We will briefly recapitulate the heads of the family of Winthrop,¹ in their successive generations:—

1. JOHN WINTHROP (late lord of the manor of Groton in Suffolk, born there, Jan. 12, 1577–8,) the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay, having resigned that post in 1634, died at Boston in 1649.

2. JOHN WINTHROP, his eldest son, was elected Governor of New Haven Colony in 1657, and, on the subsequent union of Connecticut with New Haven in 1665, was the first Governor under the charter. He died at Boston in 1676.

3A. FITZ-JOHN WINTHROP, his eldest son, was also Governor of Connecticut, and died in 1707.

3B. WAIT-STILL WINTHROP, next brother, was Major-General and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. He died in 1717.

4. JOHN WINTHROP, only son of Wait-Still, married Anne daughter of Governor Joseph Dudley, and returned to England. He died at Sydenham in Kent in 1747, and was buried at Beckenham. His daughter Mary married Joseph Wanton, Governor of Rhode Island.

5. JOHN STILL WINTHROP, his son, remained in America, and reared his large family of nine sons and five daughters, with their numberless descendants, at the town of New London. Among his sons were—

6. THOMAS LINDALL WINTHROP, who was Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts, and married Elizabeth-Bowdoin, eldest daughter of Sir John Temple, Bart.² He was father of Robert Charles Winthrop, U.S. Senator and Speaker of the House of Representatives (born 1809).

Another son was Vice-Admiral ROBERT WINTHROP of the British Navy, who died at Dover in 1832; and whose two sons, HAY ERSKINE SHIPLEY WINTHROP,³ and GEORGE TEALE SEBOR WINTHROP, are both also officers in Her Majesty's service, the former a Commander 1846, and the latter a Commander 1860. His nephew RICHARD AUGUSTUS YATES is now a Vice-Admiral on reserved half-pay.

¹ Since this article was written, a very handsome work has appeared on the Winthrops, of which we shall have more to say hereafter.

² Sir John Temple, the 7th Baronet (originally of Stowe, co. Buckingham, 1611), was appointed Consul-general to the United States of America in 1785, and died holding that appointment in 1798. He was a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Ten Hills, Malden, in that state, in the year 1730; and he married Elizabeth daughter of James Bowdoin, Esq. Governor of Massachusetts. See "An Account of the Temple Family, with notes and pedigree of the Family of Bowdoin. Reprinted from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, with corrections and additions, by W. H. WHITMORE. Privately printed at Boston, (Mass.) 1856." 8vo.

"The BOWDOINS are descended from Pierre Baudoin, a Huguenot, whose grandson was Governor of Massachusetts; and the college at Brunswick (Maine) perpetuates the name. No legitimate descendants of James, son of Pierre, now remain, who have inherited the name of Bowdoin; but a younger son of the emigrant, John, removed to Virginia, and the family still flourishes there. Several of the descendants of Sir John Temple have assumed the name of Bowdoin, according to the will of James Bowdoin, son of the Governor." (Whitmore's *Handbook of American Genealogy*.)

³ He married 16 Feb. 1847 Anne, second daughter of John Hives, Esq. of Gledhow Grove, co. York. (We give this as an addendum to Mr. Adlard's pedigree.)

We shall next mention some of the most remarkable persons of the family of Dudley. THOMAS DUDLEY, who was Governor of Massachusetts after Winthrop, and the first Major-General of the province, had three sons and six daughters. Of the latter,—Ann was wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet, Patience of Major-General Daniel Dennison, and Mercy of the Rev. John Woodbridge of Newbury, a native of Stanton in Wiltshire, who emigrated to New England in 1634, and died after an active and useful life in 1695, at the age of 82. One of his grandsons, Dr. Dudley Woodbridge, a physician, was the friend of Benjamin Franklin, and father of Dudley Woodbridge, Judge in Ohio. The names of these Woodbridges occupy many pages.

The Rev. SAMUEL DUDLEY, the eldest son of the Governor, married Mary daughter of Governor John Winthrop, and has posterity at the present day.

JOSEPH DUDLEY, a younger son, became Governor of Massachusetts, (and will be further noticed presently,) and his son, PAUL DUDLEY, was successively Attorney-general and Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and founder of the Dudleian Lecture at Harvard university. Colonel WILLIAM DUDLEY his brother was speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

After all, the two greatest men of the American Dudleys were unquestionably Governor Thomas, the patriarch of the race, and his son Governor Joseph Dudley,—the latter born of his father's second marriage, and after the patriarch was seventy years old. Of both these leaders of men Mr. Adlard places biographical memoirs before us. That of Governor Joseph is from the *Boston Newsletter* published at the date of his death, Monday, 11 April, 1720: and we take from it the following extract:—

“In 1682 he went for England with John Richards, esq. on an agency for his country. In 1686, the government of Massachusetts Colony being changed to a President and Council, he had a commission to Command in chief; and after the arrival of Sir Edmund Andros in the government of New England, New York, &c. he continued President of the Council and Chief Justice. In the winter 1689 he went a second time for England, and in 1690 returned with a commission of Chief Justice for New York. In 1693 he went a third time for England, and in the winter of that year he received a commission from King William, appointing him Lieutenant-Governour of the Isle of Wight; where he continued eight years. While in England he had the honour to serve as a member of the House of Commons for the borough of Newtown in the Isle of Wight, in the last parliament of King William, from whom he first received his commission for this government; but, staying in England till his Majesty's death, he was obliged to get his commission renewed from Queen Anne, with which he arrived at Boston the 11th of June 1702, and was received with great

respect and affection; and continued in the Government until November 1715, saving an intermission of about seven weeks, that the government devolv'd upon His Majesty's Council.

"He was a man of rare endowments and shining accomplishments, a singular honour to his country, and in many respects the glory of it: He was early its darling, always its ornament, and in his age its crown: The scholar, the divine, the philosopher, and the lawyer, all met in him. He was visibly form'd for government, and under his administration (by God Almighty's blessing) we enjoyed great quietness, and were safely steer'd through a long and difficult Indian and French war.

"His country have once and again thankfully acknowledged his abilities and fidelity in their Addresses to the Throne. He truly honor'd and lov'd the religion, learning, and virtue of New England, and was himself a worthy patron [pattern?] and example of them all. Nor did so bright a soul dwell in a less amiable body, being a very comely person, of a noble aspect, and a graceful mien, having the gravity of a Judge and the goodness of a Father. In a word, he was a finisht Gentleman, of a most polite address, and had uncommon elegancies and charms in his conversation." (p. 62.)

Such were the shining lights of the American Colonies in the good old times, "when loyalty no harm meant," but was perfectly compatible, if not synonymous, with the truest patriotism. It is seldom that we meet with a higher character, nor one apparently so usefully and laboriously earned. In his pp. 69-94 Mr. Adlard has published (for the first time) some letters addressed to Governor Joseph Dudley, transcribed from the originals in the State Paper Office, London; and at p. 67 a copy of his will.¹

The memoir of the Father, though in a different strain, is, historically speaking, still more curious, because it preserves facts that could not be collected from any other source. It has only been recently recovered among the MSS. of the family, and identified with a memoir that Dr. Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia Christi Americana* (folio, 1702,) mentions as having been prepared by himself, but laid aside. It is now printed entire in pp. 24—38 of the volume before us, and is entitled *The Life of Thomas Dudley, several times Governor of Massachusetts Colony in New England*.

But before we examine the statements of this *Life* we must make the reader acquainted with the motive or idea by which the genealogical in-

¹ At p. 141 is also a copy of the Will of the old Father. It was made "in my perfect health," the 20 April 1652: and contains the following very remarkable religious prelude: "Leaving this testimony behind mee for the use and example of my posterity and any other upon whom it may worke, that I have hated, and doe hate, every false way in religion, not onely the old idolatry and superstition of Popery, [which is] wearing away, but much more (as beinge much worst) the new heresy'es, blasphemyes, and errors of late sprunge upp in our native cuntry of England, and secretly receaved and fostered here more then I wish they were."

vestigation before us has been suggested. It is stated in a work entitled *Memoirs of American Governors*, by Jacob B. Moore, published at New York in 1846, that

A tradition existed "among the descendants of Governor Dudley, in the eldest branch of the family, that he was descended from John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded in 1553; and some of the name have been anxious to trace their descent from that ambitious courtier." "The Duke of Northumberland had eight sons and five daughters, and from one of those sons the Rev. Samuel Dudley, son of Governor Thomas Dudley, supposed his family to have been derived." "It does not appear that Governor Dudley ever claimed descent either from the family of Warwick or of Northumberland." (p. 46.)

But his representative in the year 1820 was not so modest; for in the next page we have a copy of a most extraordinary manifesto (framed in the form of an indenture), whereby it was asserted that (Daniel?) Dudley, of Roxbury in the county of Norfolk¹ and commonwealth of Massachusetts esquire, "claimeth and verily believeth himself to be entitled by descent and rightful inheritance *to the honours, rank, and estate of a Peer of the realm within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with certain large estates, rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereto pertaining;*" further declaring his resolution "to demand, claim, and prosecute his right and inheritance in the premises by Petition or by process in Law or Chancery, and in such other lawful way or manner as the case may require."

It was to the investigation of these lofty claims that Mr. Adlard applied himself: and he has arrived at the conclusion, that Governor Dudley was *not* descended in the direct line from John Duke of Northumberland; but yet that both were descended from the same ancestry (p. 47). He has assumed that Thomas Dudley, brother of John Lord Dudley (who from his decayed fortunes was called Lord *Quondam*) was the ancestor of the Dudleys of Massachusetts. In support of this decision Mr. Adlard relies strongly upon the circumstance that the Governor used the arms of the Lords Dudley, differenced only by a crescent: and sometimes the seal represented hereafter in p. 426, where the arms are undifferenced.

"The coat of arms of the Massachusetts Dudleys is to me a convincing proof that they were of the same family as the Sutton-Dudleys of England.

"The Will of Gov. Thomas Dudley, 1653, has for its seal the same armorial bearings, with a *crescent*, showing that he was descended from the second house, or from the second brother of the family to whom those arms belonged.

¹ The Christian name is suppressed by the Editor, as if the party had half repented of his rash attempt; but if he was any other than the head, or heir male, of the family, of course the notion that he could claim a peerage in England would be all the more visionary.

"None but families of eminence, either of or connected with the peerage, would use the distinctive badge denoting the branch of the house from which they were descended." (p. xiii.)

It will be observed that this armorial argument is exceedingly weak, and the latter clause of it an entire mistake. We can only gather from it, if Mr. Adlard at all understands the point he is writing about, that armorial *differences* are entirely unknown in America.¹

But now let us see what the contemporary memoir of the New England patriarch says with regard to his relations and friends. It first tells us that Mr. Dudley was born in the town of Northampton; on which suggestion Mr. Adlard has searched all the registers of that town and neighbourhood, but without finding the name. His birth is said to have taken place "in the year 1574;" which the editor marks as an error for 1576: but the statement at the close of the narrative that he had "*entered* into the seventy-seventh year of his age" when his death happened on the 31st of July, 1653, places his birth really in 1577. His father was Captain Roger Dudley, "who was slain in the wars," when this his son and one only daughter were very young. The boy was sent to school "by one Mrs. Purefoy, a gentlewoman famed in the parts about Northampton for wisdom, piety, and charity." So soon as he had passed his childhood, he was preferred to be a page to the Earl of Northampton, by which name Mr. Adlard has understood Lord Henry Howard, who was Earl of Northampton from 1604 to 1614; but we are inclined to conclude that Thomas Dudley's master was William Lord Compton, who was created Earl of Northampton in 1618. The latter really lived in Northamptonshire (and at Compton Winyate in Warwickshire), which the former Earl did not; and the writer of the memoir would naturally speak of him by that title, though he was only Lord Compton when

¹ Another passage (in p. 51) contains a remarkable admission: "Though but little importance is attached in this country to the use of heraldic arms, such is not the case in England, where they form a distinguishing mark between noble families, and no one would scarcely venture to assume the arms of another family." To this, one can only reply by exclaiming,—Would that we deserved so good a character! For the information of our American friends, we must confess the truth to be, that in England much legitimate and hereditary property in coat-armour is co-existent with a large amount of usurpation; and we have shown in a previous article of our present volume (at p. 50) that even in Dugdale's days,—and which shortly succeeded to those of Governor Thomas Dudley—some unauthorized assumptions were occasionally made, under the shelter of that identical "difference" of the crescent, which occurs on the Governor's seal. Even still earlier, the same dishonest practice is noticed, and lamented, by Wyrley.

Thomas Dudley was his page, or perhaps had scarcely attained the peerage, his father living until 1589, Thomas Dudley having been born in 1577. "With that Earl he tarried till he was riper for higher services, and then was taken by Judge Nichols to be his clerk; who, being his kinsman also, by the mother's side, took more special notice of him." This passage, it may be remarked, is particularly important, as, if it could be discovered in what way this kindred existed, the particular branch of the Dudleys to which the youth belonged might possibly in that way be ascertained. The narrator proceeds,—“and from his being a prompt young man, he learned much skill in the law, and attained to such ability as rendered him capable of performing a secretary's place; for he was known to have a very good pen, to draw up any writing in succinet and apt expression; which so far commended him to the favour of the Judge that he would never have assigned him from his service, but have preferred him to some more eminent and profitable employment under him, but that *he was prevented by death* to put in execution what he had designed for his further promotion.”

Now, here arises some discrepancy between the story as detailed by Cotton Mather and the dates with which it should agree. “Judge Nichols” is obviously (at first view) Sir Augustine Nicolls, of Hardwick in Northamptonshire, who became a justice of the Common Pleas in 1615, and died (when on the assizes at Kendal in Westmerland) in the year 1616. But the latter date is too late (as we shall see presently) to coincide with what we are next told of Thomas Dudley. Thomas Nicolls, the father of Sir Augustine, was a serjeant at law, and possibly he may have been Dudley's master. Otherwise, Sir Augustine could not have kept the boy until his own death: for Dudley was then approaching the age of forty, whereas the biography goes on to describe him as being at this change in his career still “a young gentleman well known in and about Northampton for his wit, metal, and spirit,” and consequently able as a popular favourite to enlist four score of “the young lads” of the neighbourhood, in obedience to the Queen's command, to serve the then Protestant king of France. As the Captain of these soldiers, “this young gallant” went over to France, and found the King lying before Amiens: but his military life was soon over, for, “without shedding of blood,” he was discharged from that duty, and returned to England, the King having been persuaded to put up his sword. Now, these events are perfectly well known to have taken place in 1594, and therefore long before the death of Sir Augustine Nicolls.

We are next told of Dudley's marriage; but are again tantalised, as in his father's case, by the absence of the lady's name. After his return into England he settled again about Northampton, and there meeting with "a gentlewoman, both of good estate and good extraction," he entered into marriage with her, and then took up his abode in that part of the country, where he enjoyed the ministry of Mr. Dod,¹ Mr. Cleaver, and Mr. Winston, "who was a very noted and judicious divine as any thereabouts," and also of the still more famous Mr. Hildersham. Having thus steeped himself thoroughly in the doctrines of Puritanism,

¹ The names which are here introduced are those of divines who are still remembered as well for their contemporary popularity and their voluminous writings, as for the persecutions which they sustained from the Ecclesiastical authorities of their times. Supported by the patronage of some of the nobility who were of their own persuasion, they stood their ground, under difficulties; as, on the other hand, the priests and emissaries of the church of Rome maintained theirs, in spite of all the repressive measures of church and state during the reigns of Elizabeth and her successors.

John Dod, who is known as "the Decalogist" from his most celebrated scriptural commentary, was a member of the ancient family of Dod of Shocklach in Cheshire. He was admitted Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, in 1578, and in 1585 was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, becoming at the same time minister of Hanwell in Oxfordshire under the patronage of Sir Anthony Cope. He had remained there for more than twenty years when he was suspended by Dr. Bridges, who was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1603. He took refuge first at Fenny Drayton in Leicestershire, the seat of the family of Purefoy mentioned in the text, and afterwards at Canons' Ashby in Northamptonshire, where he was protected by Sir Erasmus Dryden, whose mother was a Cope. Having been again silenced by archbishop Abbot, on the complaint of bishop Neile (who presided over the see of Lincoln 1614–1617) he found another retreat at Fawsley in Northamptonshire the residence of Sir Richard Knightley. At Dod's house in Fawsley was born in 1614 his grandson John Wilkins afterwards the distinguished mathematician, who became brother-in-law to the Lord Protector by marrying Robina Cromwell, and in 1668 was made Bishop of Chester. Wilkins was ordained to the vicarage of Fawsley, and on his cession in 1637 it was accepted by his grandfather Mr. Dod, who died there in August 1645, at the advanced age of 97. There is a contemporary portrait of him engraved by T. Cross, which is copied by W. Richardson. Mr. Dod married first Anne, daughter of Dr. Bound [*qu.* Nicholas Bound, D.D. afterwards the noted Puritan preacher at Norwich?] of Hanwell, [probably Dod's first residence in Oxfordshire, but Ormerod, *History of Cheshire*, ii. 378, says Middlesex]; and secondly ——— Claiton, of Stratford le Bow.

Robert Cleaver was promoted (also by Sir Anthony Cope) to the vicarage of Drayton, next Hanwell, in Oxfordshire, during the time of archbishop Whitgift; he was silenced by archbishop Bancroft (1603–1610). The book entitled "A plain and familiar Exposition of the Ten Commandments, with a methodical Catechism," and another Exposition of chapters ix. to xvii. of Proverbs, appear to have been first published in the year 1604. The former had attained its eighteenth edition in 1632. The pre-

Thomas Dudley became known, as a follower of Mr. Dod, "to Lord Say and Lord Compton, and other persons of quality, by whose means he was afterwards commended to the service of the Earl of Lincoln, who was then a young man and newly come into the possession of that earldom." One of the two patrons here mentioned, William Fiennes, Lord Viscount Saye and Sele, was a prominent character of those times as a leader of opposition both in Church and State. The other, Lord Compton, we take to be (as we have already said,) the same person with the Earl of Northampton, previously mentioned. It was on the 15th January, 1618, that Theophilus Earl of Lincoln succeeded to that dignity. Thomas Dudley continued in his service as steward for nine or ten years,¹ and during that period "did the family the greatest good service" of procuring for his lord "a wise, vertuous, and accomplished" countess, in the person of Bridget, daughter of the Lord Saye. It is also related that he materially influenced the Earl when he was disposed to have joined the English volunteers for the recovery of the Palatinate toward the latter end of King James's reign; taking Cambridge on his way to London to advise with Dr. Preston, "who was a great statesman as well as a great divine,—at least was conceived very

faces are signed by *John Dod* and *Robert Cleaver*. The latter, who is designated by Samuel Clarke the biographer of the Puritans as "a bright shining star and an able textuary," died in or about 1613.

Mr. *Winston* does not appear as an author, but he was evidently the associate of Dod at Canons' Ashby, as several of the female relatives "of the Rev. John Winston, of Canons' Ashby" have epitaphs at Thorpe Mandeville; see Baker's *Northamptonshire*, i. 723.

Arthur Hildersham, another very celebrated preacher, was vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouche in Leicestershire. His father, Thomas Hildersham of Stechworth in Cambridgeshire, was an adherent to the faith of Rome, and his mother was a daughter of Sir Geoffrey Pole, and niece to the cardinal: but Arthur Hildersham had no sooner entered the university of Cambridge than he embraced the Protestant doctrines, in which course he was supported by his kinsman the Earl of Huntingdon, who presented him at the age of 30, in 1593, to the vicarage of Ashby-de-la-Zouche. He remained at that town for the remainder of his life, but was four several times silenced for Nonconformity in matters of Church discipline (as will be found specified in Fuller's *Worthies of England*). He died in 1632, aged 69. There is a portrait of him, represented as preaching, engraved by R. Vaughan, and it is copied in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iii. pl. lxxxiv.

¹ The narrative does not state, at this place, *where* the Earl of Lincoln kept house, but in a subsequent passage "his castle of Sempringham" is mentioned. In the 17th-century list of Lincolnshire families published in our Part VIII. (p. 116) the Earl's residences are stated to be "at Tattershall castle on Lindsey coast," and "at Sempringham in Kesteven."

well to understand the intrigues of state in that juncture,"¹ and who, "by reason of his frequent intercourse with the Earl of Lincoln's family, was free to discover to Mr. Dudley all he knew; and he improved it thoroughly to take off the Earl's mind from that enterprise."

After remaining nearly ten years with the Earl of Lincoln, Mr. Dudley, being then "willing to retire himself into a more private capacity, left the earl's family, and hired a habitation at Boston, under Mr. Cotton, with whom he became intimately acquainted ever after." The phrase "under Mr. Cotton" is a religious one: it means that Mr. Dudley fell under the pastoral charge of John Cotton, M.A. who was Vicar of Boston in Lincolnshire from the year 1612 to 1633, and who subsequently led forth a large portion of his flock to found another Boston on the further shore of the Atlantic. Before that event took place, Thomas Dudley had been a second time induced to accept of the Earl of Lincoln's employment, and to that circumstance we may probably attribute the circumstance that the earl's brother Charles, and his brothers-in-law Johnson and Humphreys, were enlisted to join in the emigration, as has been already mentioned.

These are all the particulars of Cotton Mather's memoir of the patriarch that appear to be important to the genealogical inquiry; and, the parish registers of Northampton having failed to yield any information, nor any being obtained from Clipsham in the county of Rutland, where Dudley resided in 1629,² Mr. Adlard has found his proofs

¹ The justice of this character is confirmed by the ordinary biographers. Both Dr. Fuller and Anthony à Wood term Dr. Preston "a perfect politician." As a theological writer he was equally voluminous as the divines already noticed, but he possessed greater personal influence, being at once the head of a college and a court chaplain. John Preston, D.D. was born at Heyford in Northamptonshire in 1587. Whilst a Fellow of Queen's at Cambridge "he was (says Fuller) the greatest Pupil-monger in England in man's memory, having sixteen Fellow-Commoners,—most heirs to fair estates,—admitted in one year." Afterwards, as Master of "pure Emanuel" (1616), he became (in the words of Anthony à Wood) "the patriarch of the Presbyterian party:" and he was also Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. He "never had wife nor cure of souls, and, leaving a plentiful, no invidious, estate," died in 1628. His biography, by Thomas Ball, is one of those in the volume of "Lives of two-and-twenty English Divines, by Samuel Clarke, Pastor of Bennet Fink, London," fol. Lond. 1660: and there are two portraits of him, one in 4to. the frontispiece to his "New Covenant," &c. on which he is styled Chaplain to King Charles; and the other a small oval, in the engraved title of his "Saints' Infirmities," 1636.

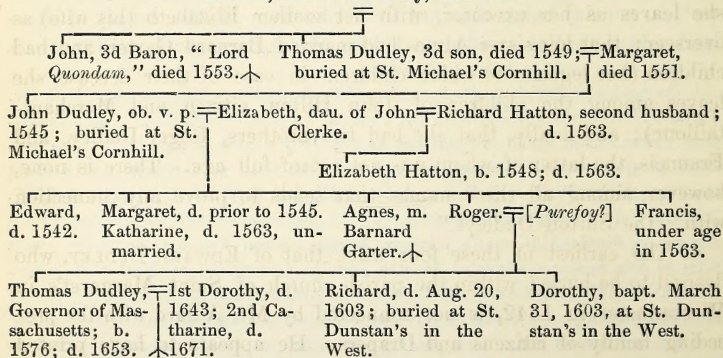
² This is shown by a will then made by his brother-in-law Isaac Johnson, which is printed in the *Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections*, Third Series, vol. viii. p. 244; and of which the executors were to be John Hampden of Hampden, co. Buckingham, esquire; John Winthrop of Groton, co. Suffolk, esquire; John Reading, esquire; John Holled, esquire, and Thomas Dudley of Clipsham, co. Rutland, esquire.

reduced to the presumptive evidence of the coat-armour (as already noticed), and to the baptismal name of Roger, which is attributed to the patriarch's father.

In p. xvi Mr. Adlard gives his opinion that "Capt. Dudley," who was at Newhaven in 1563 with 100 men, and a Captain Dudley, who was in attendance upon the Earl of Leicester in 1588, were the same person with "Captain Roger Dudley." But, as no christian name is given in either case, this inference is at least very hazardous;¹ and, Captain Roger Dudley having died when his son Thomas (born in 1577) was "in his childhood," and "very young," the Captain of 1588 is the more unlikely to have been he.

Pursuing the hint given in the name "Roger," Mr. Adlard has hunted up two or three Dudleys bearing that baptismal name, and he has fixed upon one of them, named in the will of Katharine Dudley 1563, to identify him with the father of the Massachusetts patriarch. To represent his scheme more clearly, it may be best to extract a portion of the pedigree (D), which he puts forth, without hesitation, as the "*Pedigree of the Dudleys of Massachusetts, showing their connection with the Barons Dudleys, as well as the Duke of Northumberland, and the Earls of Warwick and Leicester.*"

Edward, 2d Baron Dudley, died 1531.



We are sorry that we cannot at all approve of the confidence with which this pedigree is produced, upon grounds in great measure conjectural. The author has given in his Appendix copies of the wills of—
 1. EDWARD DUDLEY of the citie of Westminster gentylman, dated 1 July, 1542; 2. of KATHERINE DUDLEY, late daughter unto John Dudley while he lived citisin and Draper of London deceased, dated 9 Nov. 1563; 3. of JOHN DUDLEY, citizen and Draper of London, dated 29

¹ See note upon this hereafter, p. 426.

July, 1545; and 4. of THOMAS DUDLEY, cytyzen and Draper of London, dated 18 Oct. 1549.

We retrace our steps through these wills to gather their genealogical evidence. The last mentions no other relation but "Margaret my wife," and *shows no connection whatever with the Barons Dudley*; yet Mr. Adlard (p. 58), "upon comparison of dates and from other circumstances, concludes that this Thomas Dudley was the son of Edward Lord Dudley who died in 1531," and enters into some superfluous arguments to show that "the *Draper* was as good as the *Lord*,"—his presumed brother, the ruined "*Lord Quondam*."

2. The will of JOHN DUDLEY, made in 1545, shows, beyond doubt, that he was the son of the testator of 1549; inasmuch as he was both of the same Company and the same parish, and leaves legacies to "Thomas Dudley my father." The only other relation he mentions is "Elizabeth Dudley my wyfe."

3. The will of KATHARINE DUDLEY, in 1563, is much fuller of genealogical information. It shows that her maternal grandfather was John Clerke, a citizen and Draper of London; that she had an uncle Henry Clerke, a fellow of Trinity College at Cambridge; that John Dudley, citizen and Draper of London, was her father; that her present "father" was Richard Hatton, also a citizen and Draper, whom she leaves as her executor, with her mother Elizabeth (his wife) as overseer; that her sister Agnes had married Barnard Garter, and had children (her legacies to which children, in case of their decease, she leaves among the children of John Hilton, citizen and Merchant-taillour); and finally, that she had two brothers, Roger Dudley, and Frauncis, the latter of whom was not yet of full age. There is none, however, among all these names that tends to prove any connection with "the Sutton-Dudleys."

4. The earliest of these four wills, that of EDWARD DUDLEY, who desired to be buried within the parish church of Saint Margaret's in Westminster in 1542, is not connected by Mr. Adlard with the preceding family of citizens and Drapers. He appears to have printed it because the testator left his residue to the disposition of a *Roger Dudley*, whom also he made his sole executor; but who (it is remarkable) could not be admitted to prove the will because he was still of minor age.¹ But Mr. Adlard remarks (p. 42, *note*):

¹ Administration was committed to Henry Mote, clerk, whom the testator had named as overseer of his will, "*pro eo quod executor in dicto testamento nominatus in minore (misprinted nunor) ætate est constitutus.*" (P. 136.)

The Roger Dudley in Edward Dudley's will would have been of too early a date for our "Capt. Roger Dudley."

This, however, is not absolutely so. If not quite of age, say about twenty in 1542, and therefore born in 1522, that Roger would have been only fifty-five if living at the birth of the patriarch of Massachusetts in 1577; and therefore considerably younger than the patriarch himself was when his son Joseph was born.

But all such mere guesses are obviously of very little value.

Christian names may, indeed, frequently prove guides, and more particularly if such names are peculiar or unusual. We are therefore surprised that Mr. Adlard has not taken up the name of PAUL as a clue. The patriarch gave the name of Paul to his youngest son, born in 1650; and the latter had two sons of his own name, Paul, born in 1677, and Paul (posthumous) in 1682. Governor Joseph Dudley named his fourth son Paul, born in 1675, who became the Chief Justice before mentioned. He had a great-nephew, Paul Dudley, born in 1757; and another, Paul Dudley Richards, born in 1750.

It is true that Paul is so entirely one of those scriptural names which a religious man might select,—and ought to prefer according to the sentiment of Earl Dudley already cited,—that there may not have been any genealogical reason for its bestowal upon the little New-Englander in the year 1650. However, the simple facts are, that Thomas Dudley, having three sons,¹ did not give to any of them his own name, or that of his father, Roger; he named them—Samuel, Joseph, Paul.

Now, Paul had been a name in the family of Dudley of Hackney, in Middlesex, a century before.

Symon Dudley, who made his will in December, 1555, styling himself "the King and Queen's Majesties' servant dwelling in the parish of Hackney," left to his wife Margery the lease which he held of the Lady Carew, to his daughter Dorothy a lease at the marsh gate in Humberton (*now* Homerton), and other bequests to his sons John and Paul.

John (just named) is supposed to be the same with John Dudley, also of Hackney, who died Serjeant of the Pastry to Queen Elizabeth in 1593, when administration of his effects was granted to his son Henry Dudley.

Another Paul Dudley (apparently not the son of Symon) died in

¹ He may, however, very well have had other sons, born and deceased in infancy, whilst he was still living in England.

1557, when administration was committed to his son John Dudley, of the parish of Newington.

These extracts are all from the register of the Commissary of Wills (for the Diocese of London) as given by Mr. Adlard in his pp. 58, 59.

No Paul, however, has found a place in Mr. Adlard's (English) genealogies. In his pedigree (C) he has placed John Dudley of Stoke Newington (buried there 1580, and whose widow was remarried to Thomas Sutton the founder of the Charter-house,) and Thomas Dudley, who was steward to Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, as younger brothers of Richard Dudley of Yeanwith in Cumberland.

Altogether, Mr. Adlard has not been sufficiently careful to show how far his tabular pedigrees are conjectural. In the extract we before made, there appear, placed in the position of brother and sister to the Governor of Massachusetts, the two following names from the Register of St. Dunstan's in the West—

1603. March 31. Dorothy, dau. of Roger Dudley, gent. *bapt.*

— Aug. 20. Richard, son of Roger Dudley, *buried.*

(*Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* v. 369.)

Now, it is quite certain that this "Roger Dudley, gentleman," must have been a different person from the Captain Roger Dudley who had died when his son Thomas (born in 1577) was a very young child. Therefore, Dorothy and Richard quite inconsistently take that place.¹

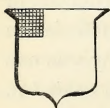
Mr. Adlard's conjecture that Captain Roger Dudley's wife was a Purefoy rests upon the slightest surmises. Having been suggested by the name of the benevolent lady who provided for Thomas Dudley's education, it has led Mr. Adlard to gather some fragments of the genealogy of the Purefoys, and to risk, at pp. 44, 45, the positive but mistaken assertion that the youth's next friend, "Judge Nichols, or Nicols,² married a Purefoy." For this statement his only foundation seems to be that the second husband of a Dorothy Purefoy was one "Nicols of Devonshire;" whereas the Judge was of a race seated in Northamptonshire from the reign of Edward IV., was born at Ecton, and resident at Faxton, in the same county. There is a remarkably

¹ There was in the same parish, a very few years before, a "John Dudley, gentleman," two sons of whom were baptised—Thomas, May 30, 1591, and William, Aug. 27, 1594. (*Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* v. 366.) But, in short, the name was too common for any conjecture of relationship without proof.

² The actual wife of Sir Augustine Nicolls was Mary, widow of Edward Bagshaw, esq. (her maiden name unrecorded.) They had no children. But his nephew, who married Mary, the daughter of Edward Bagshaw, esq. was the ancestor of the family of Baronets at Hardwick, co. Northampton, from 1641 to 1717.

copious pedigree of the Purefoys under the parish of Fenny Drayton in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iv. p. 599; and, had Thomas Dudley married a lady of that house, his name would probably have shown itself there. We there fix with no hesitation upon the patroness of his youth. She was Joyce, daughter and heir of George Purefoy, esq. of Fenny Drayton, and wife of her cousin Edward Purefoy, esq. of Shelston, co. Buckingham. The latter died on the 15th March 1594; and Mrs. Purefoy, *uxor sua piissima*, on the 26th Aug. 1596. Their epitaphs may be read in the *History of Leicestershire*. They happen to have been the parents of George Purefoy, esq. who became lord of Wadley, co. Oxford, by marrying Mary Knightley, daughter of Sir Valentine Knightley, and of Anne, the daughter of Sir Edward Unton, K.B., of the same place, by Anne, dowager Countess of Warwick, widow of the Duke of Northumberland's eldest son John. But this alliance, by which Mr. Adlard has thought to bring the great Earl of Leicester and the patriarch of Massachusetts into some sort of common connection with the Purefoys, is too late for that purpose by two generations, and the same may be said of the Purefoy marriage (in 1611) which he has cited from the register of St. Dunstan's in the West, merely because this register contains other Dudleys. In the genealogies of every county and neighbourhood, in former times, where matches were usually made between neighbours, it would be easy to hunt up many such remote or imaginary relationships.

We have now given the argument of Mr. Adlard's book, and shown (to the best of our power) the effect of the evidence upon which it is founded; but we shall not have accounted for its title, THE SUTTON-DUDLEYS OF ENGLAND, if we do not further explain that he introduces



the subject by a brief account of the Suttons, of Sutton upon Trent, from the year 1079, (who bore simply, *Argent, a canton sable*,) now represented by Sutton of Norwood in that county, Baronet; and from which family have arisen the Lords Lexington, (now represented in the female line by Manners-Sutton Viscount Canterbury);—of the Suttons, lords of Dudley, who took the coat of, *Or, a lion rampant azure*, upon the marriage of Robert de Sutton to Lucy daughter of Sir Rowland Bartram in the year 1290;¹ and



¹ As stated by Mr. Adlard in note at p. 4, with a citation of the Lansdowne MS. 1555. We do not however find any ancient authority for such a coat of Bartram or Bertram. Respecting the Sutton lion, and its double tail, we say no more here, as the reader will find a note on that subject in illustration of the verses by Allan Sutton printed in a future page.

by which race the name of Dudley was first assumed towards the end of the fifteenth century;¹ and so on to some account of Sir Edmund Dudley, historically celebrated as the instrument and the scapegoat of Henry VII.'s financial exactions, and his posterity the Duke of Northumberland and the Earls of Warwick and Leicester; to the Dudleys Viscount Ward and Earl Dudley; the Dudleys of Yeanwith, and the Dudleys of Stoke Newington. Lastly, in the Appendix, some account of Thomas Sutton of the Charter House. All these, discussed at length, might furnish matter for volumes. Mr. Adlard does not attempt more than brief sketches; but he has incidentally fallen into some few mistakes that it may be well to notice. As in p. viii., when speaking of the will of Henry VIII.—

“From a draft of Henry's Will, preserved in the State Paper Office, London, which appears to me to be in the handwriting of John Dudley [the future Duke of Northumberland,] with numerous alterations therein in the same writing, I think it probable that the Will was drawn up by him, in which case it would show how much he was in the confidence of the King.” (p. viii.)

That paper is known to be in the handwriting of secretary Paget, who has left his own very remarkable account of the manner in which it was dictated by the King, as afterwards reported by Paget to King Edward's council of regency, and printed in the *Literary Remains of King Edward VI.* (Roxburghe Club,) p. cclxxii.

Of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, it is stated (p. viii.), in an extract taken from Clutterbuck's *History of Hertfordshire*, that “in the third year of Edward VI. he served under the command of his father, then general of the forces sent to suppress the rebels in Norfolk:” but this loses sight of the fact that John Earl of Warwick, the Duke's eldest son, was then living,—and was the person in question.

In p. 11, for “Fortington Inn, the house of the Prior of Fortington in Suffolk,” read “Tortington,” and “Sussex;” and for “Alderman Harris” read “Alderman Hawes,” as one of the pecuniary victims of Empson and Dudley.

We cannot conclude without expressing our opinion that, whilst Mr. Adlard's diligence and industry in collecting the materials of this volume are undeniable, yet not only has he failed in proving his assumed links of the Dudley pedigree, but he has probably remained in ignorance of many other Dudleys, whose former existence would be ascertained by more extended researches. The subject is one of interest in several of

¹ They were usually styled “Sutton *alias* Dudley.” Mr. Adlard claims to be the first to have ascertained when the surname Dudley first occurs, viz. in the will of the first Baron, 1487, which commences, “I John Dudley lord Dudley.”

its branches. Even the actual line of descent of the great Duke of Northumberland has not been satisfactorily proved beyond dispute.

We are enabled to append to this article a representation of the Seal mentioned in p. 414. The die is of brass, similar to those used by notaries, and is still in the possession of the family, having been attached to the extraordinary indenture of 1820 described in the same page. Mr. Adlard further states (p. xiii.) that, on being compared with an impression attached to a deed of Governor Joseph Dudley, in the possession of Mr. Thornton of Boston, this was thought to have been "evidently the Governor's official seal:" and he adds, "I have several impressions of the smaller seal generally in use by the family, where the arms are precisely the same." We have only to remark that, whatever may be the age of this Seal,—and we are inclined to think from the absence of the crescent it is later than the time of the Governor, it is clearly not an official seal, but one of personal armorial insignia only.



Note.—It is not improbable that the Captain Dudley who was serving at Newhaven in 1563 (as stated in p. 420) was named *Edward*; for, in a letter from the Earl of Warwick to Lord Robert Dudley and Sir William Cecil, dated from Newhaven 15 Dec. 1562, is this passage: "Where Edward Duddleley was the first that entered Tankerville, and is there, as I understande, verie well liked of the gentlemen of the contrye, and also of those that serve with him, I cannot, but to moche to his discredite, call him from thense: yt may therfore please you to be a meane that he may be considered with soche intertaynement as you shall thinke mete."—Forbes's *State Papers*, vol. ii. p. 235.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS OF COUNTIES;

AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TOWARDS THEIR PUBLICATION.

(Continued from p. 294.)

KENT.

The Heralds made six Visitations of Kent, in the years 1518, 1555, 1574, 1589, 1619, and 1665. Copies of the four last are in the British Museum; but their pedigrees have been only partially published, in the *County Genealogies* of William Berry, and by some of the many Historians of this county. At the present time we have in course of publication by the Kent Archæological Society—

THE VISITATION OF THE COUNTY OF KENT, taken in the year 1619 by JOHN PHILIPOTT, Rouge Dragon, Deputy and Assistant to WILLIAM CAMDEN, Clarencieux King of Arms. From a copy in the handwriting of Sir EDWARD DERING now preserved in the Surrenden Library, with additions, &c.

Two portions have now appeared, edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, esq. F.S.A.: the former in the Fourth volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, 1861; and the latter in the Fifth volume, which has been very recently published. They include the pedigrees of: 1. James, of Ightham; 2. Bryan, of Wrotham; (then the Arms of the towns of Gravesend and Milton;) 3. Clerke, of Wrotham; 4. Tucker, of Gravesend; 5. Bere, of Gravesend; 6. Robinson, of Gravesend; 7. Bargrave, of Bargrave in Patricbourne; 8. Wombwell, of Northfleet; 9. Hasling, of Mepham; 10. Manningham, of East Malling; 11. Willoughby, of Ditton, descended from Dr. Thomas Willoughby, Dean of Rochester; 12. Harlestone, of Fordwich; 13. Walton, of Addington; 14. Master, of Willesborough; 14. Thomson (more properly *Thompson* according to the parish register), of Lenham; 15. Culpeper, of Aylesford; 16. Master, of Woodchurch (a branch of the family No. 14); 17. Hall, of Ashford; 18. Best, of Allington Castle; 19. Forster, of Borden; 20. Holbrooke, of Newington; 21. Osborne, of Hartlip; 22. Contry, of Reculver; 23. Tripp, of Wingham; 24. Master, of East Langdon; 25. Multon, of St. Clere's; and 26. Lambard, of Sevenoaks.

Most of these pedigrees are illustrated by extracts from the parish registers, and by epitaphs: and in several cases we have copies of the grants of arms.

The grant of Camden Clarenceux in 1611 to the family of JAMES is remarkable, as having been made to the eight sons of Roger James, one of the several foreigners who in the sixteenth century settled in London as brewers,¹ and whose figure in brass still remains in the church of Allhallows Barking, with the following inscription:—

Here under lieth y^e bodye of ROGER JAMES late of London Brewer, whoe, beinge of the age of threeskore and seven, departed this lyfe the second daye of Marche in the yeare of our Lorde one Thowsand five hundred foureskore and eleaven, leavinge behind him Sara his wyfe, eight sonnes, and one daughter.

The wife is styled in the pedigree Sarah daughter and sole heir of Henry Morskin of London, but from the grant of arms it appears that her father had been of the city of Liege; and that Roger James himself was a “natie of Cliveland, of the familie of Hawkstert (Haestrecht).” The arms² are quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, a chevron sable between three fers de moulin transverse of the same, for *James*. 2. and 3. Barry wavy of six argent and azure, on a chief or three swallows volant proper (*or sable as in the Visitation*) for *Morskin*. Crests, for *James*, A garb argent, banded vert; for *Morskin*, a stork or, beaked and legged sable. These arms and crests were confirmed to all the brothers—1. Roger James, of Upminster Hall in Essex and 2. John his brother; 3. to Arnold James, of London; 4. William James, of Ightham in Kent; 5. Thomas James, of Strowd green in Middlesex; 6. Richard James, of Malandyn in Essex; 7. John James, of Grove manor in the parish of Woodnesborough;³ and 8. George James, of Ightham at the time of the grant in 1611, and of Malandine at the visitation in 1619. (*See the engraving in p. 430.*)

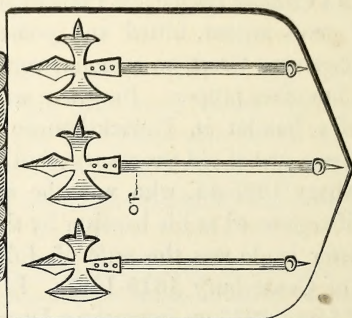
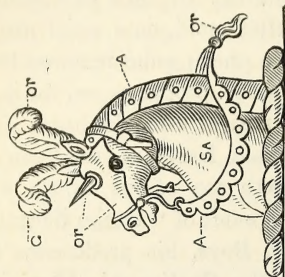
¹ See the account of the family of Wittewrong, in our vol. i. p. 169.

² In Burke's *General Armory* a totally different coat, viz. Argent, two bars embattled gules, is given for Demetrius Gervis James, of Ightham Court Lodge, esq. descended from William James, of Ightham, presently mentioned. For this we cannot account.

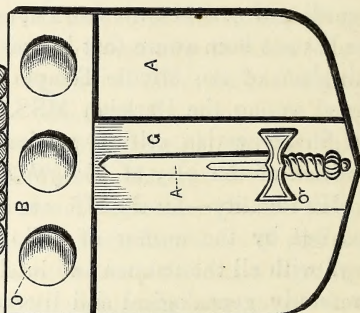
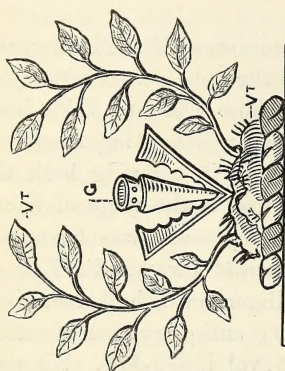
³ So styled in the Visitation, where the pedigree gives only seven sons; but as the father's epitaph says he had eight, and the grant of arms repeats the name of John, we have concluded that there were two brothers of that name.

The following arms were granted by Camden in 1611 to JOHN BARGRAVE *alias* Barger, of Patricksbourne: Or, on a pale gules a sword erect argent, hilted and pomelled gold, on a chief azure three bezants. Crest, on a mount vert a pheon gules between two laurel branches proper. Bargrave was the proper name, for it is that of a hamlet in Patricksbourne parish, and doubtless the family was one of old yeomanry; but Isaac Bargrave, the Dean of Canterbury 1625-42, who was the sixth son of his father, was himself registered at his baptism by the name of "Isacke Bargar." His sister Ingle was the wife of John Boys, his predecessor as Dean of Canterbury 1619-1625. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1836 and 1837 an interesting Diary of a Voyage to Turkey, written by Robert Bargrave, the youngest son of the Dean, was partially published.

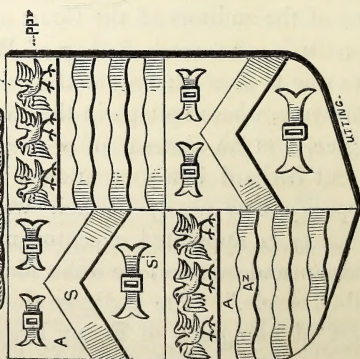
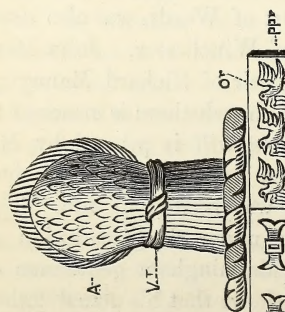
Regarding JOHN MANNINGHAM, esquire, of East Malling, the Editor has not been aware that he was the same person with John Manningham of the Middle Temple whose Diary or Table-book preserved among the Harleian MSS. has afforded important aid to the Shakespearian critics, particularly in carrying back the composition of the play of *Twelfth Night* to the reign of Elizabeth. His identity—for the MS. was anonymous—was elaborately worked out by the author of *Who wrote Cavendish's Life of Wolsey?* with all the acumen and intelligence which characterised that masterly genealogical and literary antiquary: see Hunter's *New Illustrations of Shakespeare*, 1845, vol. i. 372-376. His wife Anne, who is described in the pedigree as daughter of William Curle, one of the auditors of the Court of Wards, was also sister of Walter Curle, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. John Manningham came to East Malling as the heir of Richard Mannyng-
ham, gentleman, whose epitaph in the church there is attached to the pedigree, and an abstract of whose will is printed by Mr. Hunter; but Richard is not mentioned by the heralds, nor does his will specify how nearly his heir was related to him. The favoured party is appointed executor under the description of "my kinsman and son in love John Manningham gentleman of the Middle Temple." The pedigree shows that his actual father was Robert Manningham of Fenny Drayton in Cambridgeshire. The epitaph (which is in Latin) is highly creditable both to the person it commemorates, and to the heir who dictated it: it may



HALL, OF ASHFORD.



BARGRAVE, OF BARGRAVE.



JAMES, OF IGHTHAM.

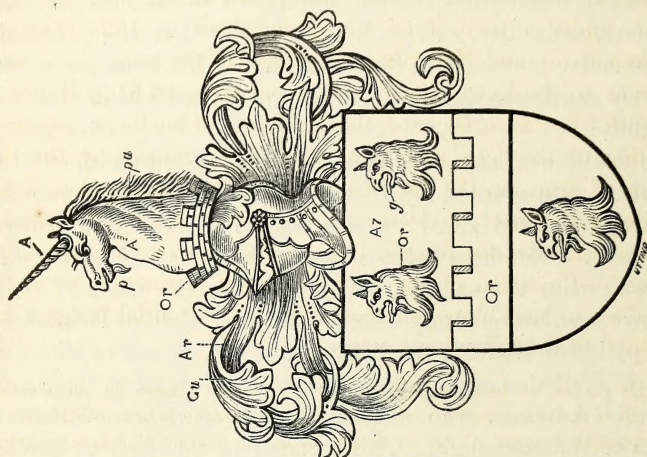
be seen in Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense* and in Mr. Hunter's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, as well as in the pages before us, describing a man who spoke and wrote in Latin, French, and Dutch with elegance and propriety, and was as conspicuous for his charity, piety, amiability, and prudence, as for his learning. He had been an active merchant in his youth, but in his advanced years a country gentleman devoting his leisure to letters and the care of his health.¹

The family of HALL, to which the arms shewn in the third engraving were granted by Cooke Clarenceux in 1583, were of Willesborough, and allied by marriage to that of Master (next mentioned). The three *halberts* seem to have been given merely as canting upon the name; in other coats for the name of Hall they have been blasoned as poleaxes.² Edward Hall, of Bybrooke, in the parish of Kennington, the grantee, was the son of Richard Hall, of Willesborough, and father of (Sir) William Hall, of Esheford (Ashford), who married Ursula, daughter of Robert Master, of Willesborough. This is stated in the Hall pedigree; and from that of Master it further appears that Michael Master esquire, who was marshal in the King's hall, and apparently brother to Ursula, married Elizabeth Hall, sister to Sir William Hall knight, and daughter, as the Dering MS. states, to John (but qu. to Edward?) Hall, of Willesborough. The marriage of Michael Master and Elizabeth Hall is in the parish register, Nov. 4, 1596. Sir William Hall, "of Bibrooke" (Philipot's *List of Knights of James I.*) was knighted at Greenwich, July 3, 1604.

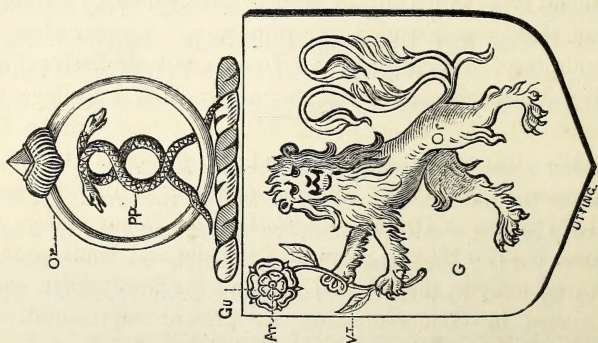
Another remarkable pedigree is that of MASTER. It seems to us to trace the name to its origin as well as the arms. It begins, "Ricardus Master venit Cantiam," to whose name the Dering MS. adds the word "Freemason;" from which we conclude that, whether Richard had any other surname or no, the only one by

¹ "Richard Mannyngham, honestâ natus familiâ, mercaturam juvenis exercuit satis copiosam, ætate provectiore ruri vacavit, literis, et valetudini." In the *Archæologia Cantiana* the word "vacavit" is misprinted *vocavit*.

² In Burke's *General Armory* the two blasons for Hall of "Kennington co. Kent," and Hall, of "Kent, granted 1588," both belong to this one coat. The first is very incorrect, placing the halberts in fesse, and making them argent instead of or. The crest is inaccurately described in both places.



MASTER, OF EAST LANGDON.



MASTER, OF WILLESBOROUGH.

which he was known was that of *Master* of his craft, having first arrived in Kent in that capacity, after the customary fashion of his migratory fraternity. His son, Robert Master of Willesborough, was buried in the churchyard there, near the south door, under a tomb-stone which remained in 1626, but in a broken state; and Robert's son Edward, of the same place, was a servant to the Lord Cheney and a purveyor to King Henry the Eighth. It was to Richard Master, doctor of medicine, a younger brother of the last, that arms were first granted, by the three kings of arms, on the 1st Dec. 1568. He was then described as "Ricardus Master, in Medecinis Doctor in Academia Oxoniensi creatus, serenissimæ Angliæ Reginae inserviens ac a cubiculo medicus,"—Physician of the Bedchamber, a distinction we do not recollect to have elsewhere met with. His armorial insignia were granted in the following terms:—

"De gueles, un lyon rampant gardant d'or armée d'asure, la queue fourché, tenaunt en sa deux pattes un rose doublée rouge et blanche, le braunche de vert. Sur son heaulme la torsse d'or et de gueles, dedans un anneau d'or avec un point de diamont deux serpens en leur propre couleur entrelacées: mantellé de gueles, doublé d'argent."

The red and white rose is an obvious allusion to his attendance upon the Queen; and there can be scarcely more doubt that the diamond ring, which in the crest is intertwined by the serpents of Esculapius, was intended to commemorate a present bestowed by her Majesty, in appreciation of Dr. Master's professional skill.

Dr. Master became President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1561. Biographical notices of him will be found in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 81; in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, ii. 20 (for he was incorporated as M.D. at Cambridge in 1571); and in Dr. Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, i. 47. He had a grant of the site and lands of the abbey of Cirencester in the 6th of Eliz., and his family have ever since flourished in Gloucestershire, its present representative being Colonel William Chester Master, C.B. of the 5th Foot Guards, and of Knole Park near Bristol, whose son, Thomas William Chester Master, esq. was formerly M.P. for Cirencester: see the pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

The six last pedigrees which we before enumerated are those which have recently appeared in the Fifth volume of the *Archæ-*

ologia Cantiana. They are much fewer than the former series because their very copious illustrations occupy so many pages. Through the liberality of the present representatives of the families to which they relate, they are accompanied with many woodcuts of arms, seals, monuments, &c.

To the pedigree of OSBORNE is prefixed the grant of a crest, from Cooke Clarenceux,¹ in 1573, in addition to the “armes descended unto hym from his auncestors, that is to say, Quarterly argent and azure, on the first and last one ermine, on a cross or five annulets sable.” The crest is a demi-ounce ermine, collared gules, studded, chained, and tufted or, langued and armed gules. Some deeds are added showing the residence of the family at Hartlip so early as 1404, together with three wills. No consanguinity is traced to the London Osbornes, who were the ancestors of the Duke of Leeds, though the coat of the latter is the same, without the annulets.



Seal of Edward
Osborne, 1618.

The family of MASTER, of East Langdon, appears to have been of totally distinct origin to that of the same name which we have already noticed. The first in this pedigree is John Master of Sandwich, who died in 1588, and from that locality we might conjecture that the first of the race was a *Master mariner* rather than a Master mason: though the embattled fess and mural crown granted by Camden in 1608 seem to typify masonry. The original grant is now in the possession of C. H. Master, esq. of Barrow Green House, Godstone; and it is printed at length in the pages before us. It declares that the grantee might “lawefullie use and beare these armes, Azure, a fece bataillée betweene three griffon’s heads erased d’or; and to his creast or badge, a Unicornes head coped d’argente, maned purple, issuinge out of a crowne murall d’or.”² James Master, to whome these arms were

¹ The original is in the possession of William Bland, esq. of Hartlip Place, the present representative of the Osborne family.

² The annexed engraving (p. 432) is from the Grant. In the Visitation the arms are quartered with: Or, a pale dancettée gules, for *Streynsham*; and Argent, on a bend gules between three pewits sable, beaked and legged of the second, three leopard’s heads or, for *Wightman*.

granted, was the first who came from Sandwich to East Langdon, *ubi ædificavit mansionem*; and, dying at the age of 84, in 1631, was buried at Ospringe. His son, Sir Edward Master, married the heiress of Streynsham of Ospringe, a name that has been ever since perpetuated in the family, as will be seen by a pedigree carried down to the present time in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. Sir Streynsham Master, who had been Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, settled in Derbyshire, having purchased Codnor Castle in 1692; but the marriage of his grandson Legh Master, esq., in 1763, to Katharine, only daughter and heir of William Hoskins, esq., of Barrow Green House in Oxted, brought the family by another remove into Surrey.

The pedigrees of MULTON and LAMBARDE, which conclude the present series, are particularly interesting to the Kentish genealogist, as being those of the earliest county historian and of the family of which he married the heiress. They are illustrated by several wills and many other valuable documents: but this is a subject to which we shall return, as it is our intention to present to our readers a copy of the Pedigree of Lambarde which was made for the historian by his friend Francis Thynne, the celebrated antiquary, and which has been already mentioned in our former volume, p. 74, as having been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries.

A few copies of this Visitation of Kent will be printed separately, and issued in parts.

YORKSHIRE.

"The Visitation of the County of Yorke, began in A° D'ni MDCLXV. and finished A° D'ni MDCLXVI. By William Dugdale, Esq^{re}, Norroy King of Armes," is the 36th volume of the works of the Surtees Society, and their publication for the year 1859. It was edited by Robert Davies, Esq. F.S.A. of York, from a contemporary MS. in the library of Miss Curren of Eshton Hall. The original forms a large folio volume of nearly 300 leaves, and it contains the pedigrees of 472 families. A small part of the book is believed to be in the handwriting of Sir William Dugdale himself; but the greater number of the pedigrees, and of the

shields of arms which are executed with much artistic spirit and elegance, are undoubtedly the work of Gregory King, afterwards Lancaster Herald, who was in Dugdale's service, and accompanied him in all his visitations of the Northern counties. Mr. Davies traces this MS. through the hands of Sir Henry St. George the next Norroy, Robert Dale Richmond Herald, George Allan, esq. of Darlington, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart. and so to the splendid library of the late Miss Curren.

The preface also contains an interesting account of Dugdale's progress from place to place in this Visitation. "He had then passed the sixtieth year of his age: yet all his journeys, and he must have traversed many a wild moor and rugged valley, were performed on horseback. His only companions were his two clerks; one of whom was Gregory King, then a youth of seventeen or eighteen years, but already remarkable for his skill in the transcribing of pedigrees, and the tricking and depicting of armorial bearings. See the life of Gregory King, in Dallaway's *Heraldry*, p. xxix."

Although the pedigrees amount to 472, yet it appears that nearly one-third of the whole number of gentry whom the herald summoned to appear before him with proofs of their arms and pedigrees disregarded his call. Two years after (Nov. 24, 1668,) he addressed to the high sheriff of the county a list of these persons, which is inserted in the preface to this volume. "In this list may be recognised a few of the well-known antient gentry of the county, besides many heads of families whose descendants at this day would have rejoiced had they then placed their pedigrees upon record. But the majority of the names were probably then of little note, and are now wholly lost sight of."

An interesting historical feature¹ of this Visitation is the number of persons whom it records as having fought for King Charles the First in the Civil War, and many of whom were slain in his service. We have turned over the pages for the purpose of reckoning them, and have noticed so many as sixty-eight, of

¹ We may refer to a lively and interesting paper, founded upon the contents of this Visitation, which is printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1860, and which evidently proceeded from the pen of one well versed in the history of Yorkshire and its families.

whom about one-third were slain, some at Marston Moor, and many during the sieges of Pontefract Castle.¹ In several of the pedigrees there are two or three names so distinguished, and in one instance so many as four. John Ellis, esq. of Kiddall, and his three sons, all sacrificed their lives at different times as martyrs to their loyalty.

In this volume of the Surtees Society the 472 pedigrees are brought by small type into 386 pages, forming a good example how a ponderous folio may be compressed into a very portable octavo. It is actually the most considerable contribution that has hitherto been made to the publication of these important records.

Mr. Davies has not appended any notes of his own. He has confined his labours to the faithful editing of the text, which is accomplished with his characteristic care; to the blasoning of the arms, none being engraved; and to the composition of the Preface, of which we have already given an account. The fault of the book is that, like the Visitation of Huntingdonshire, it has no other index but a brief one of the Pedigrees. It has been a matter of great regret that the Surtees Society, which has given to most of its works full and useful indexes, should not have supplied in this case one referring to the matches, quarterings, and other names that incidentally occur: but we have much pleasure to be able to announce that this deficiency is still likely to be remedied, a MS. Index having been recently made for Mr. Davies, which he proposes to impart to his associate members. It will add very materially to the value of the book, and we have the further satisfaction of hearing that it will probably be appended to another volume of Visitations.

¹ At p. 267 is appended a memorandum of the adventures of John Morris, who, with only eight abettors, seized Pontefract Castle for the King, after it had been once taken by the Parliament's forces, and retained it during a second siege of eighteen months. He was afterwards put to death at York. His pedigree is one in the Visitation, and shows that whilst he was Governor of Pomfret Castle a son was born to him there, and named *Castilian* Morris. His arms were, Azure, three eaglets displayed or, on a canton argent a castle gules—the last apparently an honorary allusion to his military services. We do not find this coat of Morris (of North Elmsall in the wapentake of Osgodcross) in Burke's *General Armory*.

WALES.

Having already noticed in p. 294 the several contributions to the genealogy of the Principality which have been printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. at Middlehill, we have now only to describe the two large quarto volumes which were edited in the year 1846 by the late Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H. at the expense of the Welsh Manuscripts Society. They bear the following title:—

Heraldic Visitation of Wales and Part of the Marches, between the years 1586 and 1613. By LEWYS DWNN, Deputy Herald at Arms. Edited by Sir SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, K.H., LL.D. &c.

This Visitation was made under the powers of a commission granted by Cooke Clarenceux and Robert Glover as marshal to Flower Norroy, on the 3d Feb. 1585, to "*Lewes ap Rhis ap Owen* al's *Dun* of Buttus in the cantred of Kedewen within the countie of Montgomerie, to record, register, and make entrances of all discentes, marriages, funerals, and obites of the Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen inhabitinge within the said Principaltie, or the Dominions and Lordships Marchers thereof." Under this commission Lewys Dwnn carried on his profession for many years. The Visitation was nominally completed in 1597, but Lewys Dwnn made many subsequent additions, some even dating so late as 1614.

The pedigrees consist of the following divisions:—

1. Those of the three Counties of South Wales, *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*; as preserved in Lewys Dwnn's own MS. at Glanywern, the residence of Mrs. Madocks in Denbighshire.

2. The *Llyvyr Achau*, a combination made about the year 1604 of the collections of Lewys Dwnn and those of Thomas Jones of Fountain Gate; from the original in the possession of Robert Savours, esq. of Cowbridge.

3. The pedigrees of the three Counties of North Wales above Conway, viz. *Anglesey*, *Carnarvon*, and *Merioneth*; a copy made in 1685 from Lewys Dwnn's autograph MS. then in the possession of Lewis Owen, of Peniarth, which copy was in 1846 in

the library of Edward Evans, esq. at Eyton Hall, co. Hereford. This portion of the work was enriched with many valuable notes by W. W. E. Wynne, esq. who during the progress of his task discovered Lewis Dwnn's original MS. in the library of Colonel Vaughan of Hengwrt.

4. The pedigrees of *Montgomeryshire* : selected from the Visitation of Lewys Dwnn, by John Rydderch, a well-known Welsh poet and grammarian, about the year 1711, and preserved in a volume in the collection at Middlehill, purchased by Sir Thomas Phillipps from the library of the late Lord Berwick.

Lewis Dwnn's pedigrees for the counties of Glamorgan and Brecon are still deficient, except so far as some are comprised in the *Llyvyr Achau* above mentioned.

The Editor prefixed to this work an elaborate essay on the progress of Poetry and Heraldry¹ among the Welsh from the earliest period. He also appended many valuable notes, containing historical anecdotes, monumental inscriptions, references to public and family records, &c. and he added ample *indices nominum*, which are particularly valuable in consequence of the frequent modifications occurring in the orthography of Welsh nomenclature. We know that he derived professional assistance of the highest importance from his friend the present York Herald, Thomas W. King, esq. F.S.A. ; and we may add that the copy of the work in that gentleman's library is enriched with many valuable additions, having also the arms of each family tricked at the commencement of their respective pedigrees.

¹ Poetry was an essential part of the business of the *Arwydd-veirdd*, or Herald-Bards. The *marwnad*, or elegy, composed at the decease of the *Gwr bonheddig*, or Gentleman, was required to contain truly his genealogy from his eight immediate ancestors, to notice the collaterals, and to commemorate the surviving wife (or husband). These particulars were registered in the books of the *Arwydd-veirdd*, a copy being delivered to the heir to be preserved among the archives of the family.

This series of reviews will be concluded in our next Part with notices of the printed Visitations of Warwickshire, Durham, and Westmerland.

PEDIGREE OF THACKERAY.

WE showed by the observations with which the Pedigree of Thackeray was introduced in p. 315, that we imagined ourselves to be offering to the world information that was before unpublished, and we allowed ourselves a certain degree of congratulation upon our supposed originality. But we were in some measure deceived. After having occupied many weeks in collecting our materials, and after having been favoured with the correspondence of many kind friends, it was our fate to discover, just after our Part X. was completed, that the elder line of Thackeray, being that part of the Pedigree which was registered in the Office of Arms, had also found its way into the last edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*. We had referred to that work, but, as it happened, not to the last edition. Thus we were not aware that Dr. Thomas Thackeray was matriculated at Cambridge as the son of Timothy Thackeray of Hampsthwaite; which we believe is the only fact relating to this family contained in the *History of the Landed Gentry* that was not included in our own statement. In various other respects our account will be found, on comparison, more ample and complete than the pedigree in Sir Bernard Burke's volume. As regards the junior branches of the family, described in the pages immediately following these remarks, the particulars now given are collected for the first time.

We are also now enabled to produce some earlier account of the family whilst resident at Hampsthwaite, for which we are indebted to the research of Mr. Robert H. Skaife, through the kind intervention of Robert Davies, esq. F.S.A. of York.

THACKERAY OF HAMPSHWAITE, CO. YORK.

Margaret, dau. of; Walter Thackeray of Hampsthwaite. Died intestate; bur. 4th = Jane, dau. of; bur. buried 20th Dec. 1609. April, 1618. Administration to his widow Jane, 22d Dec. 1619. 27th July, 1633 (?).

Margaret=Thomas Thackeray	Hercules Thacke=Elinor Hud-	Robert Thacke=..... dau.	Richard Thackeray =	Mary, wife of
Mire, m. of Hampsthwaite.	ray, of Hamps- son, md. 7th Nov. 1624 ; thwaite, bur. 2nd Jan. 1658.	ray of Hamps- ton, md. 7th Nov. 1624 ; thwaite,	of Hampsthwaite.	Thomas Pott of Hampsthwaite, mar. 27th Oct. 1611.
9th Oct. 1614.		bud. 18th June, 1644.		

Margaret, bapt. 9th Oct. 1625.	—1. Thomas Thackeray da. of of Hampsthwaite, bapt. 6th July, 1628; bur. 4th May, 1670.	2. Walter Thackeray bapt. 19th Dec. 1633	1. Mary, bapt. 29th Sept. 1626; mar. John Mire in 1663. 2. Annas, bapt. 27th Aug. 1631; mar. Robt. Deane in 1667. 3. Jane, bapt. 16th Oct. 1636. 4. Dorothy, bapt. 17th Dec. 1638.	Margaret, bapt. in 1641. Anne, bapt. in 1644.
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Jane, dau. of Willm. Pott of Hamps- Sept. 1654; died 25th July, 1714; bur. July 28th.	1. Thomas Thackeray of Hamps- thwaite, bapt. 3rd Sept. 1654; died young	3. John Thackeray of Hamps- thwaite, bapt. 26th Decr. 1659; bd. 13th Feby. 1719 (Twin with Robert.)	5. Timothy Thackeray, parish clerk of Hampsthwaite, 16. to 1722; bapt. 24th Nov. 1664; bur. 5th April, 1722.	6. Elias Thackeray [Rector of Hawkeswell] bp. 18th January, 1665-6. Died 4th June, 1737, æt. 71.	7. Joseph Thackeray, of Hamps- thwaite, butcher; bapt. 14th May, 1668; bur. 11th May, 1733; mar. Mary Steele, 18th May 1704; she was buried 13th May, 1723.	1. Mary, bap. 19th Dec. 1657. 2. Isabella, bap. 21st January, 1660-1.
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Thomas, bapt. 27 Octr. 1689; buried 1717. 5th Jan. 1690-1.	Mary. bapt. 7th June, 1717.	1. Thomas Thackeray, [Head Master of Har- row and Archdeacon of Surrey] bap. 8th Dec. 1693; died in 1760.	2. Timothy Joseph	3. Elias Thackeray, par. clerk of Hamps- thwaite, 1722-1725; bap. 29th Nov. 1700; bu. 27th July, 1725.	5. Joseph Thackeray, par. clerk of Hamps- thwaite, 1725-1771; bap. 25th June, 1704; died 4th Jan. 1771, æt. 67; bur. Jany. 6th.	7. John Thackeray of Hampsthwaite, tanner; bap. 24th Aug. 1713.	1. Jane, bap. in 1696; bd. in 1700. 2. Timothea; bap. 22nd Jan. 1698-9. 3. Mary, bp. 17 Nov. 1706 4. Jane, bp. 27th Decr. 1708.
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[See TABLE II.]

Thomas Thackeray of Hampsthwaite, bap. 21st Aug. 1747; died 21st Jan. 1804; bur. at H. [See M. I.]

THOMAS THACKERAY, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Thackeray, surgeon, of Cambridge, by his wife Lydia Whish (*p.* 325) was born there on the 11th Jan. 1767. He was for some years in the medical service of the Hon. East India Company, from which he retired with an ample fortune. He died at Bath, Dec. 11, 1852, and was buried in the Cemetery there; having had two wives. He married first, at Eton, Oct. 13, 1795, Frances, daughter of the Rev. Henry Ward of Stevenage;¹ who was buried at St. Mary's in Madras, April 16, 1800; having had issue three sons,—1. THOMAS JAMES THACKERAY, esq. now of Clench Wharton, co. Norfolk (and senior member of the family,) born at Madras Sept. 5, 1796, and baptized there on the 13th October; educated at Eton; admitted pensioner of St. John's college, Cambridge, Oct. 15, 1814; M.B. 1820. Captain in the 2d Somerset Militia 1824—1855. He is the author of a History of the Agricultural Society of England, written in French, and of other works in that language published at Paris in the years 1846, 47, and 48; of a work on the Military Organization and Administration of France, partly printed (at Woking) in 1856; and of some Lectures and Manuals on Rifle Practice. 2. FREDERICK, Lieut. R.N.,; baptized at St. Mary's, Madras, Dec. 11, 1797; and died unmarried at Haslar, near Portsmouth, Sept. 24, 1831; 3. WILLIAM-GEORGE, baptized at St. Mary's, Madras, April 29, 1800, and buried there March 20, 1801. Mr. Thackeray married secondly, at Bath, in 1802, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of John Prior, esq. of Eton; she died at Bath Aug. 15, 1849, and was buried first at Walcot, and afterwards with her husband in the Cemetery at Widcombe,² he having had further issue by her:

¹ Son of Thomas Watson Ward, esq. of Wilbraham, co. Cambridge, by the only daughter of Russell Plumtre, M.D. for fifty-two years Regius Professor of Physic in the university of Cambridge. Dr. Plumtre died Oct. 15, 1793, aged 84.

² In the north vestibule of Eton college chapel is a three-light window, representing in the centre a full-length figure of the Saviour, on his right the Salutation, and on his left his interview with Martha and Mary. (The two former by Hedgeland, the latter by O'Connor, on the glass being removed from another window.) Under the first is this inscription: In mem. H. A. Goodall et C. E. Thackeray sororum. The elder sister was Harriett Arabella wife of the Rev. Joseph Goodall, D.D. Head Master 1802, Provost 1809–40. The glass was erected by the Rev. Joseph and the Rev. George Thackeray.

4. HARRIET, who died unmarried in 1816; 5. The Rev. JOSEPH THACKERAY, born at Burnham, co. Bucks, March 14, baptized May 14, 1805; elected a King's Scholar at Eton 1814; Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, 1824; Fellow, 1827; B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832; Proctor, 1844; Taxor, 1845; Rector of Coltishall and Horstead, Norfolk, 1846. He married at Marylebone church, Sept. 12, 1846, Rose Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Robinson, esq. of Cumberland Street, Hyde Park; and has had issue ELLEN-MARY, who died May 18, 1850; and ARTHUR THOMAS JAMES, born Sept. 1852; 6. The Rev. GEORGE THACKERAY, born at Bath, July 22, 1806, baptized 22 August; elected King's Scholar at Eton, 1825; Scholar of King's, 1826; Fellow, 1829; B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833; Rector of Hemingby, co. Lincoln, 1840; married at Brighton, May 19, 1841, Martha-Mary, only child of the late John Brydges, esq. of Leicester, and has issue seven children, all (except the first) baptized at Hemingby at the following dates: i. CAROLINE-DEFFLIS-MARY, baptized at Brighton, May 11, 1842; ii. HARRIET-FRANCES, bapt. April 2, 1843; iii. GEORGE-GILBERT-JOSEPH, born April 24, bapt. June 8, 1845, admitted King's Scholar at Eton, May 1, 1857; iv. ELIZABETH-ROSA, bapt. Sept. 20, 1846; v. THOMAS-MARTIN-GERARD, bapt. July 22, 1849; vi. ALICIA-MARY, bapt. May 15, 1853; and vii. CONSTANCE, bapt. Dec. 31, 1854; 7. CAROLINE; and 8. FRANCES-DIANA,—both living in 1864.

FREDERICK THACKERAY, M.B. of Windsor (the fourth surviving son of the Master of Harrow), was born at Heydon in Essex, March 15, 1737: and was of St. John's college, Cambridge, M.B. 1764. He died at Windsor Sept. 22, 1782; and was buried at the parish church on the 28th of that month; having married Elizabeth Aldridge, who died at Leamington Oct. 11, 1816, in her 80th year, and was buried at Hatton, co. Warwick,¹ by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters:—all baptized at Windsor parish church, at the dates below mentioned:—

1. HENRY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, baptized

¹ Marble tablet in Hatton Church, *Churches of Warwickshire* 1858, ii. 62.

April 29, 1768; admitted pensioner of St. John's college, Cambridge, June 10, 1785; B.A. 1789.

2. CHARLES THACKERAY, baptized June 9, 1769; a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; he died at Windsor August 20, 1794.

3. ELIZABETH, baptized April 28, 1771; married Aug. 12, 1800, to the Rev. William Beaumont Busby, D.D. Chaplain to the House of Commons, who became a Prebendary of Canterbury in 1802, a Canon of Windsor in 1803, a Prebendary of Chichester in 1804, Dean of Rochester 1808, and died August 31, 1820.

4. SALLY, baptized Nov. 30, 1773.

5. FREDERICK RENNELL THACKERAY, baptized Nov. 16, 1775, afterwards a General in the army. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant 1793; served at the capture of Surinam in 1799; directed the siege of Scylla castle 1806 and that of the fortress of Santa Maura 1809, and afterwards served in Spain 1812—1814; was nominated C.B. 1831; a Major-General 1837; Colonel-commandant R. Engineers 1846; full General 1854. He was the author of "Remarks on Fortification, with reference to the Defence of the United Kingdom," printed in the Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 1851, New Series, vol. i. His other promotions will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct. 1860 (p. 446). He died at Windlesham in Surrey, Sept. 19, 1860, aged 84; and was buried at York Town, Farnborough; having married, at Rosehill in Hampshire, Nov. 21, 1825, the Lady Elizabeth Margaret Carnegie, third daughter of William seventh Earl of Northesk, Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. Her Ladyship is still living, having had issue four sons and five daughters: 1. ELIZABETH, born in Scotland, Sept. 17, 1826, died at Dublin, Sept. 27, 1833, and was buried at —; 2. GEORGINA, born in Edinburgh, Aug. 3, 1828; 3. FREDERICK-RENNELL THACKERAY, Captain in 74th Highlanders; he married in 1853, at the Cape of Good Hope, Miss Ayton, and has issue three sons and one daughter; 4. SELINA, born in Scotland, Aug. 10, 1831; married Feb. 8, 1859, to the Rev. Henry Percy Smith, Incumbent of York Town, Farnborough, and has two sons; 5. GEORGE, born in Edinburgh, Dec. 14, 1832; Ensign 56th Regiment; died of yellow fever in Bermuda, Sept. 19, 1853; 6. LOUISA, born in Ireland, June 21, 1835; married at the

parish church, Brighton, Feb. 5, 1862, to Edward Birch, esquire, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Birch, late Rector of Windlesham, Surrey, and has two sons; 7. CHARLES WILLIAM, born in Ireland, Feb. 20, 1837; Lieut. R.N.; died of fever at Congo River on the west coast of Africa, Feb. 19, 1861, being then of H. M. ship Wrangler; 8. MARY-ELIZABETH, born at Harmsworth House, Hampshire, September 29, 1839; married in London, Jan. 2, 1864, to Colonel Alexander Essex F. Holcombe, 1st Royal Regiment.

6. GEORGE THACKERAY, afterward D.D., and Provost of King's, born at Windsor,¹ and baptized at the parish church Nov. 23, 1777. He became a King's Scholar at Eton 1792; Scholar of King's college, Cambridge, 1796; Fellow 1800; an Assistant Master at Eton 1801, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805, Lower Master of Eton 1809, B.D. 1813, Provost of King's April 4, 1814; Vice-Chancellor 1814, and D.D. by royal mandate the same year. He was also Chaplain in ordinary to King George the Third and his two successors. A memoir of him will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S. vol. xxxiv. p. 664. He died in Wimpole-street Oct. 21, 1850; and his body was deposited in a vault of King's College chapel on the 29th of that month. He married, first, Nov. 19, 1803, Miss Carbonnell; secondly, in 1816, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Alexander Cottin, esq. of Cheverells in Hertfordshire; and by that lady, who died Feb. 18, 1818, in the house² of her sister Miss Cottin in Wimpole-street, he left issue an only daughter and heir, MARY ANNE ELIZABETH, now of the Grove, Old Windsor,³ and of 27, Portman Square.

7. SELINA-MARTHA,⁴ married to Samuel Drewe, esq. a Di-

¹ It has been erroneously stated that Dr. Thackeray was born at Harrow.

² In the same house, on the 13th of that month, Sir Richard Croft, Bart. M.D. the accoucheur in attendance, had committed suicide, his mind having been upset by the recent death of H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales, whilst under his care.

³ "Contiguous to the Thames are several villas in Old Windsor, and one of peculiar note is the property of Miss Thackeray, which, from a small house, has been converted into a residence of just pretensions, and whose grounds are often enlivened with *al fresco* entertainments, and all the accompaniments of British hospitality, towards those of her own sphere, while charity to the humble is never wanting." *History of Wraybury*, by Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, esq. 4to. 1862, p. 68.

⁴ This lady should be removed from p. 325, where her name has been already inserted in error.

rector and sometime Governor of the Bank of England, who died Feb. 3, 1837, leaving issue which are described in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, art. DREWE, of the Grange, co. Devon.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Hadley, Middlesex, the sixteenth and youngest child of Dr. Thomas Thackeray, Master of Harrow (see before, p. 324), was born at Harrow June 20, 1749. He married, in 17—, Amelia, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Richmond Webb;¹ she died April 29, 1810, aged 52; he died March 11, 1813; and both were buried at Hadley. They had issue three sons: 1. RICHMOND; 2. FRANCIS; and 3. CHARLES—the father and uncles of the great writer whose loss we now deplore; and one surviving daughter, CHARLOTTE-SARAH, who died in Paris, Jan. 29, 1854, the widow of John Ritchie, Esq. of Aberdeen.

We shall next notice the two younger sons:—

The Rev. FRANCIS THACKERAY, of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. (as 11th Junior Optime) 1814, M.A. 1817, Curate of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, and author of “A History of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham,² containing his Speeches in Parliament and his Correspondence when Secretary of State, 1827;” “Researches into the Ecclesiastical and Political State of Ancient Britain under the Roman Emperors: with Observations upon the principal events and characters connected with the Christian Religion during the first five Centuries.” 1843, two vols. 8vo. (a posthumous work). He died at Broxbourne, Feb. 18, 1842; having married Mary-Anne Shakespeare, who died his widow at the vicarage of Nazing in Essex, Nov. 18, 1851; having had issue two sons: 1. the Rev. FRANCIS ST. JOHN THACKERAY, born at Chelsea Dec. 13, 1832 (or then baptized); admitted King's Scholar at Eton 1847; of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1856 (1st class classics); M.A. 185—; Fellow of Lincoln college; appointed an Assistant Master at Eton 1858; married at Brompton, August 10, 1860, Louisa Katharine, daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Irvine, of St. Margaret's, Leicester, but has no

¹ To this family belonged the Brigadier Webb of Marlborough's campaigns, whose portrait is drawn with the geniality of kinsmanship in *Esmond*.

² Lord Macaulay's review of this work is reprinted in *The Traveller's Library*, vol. xix. 1856.

children; 2. EDWARD TALBOT THACKERAY, Lieut. Bengal Engineers, who received in 1862 the Victoria cross, in recognition of his cool intrepidity and daring in extinguishing a fire in the Delhi magazine inclosure on the 18th Sept. 1857, under a heavy fire from the enemy, to the imminent risk of his life from an explosion. He married at Kensington, Dec. 2, 1862, Amy Mary Anne, second daughter of Eyre Evans Crowe, esq. and had a daughter born at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Aug. 30, 1863. The Rev. Francis Thackeray left also one daughter, MARY.

3. CHARLES THACKERAY, Esq. called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, now an advocate in Bengal; unmarried.

RICHMOND MAKEPEACE THACKERAY (the elder brother) was born at Hadley; baptized at South Mimms Sept. 1, 1781; elected King's Scholar at Eton 1793; obtained a writership on the Bengal establishment in 1797, and successively officiated as Judge and Magistrate at Ranghyr, as Secretary to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, and collector of the House Tax there, where he died on the 13th Sept. 1815; having married Anne, daughter of . This lady accepted for her second husband Major Henry Carmichael Smyth,¹ of the Bengal Engineers (next brother to Major-Gen. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart., K.C.H. and C.B.), who died at Ayr, Sept. 9, 1861: she is still living, "a lady of more than eighty years of age, whose vigorous health and cheerful spirits are proverbial in her son's family."

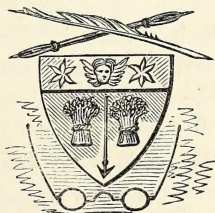
WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, the Author of *Esmond* and *Vanity Fair*, was born at Calcutta in 1811; brought to England in 1817; became a scholar at the Charterhouse in 1822; went thence to Trinity college Cambridge 1828; resided for some years in Paris; returned to London 1837; and was called

¹ Major Smyth was the projector of a daily London newspaper, started on the 15th Sept. 1836, the first day of the reduced stamp duty to one penny: with ultra Liberal politics; Laman Blanchard being appointed editor, Douglas Jerrold the dramatic critic, and Thackeray the Paris correspondent. It was called *The Constitutional and Public Ledger*, an old paper called *The Public Ledger* having been purchased by the speculator. The last number appeared on the 1st July following. Although nominally supported by a joint-stock company calling itself *The Metropolitan Newspaper Company*, the loss fell heavily upon Major Smyth, while his stepson Mr. Thackeray lost nearly all that he then possessed. See *Thackeray the Humourist and the Man of Letters*, pp. 72—76

to the bar at the Middle Temple, May 26, 1848. He married in Paris in 1837 Miss Shaw, sister to Captain Shaw of the Indian army; who is his widow, having given birth to two daughters: 1. Anne Isabella: 2. Harriet (but usually called Minnie); the former of whom has already shown something of her father's talent, in her story of Elizabeth, published in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

Mr. Thackeray died suddenly in his bed, early in the morning of the 24th Dec. 1863, at his house in Kensington Park Gardens. He was buried at the Kensal Green Cemetery on the 30th: when the funeral was attended by his cousins Mr. Francis St. John Thackeray and Mr. James Rodd, as chief mourners; by his brother-in-law Captain Shaw and the Hon. E. Curzon; and by a very large voluntary concourse of friends and admirers.

It is well known that Thackeray's inventive talents were great with the pencil as well as the pen; and among the arts of design he did not wholly neglect that of Heraldry. His armorial coat surmounted by his pen and his pencil, and with his spectacles in the place of a motto, are here engraved from a sketch of his own.



SKETCHED BY THE LATE W. M. THACKERAY.

(From *Thackeray the Humourist and the Man of Letters*.)

The armorial coat of Thackeray, granted by Leake Garter and Townley Clarenceux to Dr. Thomas Thackeray of Harrow, on the 10th Feb. 1755, is a composition of unusual design:¹ viz., Vert, two garbs or, in base an arrow argent, on a chief purpure a cherub's head proper between the like number of estoiles of the third [*i.e.* two estoiles argent]. Crest, An eagle, wings elevated,

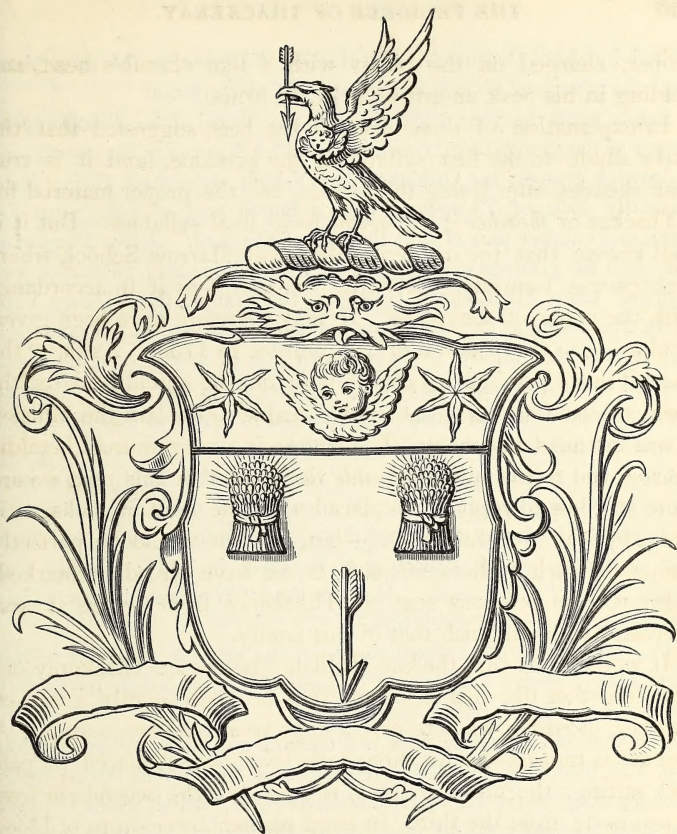
¹ The blason is here given correctly from the register in the Office of Arms. There are two other forms of blason in Burke's *General Armory*, involving some changes of tincture, but incorrect and of no authority, as there is really only one coat for the name.

proper, charged on the breast with a like cherub's head, and holding in his beak an arrow, as in the arms.

In explanation of these arms, it has been suggested that the garbs allude to the first syllable of the surname, (and it is true that sheaves, after losing their grain, are the proper material for a Thacker or *thatcher*;) the *arrow* to its final syllables. But it is well known that the *arrow* is a device of Harrow School, where archery was formerly a favourite exercise,—as if in accordance with the name of the place. It may therefore have been given in allusion to the position of the grantee in 1755. As for “the cherub that’s perched up aloft,” both on the shield and on the crest, we confess ourselves wholly unable to explain the allusion it was intended to convey. The cherub is a very unusual heraldic charge, and to the question *unde derivatur?* in this case we are quite at a loss to reply. As placed upon the crest it looks, as it were, by way “of difference,”—but, if so, it would be perfectly unique in such a character, and, as we have already remarked, there was *no* previous coat of Thackeray from which it was necessary to distinguish that of this family.

It would seem that the late William Makepeace Thackeray did not altogether like this crest, and that he consequently designed another, of which we here give a copy from his letter-stamp. A coronet is transfixd with three darts (not arrows) placed in pale and saltire : the first (in bend) is headless ; the second (in fess) is reversed ; from the third (in bend sinister) three drops of blood are falling. The impression from which we copy this is accompanied by an autograph dated 1846.





NOBILITAS SOLA VIRTUS.

(*The present Motto of the Thackerays.*)

SOME early notices of the name of Thackwra have been published by the Surtees Society in their volume of "*Memorials of the Abbey of St. Mary of Fountains*, collected and edited by John Richard Walbran, F.S.A.," 8vo. 1863 (pp. 343, 380, 409, 418).

In 1336 *John de Thakwra* held of the abbot and convent of Fountains one messuage and thirty acres of land at HARTWITH. In 1361 *William de Thackwra* was tenant at will of a messuage and twenty-one acres at the same place; and *Nicholas de Thakwra* of thirty-one acres.

A century after, *Robert Thackra*, still residing in the same vicinity, kept the grange of BRIMHAM for the convent, where he was occasionally

visited by abbot Greenwell; and *William Thacwra*, at the same time, kept the grange of HAYSHAY, also adjacent to Hartwith.

Before or in the year 1480 the convent placed *John Thackwray* as keeper of the grange of SIXFORTH (now called Sigsworth, Segsworth, and Sedgewick grange: see Ordnance map, 6-inch scale, sheet 117). Subsequently *Edward Thacquarye* held a fourth part of this grange by lease, and another part of it at the will of the lord. *James Thackwray* "holdeth the graunge callid Sixfurth, with edifice and garthings per-teninge," temp. Sir Richard Gresham, the grantee from Henry VIII. (*John Thackwray* at the same time holding a tenement at MARKYNTON): and it was this family at Sykesworth one of whose daughters was married to an Ayscough as already noticed in p. 317. Mr. Walbran has not found when the Thackwrays ceased to reside at Sixforth, but a Moorhouse had taken their place in 1634.

Only two miles higher up the valley of the Nidd, there were Thackwrays at RAMSGILL. Mr. Walbran gives notes from the wills of *Lambert Thackwray* of Ramsgill yeoman made in 1617, and from that of his son *Ralph Thackeray* of Ramsgill in 1664; who left sons named *Lambert* and *Francis*. He adds that "The name is now widely diffused in this part of Yorkshire."

The occurrence of the particle *de* in the earliest examples of this name clearly shows that it was of local origin, although no locality now bearing it has hitherto been found.

Mr. Walbran's volume does not contain any place so called; but at p. 328, belonging to Aldburgh grange, is "a close of medoo callid *Thakeley wrey*, containing by estimation xv acres," which seems to prove that *wrey* originally meant meadow, as again at p. 316 "one close of medoo callid Barkhouse wray." At p. 318 occurs a "close of medoo callid Thekeley." So, a *ley* and a *wrey* were nearly the same thing, and *Thakeley wray* is reduplicative. As for the first syllable, we were inclined to think that *Thack* was *th'ak* or the oak; but, after all, it may be that a *thack-wray* was a meadow which supplied reeds or rushes for thacking or thatching, which will accord with the design of the family's coat-armour, before noticed.

A family of this name were tenants of Michael Wentworth esquire in the manor of Notton in the reign of James the First.¹ The name is variously written in the Court Rolls, as Robert Thackrey and Thackray 14 Jac. I., Thomas Thackerey the same year, Robert Thackwray 17

¹ These extracts were obligingly communicated by the late George Wentworth, esq., a younger son of Godfrey Wentworth, esq., of Wolley Park, near Wakefield; whose recent sudden and premature death is much lamented by his friends and correspondents.

Jac. I., and again in the same year "Robertus Thackerawe electus est communis parcarius pro hoc anno futuro, et juratus est." Later in the same reign there is a William Thackrawe on the same records.

The following additional notes have been kindly communicated by John Richard Walbran, esq. F.S.A., the Historian of Ripon:—

"There is a house called Thackwray House not far from the site of the priory of Swainby in the parish of Burneston in South Richmondshire, but how long it has stood there and borne that name I do not know. There was a very respectable family of Thackwrey resident at Exilby, in the parish of Burneston, for many generations, but it is now extinct, I believe, in the male line. Mr. Alderman Croft of Richmond is nearly related to them. One of his family, a Thomas Thackwrey, married a sister of my great-grandfather Thomas Walbran of Exilby.

The distribution of the Thackerays in Yorkshire is shown by the Poll Book of an election for a knight of the shire, held in January, 1741. Twelve persons of the name voted, whose names and places of abode, with the localities of their freeholds, were thus stated:

John Thackeray of Mountgate—Shackleton.

Joseph Thackeray of Hampsthwaite—Hampsthwaite.

William Thackeray of Bramham, near Wetherby Clifford—(parish of Bramham).

Robert Thackeray, Kirkby Malzeard, near Ripon—Malyear (Hartwell, Burnham, and Sixforth, are in this parish).

Jonathan Thackeray of Kirby Malzeard—Kirkby Malzeard.

John Thackeray of Dodsworth, parish of Silkston, near Barnsley—Dodsworth.

George Thackeray, Pickering (North Riding)—Pickering.

Thomas Thackeray, East Ayton, near Scarborough (North Riding)—East Ayton.

John Thackeray of Driglington, near Bradford—Gildersome, near Leeds.

Richard Thackeray of Sawley, near Ripon—Sawley.

Thomas Thackeray of Exilby, parish of Burneston (North Riding)—Exilby.

Francis Thackeray of Rigton (West Riding)—Rigton.

There are a few entries of the Thackwrays in the parish register of Ripley, adjacent to that of Hampsthwaite, but, as I have not my copy of the second volume now by me, I can only extract the following:—

1st Volume, 1560 to 1636:

1576. Robert Thackwray, bur. July 6.

1576. Walter Thackwray and Margaret Currior, married 29 July.

1577, May 5th. Elizabeth Thackwray, bap.

1585, August 1. John Barclay and Joanna Thackeray, married.

1587, Oct. 3. Dorothy, widow of Thos. Thackwray, buried.

3rd Volume, 1712 to 1812:

1725. Willm. Holmes of the par. of Thorp Arch and Patience Thackwray of Killinghall mar. 27 January.

1726, Feb. 9. Michael Rainmel and Mary Thackwray, both of Scaro, mar.

1742, June 15th. Isabel Thackeray of Killinghall, bur.

1764, July 27. Samuel Thackrah, aged 27 years, of Ripley, baptised.

1778, June 14th. Theodosia Thackrah of Killinghall, buried.

Baptisms:

1805, Sept. 22. Joseph, son of Wm. Thackwray of Sprinsty, son of Samuel Thackwray of Bishop Thornton, and Elizabeth, dau. of John Smith of Harrogate, born 27 Feb.

1806. Elizabeth Thackwray of Sprinsty (aged) 31, bur. 6th April.

1811, Jany. 9. Richard Thackwray, Newton Hall, 11, bur.

The following is a copy of a singular epitaph to a Thackwray in Pannel churchyard, near ~~Scarborough~~: *Harrogate*

Here lyeth
the Body
of

JOSEPH THACKWRAY by name,
who by the help of God
brought Sulphur Wells to fame.

In the year of our Lord 1740

I came to the Crown,

In 1791 they laid me down.

When I shall rise again

no man can surely tell,

But in hopes of Heaven

I am not afraid of Hell.

To friends I bid farewell

and part without a frown,

In hopes to rise again

And have a better Crown.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—I send you a pedigree of a branch of Thackeray resident at Kirk Deighton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the cities of York and London, showing its descent from the once important family of Troutbeck.—Yours, &c. J. C.

John Petty=Frances, dau. of Edmund and Mary Troutbeck
of Hope Hall, Bramham, co. York, born 1604,
died 1704, aged 100.

Thomas Twisleton, married 1681.=Mary Petty, baptized 20th March, 1658.=Peter Thackeray, married at Bramham Dec. 4th, 1687.

Other issue. Peter Thackeray. John Thackeray, bap. at Kirk Deighton Sept. 29th, 1694; mar. three times; bur. at Wig-hill Dec. 5th, 1748.=1st. Elizabeth Brown. 2nd. Mary Ellison. 3rd. Elizabeth Wise.

John Thackeray, bap. 27th Sept. 1729, at Kirk Deighton.=Mary Nelson, mar. 27th Nov. 1757, at St. Mary Bishophill, city of York. Other issue.

John Thackeray, bap. at Poppleton, co. York, Sept. 3rd, 1758.=Elizabeth Noble, m. 31st Oct. 1791, at St. Michael-le-Belfry, city of York.¹ Other issue.

John Thackeray, born 4th Oct. 1792, bap. at St. Michael-le-Belfry, York; now living, 1864.=Mary, only child of Joseph Cabry,² mar. at St. Botolph Bishops-gate, London, Apr. 15, 1816; d. July 23, 1853. Robert Thackeray, b. Sept. 28, 1794; d. 1857; bur. at St. Michael-le-Belfry. Henrietta E. Cameron; m. at St. M.-le-B. Dec. 22, 1818; d. 1838. Hannah, b. July 2, 1796; m. to Richard Dean, of Beverley.

John Thackeray, b. Sept. 26, 1818; m. 1. at Bishops-gate, Harriot Charles, 2. Eliza Brown.	Charles, b. May 29, 1820; bap. at Shore-ditch; m. Anne White-head; both living, s. p.	Thomas, b. Feb. 20, 1826; bap. at Bishops-gate, Oct. 20; m. Elizabeth Giles, and has issue five daus.	Mary-Elizabeth, b. Aug. 12, 1822; bap. Sept. 8, at Shore-ditch; m. Dec. 25, 1841, at St. Botolph's Bishops-gate, to James F. Coleman, bookseller, of High str. Blooms-bury; both liv. 1864.	Jane, b. Feb. 10, 1828; m. 1. William Timms, and has issue three sons; 2. . . . Hannah, b. Nov. 21, 1830; m. 1862, to Robert Coulton.
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John Thackeray, and seven other sons; all living in London. 1. Charles. 2. Henry. Hannah. Duncan, organist of Armagh cathedral. . . . M'Culloch, of Armagh.

All unmarried.

¹ A sister of Elizabeth Noble was married in 1808 to Mr. William Cumyns, for many years resident architect at York minster; he died in 1840, and was buried in Beverley minster-yard; having had issue James Cumyns, born in London 1811, now living at Beverley.

² Joseph Cabry was a skilful painter of fans and handscreens, in the Chinese and Indian styles. His wife was Mary Halcro, descended from an old clan in the Isle of Pomona, Scotland.

STEWART AND STUART.

In the letter from *The Times* of 1 July 1863, reprinted at p. 88, J. E. S. is in error on one point, at least, regarding the descent of General J. E. Stewart, of the Confederate army, when it is asserted that his ancestor, William Stewart, of Castle-Stewart, Wigtonshire, N.B. was a grandson of *William*, second Earl of Galloway; for there has never been a William among the Earls of Galloway since the creation of the title in 1623.

As regards the writer's assertion that the name, if spelt *Stuart*, indicates only illegitimate descent from the Kings of Scotland, I most certainly demur to it. The original and correct orthography was undoubtedly Stewart, and the name was only occasionally spelt Stuart by branches of the family who settled in France, for an obvious reason; it was thus that the change gained ground, and Queen Mary accordingly signed her name sometimes "Marie Stuart." But to brand all those families who now write Stuart as of illegitimate descent is much too sweeping a charge. The Earls of Galloway are *believed* to represent the Royal Family, though this is not sufficiently established by documentary evidence; however, they bear on their arms the *fesse chequée*, the ancient cognizance of the royal house, in allusion to their office at the Exchequer (or *checquer*) table, as *Stewards* of the Kings of Scotland.

The allusion to the Earl of Castle-Stuart, in the Peerage of Ireland, spelling his name *Stuart*, might be taken as an argument in favour of J. E. S.'s statement; for there is no doubt that Irish branch is descended from an illegitimate scion of the *Stewarts*. Their direct ancestor, Sir James Stewart, youngest son of Murdac, Duke of Albany, having fled to Ireland on the ruin of his family in 1425, is supposed to have died there, a proscribed exile, about the year 1451. He, however, had seven sons by a lady of the name of Macdonald, to whom it has never been even pretended that he was married; for on the return of these sons to Scotland, in the end of the reign of King James the Second, the eldest, Andrew, was created by that monarch, in 1459, Lord Evandale; and he was subsequently *legitimated*, under the Great Seal, on 17 April 1479, by King James III. together with two of his brothers, Arthur and Walter Stewart. This legitimation did not of course entitle any of them to succeed to the representation, titles, or possessions of the house of Albany; consequently, although the present Earl of Castle Stuart represents the Albany family, it is only through an *illegitimate* channel.

Cawnpore, 31 May 1864.

A STEWART.

THE ABBEY OF FOUNTAINS.

Memorials of the Abbey of St. Mary of Fountains. Collected and Edited by JOHN RICHARD WALBRAN, F.S.A. (Works of the Surtees Society, Vol. XLII.) 1863. 8vo.

The history of our monastic houses, though one of the most interesting departments of our national antiquities, has hitherto been remarkably neglected, except in a very few instances, such as Brown's History of St. Alban's, the magnificent work of Mr. Sidney Gibson on the monastery of Tynemouth, and that of the Rev. W. L. Bowles and Mr. Nichols on the nunnery of Lacock. Any of our great abbeys would furnish a very interesting subject of historical investigation, and for most of them ample materials might be collected. No one can review the past works of the Surtees Society, which have drawn so largely from the archives of the cathedral church of Durham, and not feel satisfied of the truth of the assertions we now make. Yet, in most localities, we have hitherto been supplied only with the summary and jejune details of Dugdale and his coadjutors and followers, or merely, in addition, with the descriptive details of admirers of ancient architecture and picturesque ruins.

What Mr. Walbran, the author of the elaborate work before us, tells us regarding the attention paid by his precursors to Fountains may be taken as a fair example with respect to other monastic houses. Dugdale, in 1655, put forth its chronicle, accompanied by twenty-five charters ;

But no further information was disseminated until 1758, when Dr. Burton published his *Monasticon Eboracense*, a work which, with the sterling exception of Dr. Whitaker's accounts of Sawley and Bolton, has hitherto formed the basis of our scanty knowledge of the Yorkshire monasteries. His article on Fountains, however, though creditable for its period, is,—with a trifling exception, composed of short English notes of charters of endowment, taken chiefly from the Coucher and President Books now at Studley Royal, and one volume of a chartulary still preserved at Ripley Castle,—a dreary waste of dateless facts, unanimated by reflection, and unconnected with anything but topographical arrangement.

Subsequently, though much original matter has been published respecting the structure and architectural features of the abbey, and the extensive excavation undertaken by the late Earl de Grey, its general history has been only approached by a publication which appeared at Cambridge, about thirty years ago, entitled *Delineations, Graphic and Descriptive, of Fountains Abbey*, in which no original records appear to have been consulted.

Mr. Walbran has addressed himself to this important subject in the

true spirit of an historian, determined to investigate it thoroughly, to the full extent of the ample store of documents which have happily been placed at his disposal; and the result is a work highly creditable at once to himself and to the Society under whose auspices it is produced, and which bids fair to present an excellent model for other "Memorials" of the like sterling and substantial character. The volume before us goes very far to justify all that we have said; and another, which is promised, will, we are assured, form a work hitherto unrivalled in its kind. Its value may be estimated from the fact that the great coucher-book preserved at Studley Royal, which is only one of the records from which it is derived, contains abstracts of documents amounting to more than 3,500, and relating to 160 different estates. When the information contained in all these has been imparted to the reader with the same intelligence and fidelity which is displayed in the pages before us, we may assuredly exclaim that the *fontes abundaverunt*, to the manifest refreshment and conspicuous growth of our Ecclesiastical History.

In a vigorous and highly interesting introduction Mr. Walbran has delineated the origin and progress of the abbey of Fountains until the middle of the thirteenth century, and his narrative will be resumed in the second volume.

One of the earliest results of his investigations is to disembarass the biography of Serlo, who was the author of a *Narratio de fundatione Fontanis Monasterii*, from that of another monk of the same name whose retirement to Fountains from the abbey of St. Mary at York is described by the former. The confusion thus amended has subsisted from the days of Leland, who first fell into the misapprehension. Mr. Walbran proceeds to discuss with much ability and discrimination the literary works and merits of the historian Serlo and his friend Hugh de Kirkstall, and the text of the latter has been carefully collated and corrected. In one instance the *Monasticon*, by the substitution of the word *cum* for "*sine*," had put into the mouth of archbishop Turstin the very arguments of his opponents at St. Mary's Abbey, that he "ought not to visit their chapter *accompanied by his clerks*." In another case, by the introduction of two letters, it had represented archbishop Murdac as "*homo magnanimus, et in causa injusticiæ omnino invincibilis!*"

A more recent error of no less importance, and which has been committed in a book of far more general perusal, is incidentally corrected by Mr. Walbran in p. xxii. There are few who are not acquainted

with the tragic legend of Wordsworth's *White Doe of Rylston*, and the enigmatical question with which the tidings of the mother's irreparable loss are there attempted to be broken to her—

What is good for a bootless bene ?

but there are fewer still, if any, who could have framed anything like a plausible explanation of the word *bene*. Mr. Walbran now informs us that it is altogether a misreading; which was committed by Dr. Burton in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, which deceived Dr. Whitaker, misled Wordsworth, and so, copied by the tribe of minor writers, in *patriam populumque fluxit*. Burton quotes the Dodsworth MS. vol. cxxv. fol. 144, as his authority; but Dodsworth has there written the familiar word *bale* instead of the unknown *bene*. The words in which he relates the tradition are, that when the huntsman came to the mother of the youthful heir, to acquaint her of his fatal mischance, he questioned her after this manner, *What was good for bootlesse bale?* Alice de Romilli, at once divining her son's death, answered, *Endless sorrow!*

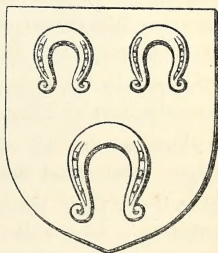
It is not our business, however, to linger any longer in the flowery paths of literary criticism. After paying this important work a just tribute of respect, we propose to ourselves the humbler object of offering a few remarks upon the two distinct armorial shields which have been assigned to the Abbey of Fountains.

In Tonge's *Visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530*, (Surtees Society, 1863, p. 51) one of these appears as Azure, three horse-shoes or, accompanied by a motto allusive to the name of the place, *Benedicite Fontes Domino*. The same shield, surrounded by the same motto, is placed upon one of the paving tiles¹ which have been found in the excavations at the abbey. No one has ever attempted to explain these horseshoes. The abbey had no relationship towards the families of Ferrars or Mareschal, or any other that has been distinguished by that device. We

are consequently emboldened to hazard a conjecture, although unsupported otherwise than by the accompanying motto,

Benedicite fontes Domino.

that these charges are really not horseshoes, but wells or fountains,—



¹ Figured in Vol. i. of the Associated Architectural Societies' Transactions, pp. 279, 280; also in Mr. Walbran's *Guide to Fountains Abbey*.

of anterior heraldic design to such as are now figured on the coats of Stourton and others.¹

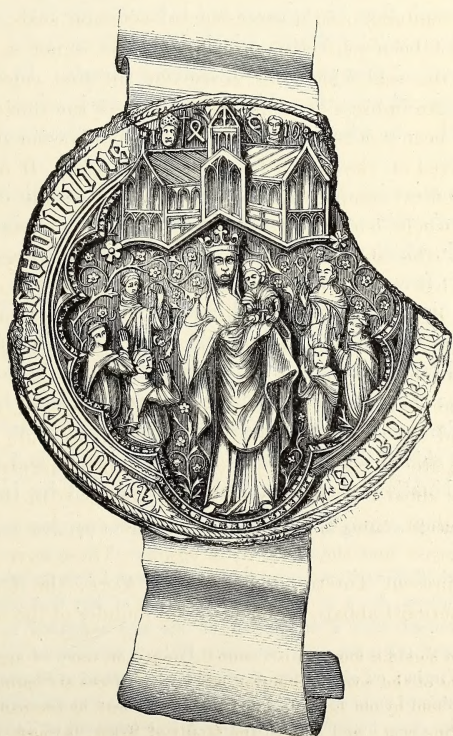
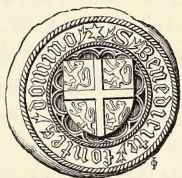


No seal of Fountains has been found bearing a shield of the horse-shoes. On a counter-seal used by abbat John de Ripon in the year 1410 (and shown in the opposite page) is the shield of King Oswald, whose traditional arms of a cross between four lions were borne by the priory of Nostell.² To that royal saint Nostell was formally dedicated; but the Virgin was the patroness of Fountains.

Mr. Walbran in p. lxviii. presumes that the convent of Fountains used a succession of common seals, the series of which has not been perfectly ascertained. He is not satisfied of the existence of the seal which was in use for the first century after the foundation. An impression of one in the style of the thirteenth century has recently been recovered by the present noble owner of the abbey, and is engraved at the head of our author's text. It represents the abbat in a central compartment, and a monk in profile on either side, all three at whole length. It is of *oval* shape: and we suspect that this was not the abbey's great seal, but one *ad causas*, for special purposes. That of which an imperfect sketch (from one of Peck's MSS. in the British Museum) is given at p. 129, was evidently *round*, and represented the patroness Virgin and Child, with the abbat and his monks kneeling before her in worship. Indeed, this is so archaic in its appearance, that, with submission to Mr. Walbran, we do not see why it should not have been the original common seal; and the seal of which we are allowed to copy the engraving preserves the same design. The abbat is distinguished by his crozier. In the rear of the fraternity is their church, and above its roof two heads, one accompanied by a cross and the other by a crook. These were probably intended to represent Turstin archbishop of York, the founder of the house, and Bernard abbat of Clervaux the founder of the order. What

¹ The modern heraldic fountain is a roundle undée or wavy of argent and azure. The six fountains of the coat of Stourton are typical of the six springs of the river Stour, as we are told by old Leland. Fountains are borne by the name of Welles, of course as a canting coat: and so also the family of Sykes, baronets, of Sledmere in Yorkshire, bears Argent, a chevron sable between three fountains, or *sykes*, as they were called in the North Country.

² See the extract from Tonge's Visitation, in a former page (193) of our present volume.



THE NEW SEAL OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY, MADE IN THE YEAR 1410.

is more remarkable and unusual, there are to be seen in Arabic numerals the figures 1410, showing the date of the year in which the seal was made.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Walbran is correct in his suggestion that this seal was substituted when the old one had been carried away in that very year by Roger Frank, whose election to the abbacy by the convent was not confirmed by the higher authorities.¹ It was evidently to identify the new and legitimate seal that the date of its fabrication was added to the design.

It would seem, then, that the armorial shield of Fountains Abbey in the time of abbat Ripon bore, like that of Nostell, the traditional insignia of the royal saint Oswald. The device of three horseshoes, or fountains if such they be, appears not to have come into play before the abbacy of Marmaduke Huby, which lasted from 1494 to 1526. It occurs in glass of that period in Richmond church. In Huby's seal of office² it is placed upon two shields inserted as brackets on either side of the Virgin,—to whom the abbat is there represented kneeling in prayer.

There are some interesting notices of Marmaduke Huby at p. 152 of Mr. Walbran's volume. He was the builder of the noble tower of the abbey church, which is still standing, and bids fair to remain the most characteristic feature of the ruin to a distant posterity. On its south side stands his effigy, bareheaded, with his pastoral staff in one hand and a book in the other : on the west side is a shield charged with a mitre enfiled with a staff, and the initials M.H. held by an angel standing above the canopy of a vacant niche, some few feet above the lower window. The corbel of an arch which Huby inserted at the west end of the south side of the choir bears the same device, and another ornamental combination of the emblems of office and his initial letters is

¹ The documents relating to this transaction occur in pp. 206–212 of the volume before us.

² ——— nostri officii sigillum presentibus apposuimus, *i. e.* to the grant of an annuity, &c. to John Pulleyn, dated 1503, printed at p. 231 of Mr. Walbran's volume. We have been favoured with a description of the seal appended to this document. Scarcely half of it, the lower part, remains. Huby is represented upon it kneeling in prayer to the Virgin : on either side of whose figure, placed as brackets or supports to niches that contained smaller figures, or perhaps only tabernacle work, are two shields charged with the three horseshoes or wells. A tiny fragment of an impression of this same seal was found amongst some broken ones, carefully gathered by Mrs. Ingilby from bundles of charters now in the possession of the Rev. H. J. Ingilby of Ripley Castle. A perfect impression of this interesting seal may eventually be found at Ripley.

preserved on a detached slab, which probably once formed a portion of the adjacent screen between the transept and the choir. Among considerable traces of Tudor work in the offices to the south of the Base Court was found the simple memorial *M. H.* in raised letters; and among the ruins of the abbat's house flooring tiles bearing his initials, with the mitre and staff, and a motto,—

Soli deo honor et gloria,

The same motto is seen on an inscription in the chapel of Winksley,¹ which he built in 1502, and which was rebuilt in 1823,—

Soli deo honor et gloria. In honore dei, et sancti cuthberti et oswaldi.

Upon that at How Hill, called St. Michael de Monte, placed on an eminence above the abbey,—

Soli deo honor M. H. et gloria.

and again on the chapel at Bewerley. His initials also remain among the ruins of the abbat's grange and chapel at Brimham; and were formerly upon the chapel at Marton-le-Moor.

Huby held the office of Reformer-general of the Cistercian Order throughout England and Wales; and he made some preparations for the establishment of a new house of the order at Ripon, where archbishop Savage (who was his familiar friend, as Leland writes,) had granted him a chapel which stood on the site of the original abbey.²

¹ The last document in Mr. Walbran's volume is an Indulgence, granted by archbishop Savage, and dated at Ribston 13 Feb. 1502, *pro capella de Wynkesley nuper per abbatem de Fontibus constructa*. The chapel was erected to commemorate one of the many spots where saint Cuthbert was said to have sojourned for a while during his wanderings—*ubi, ut dicitur, idem sanctus Cuthbertus aliquamdiu personaliter conversando et religiose vivendo sanctam ducebat vitam*. This tradition had been entirely forgotten until the discovery of this record. Winksley is about four miles from Fountains.

² From a note, elsewhere in Leland's Itinerary (vol. viii. p. 23), it would appear that abbat Huby—who, in whatever his hand found to do, did it with all his might, and seldom raised any of his many structures without an inscription—had left this memorial on his “new werk”:—

Inscriptio in novo muro Capellæ S. Mariæ Ripioni.

S. Cuthbertus episcopus Lindisfarnensis hîc fuit monachus.

S. Eata archiepiscopus Ebor. hîc fuit monachus.

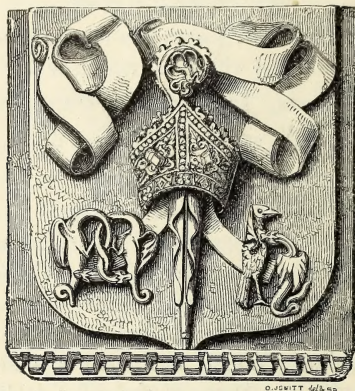
S. Wilfridus archiepiscopus Ebor. hîc fuit monachus et .i. abbas.

S. Willebrordus archiepiscopus Walretensis hîc fuit monachus.

Mr. Walbran on the Saxon Church of Ripon, printed in vol. v. part 1, of the Associated Architectural Societies' Transactions, p. 96 D.

In taking down a considerable portion of the burial-ground wall of Ripon Cathedral in 1860-1, to make way for iron railings, several scraps of black-letter inscriptions

The grave of Abbat Huby is supposed to be a slab which still lies, but undecorated and uninscribed, by the western wall of the north transept. He was the last abbat of whom Fountains had reason to be proud. William Thirsk, his immediate successor, was hanged for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace; and Marmaduke Bradley, the next and last, surrendered the monastery to the King in 1539.



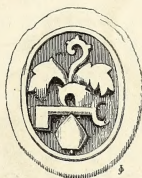
The sculptured device of abbat Huby which remains on the tower of Fountains is represented in the annexed vignette. The initial of his baptismal name is formed of two dragons interlaced and biting each other,—not improbably because *mordicantes* bore a very similar sound to Marmaducus. The initial of his surname is composed of a third dragon biting a *huby*, or hobby,¹—a name still applied to a species of hawk.

Upon the wafer seal of a letter which abbat Huby wrote to the lord Dacre “At Fountaynes the xvijth day of July,” probably in 1523, is impressed, remarks Mr. Walbran, “another of Huby’s elegant fancies were found, which, from their well-known character, were justly suspected to have been taken from abbat Huby’s Chapel of St. Mary.

¹ “The small but exquisitely shaped Hobby is found spread over the greater part of the old world. It was formerly very common in England, but is year by year less seen in our island, as is the case with all its predaceous relations.” Wood’s *Illustrated Natural History*. BIRDS. 8vo. 1862, p. 75.

The coat of Argent, a fesse sable between three *hawks* proper, belled and jessed or, was granted to the name of Hobby of Kent, June 6, 1580. Another family of that name in Hertfordshire bore, Argent, on a chevron embattled, between three *hawks* azure, as many roses or. And *falcons* were borne in the arms of Hobbs, of Tooting in Surrey, and Quedgley, co. Glouc. Burke’s *General Armory*.

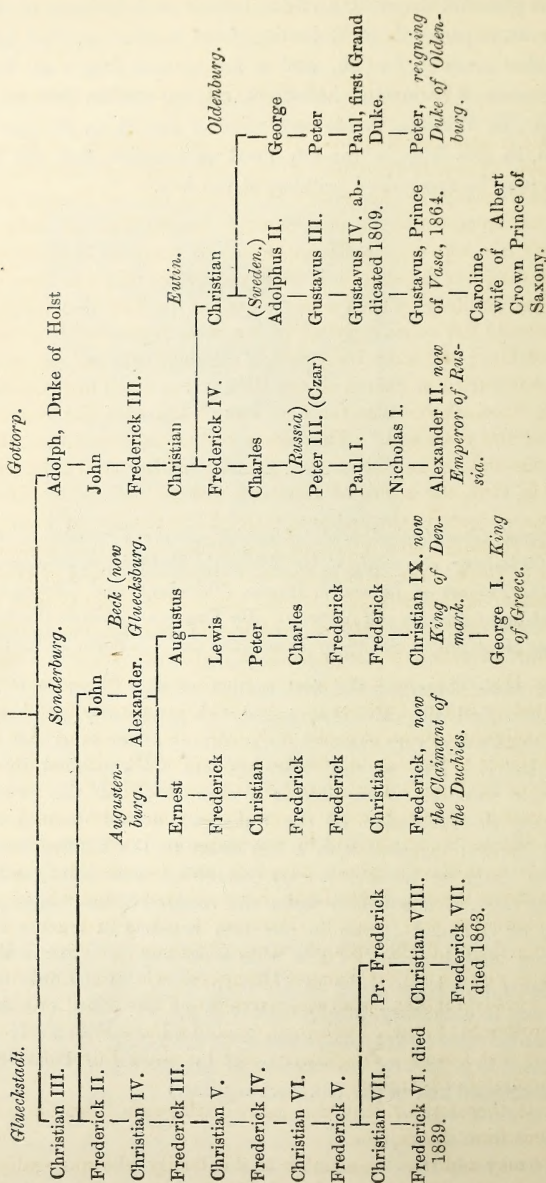
in the pictorial disposition of his initials and insignia of office. It represents a pastoral staff, issuing from a mitre, enfiled by two palm-branches crossed, for M., and a key, placed fess-wise, for H." The impression is somewhat indistinct, and we confess that we can scarcely follow Mr. Walbran in his perception of the M. or H. (perhaps he sees the h. in this form in the key,) but we imagine that the head of the *huby* may be recognised pecking at the key.



Enlarged Genealogical Chart, showing all the Branches of the House of Oldenburg, commonly styled Schleswig-Holstein, now living and occupying the Thrones of Denmark, Russia, Oldenburg, and Greece, and formerly those of Sweden and Norway. By FREDERICK JOHN JEFFERY, Member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1864. (Price 1s. 6d.)

We have described the first edition of this Chart in p. 273. It has been compiled with care, is arranged with perspicuity, and is now enlarged so as to afford a very comprehensive survey of the sovereign houses which it includes. The several branches are distinguished by inks of six different colours. Appended is a chronology of the principal events affecting the succession of the unhappily united duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; together with a key-chart to the leading lines of descent. Of the latter we transfer a copy (somewhat more condensed) to the following page, as it will also assist the reader of our article on the royal house of Denmark (given in our first volume) in tracing the principal existing male branches of this wide-spreading race, particularly the descendants of Adolph Duke of Holst (p. 308), and the lines of Augustenburg and Gluecksburg, briefly noticed in pp. 406 *et seq.* (At the same time we remind the reader that some inaccurate expressions in p. 409 were explained in p. 568, on the occasion of the crown of Denmark devolving to the adopted heir of the Gluecksburg line.)

Frederick I. King of Denmark, died 1533.



PEDIGREE OF SLEIGH. (Recently printed.)

This is a tabular Pedigree, produced on a lithographed broad-sheet, commencing (towards the close of the 15th century) with Hugh Sleigh of Pilsbery grange in the parish of Hartington, co. Derby, gent.; sixth in descent from whom was Sir Samuel Sleigh, Knt. of Ashe, Etwall, and Gray's Inn, who acquired large estates by purchase in Derbyshire, and was twice sheriff of the county, in 1648 and 1666. He was three times married, and had children by each wife. Those of the first died young, and those of the second left no male posterity, but were represented by the Chethams of Lancashire; and when Lady Sleigh, the third wife and widow, died in 1738, and was buried at Sutton on the Hill, it was noted in the parish register as being "remarkable that the first wife of the said Sir Samuel Sleigh was buried 103 years ago." The widow had an only daughter, Mary, the posthumous child of her father, who like her mother lived to be eighty-two, and died in 1761, the widow of Rowland Cotton, esq. M.P. Her posterity is diffusely traced in the pedigree through the families of Cotton, of Combermere, Baronet (now Viscount Combermere), Green, afterwards Cotton, Mills of Leek, Cave of Stretton-hall (Baronet), Ward of Derby, Buckston of Sutton on the Hill, &c. To the name of William Cotton, who was born 1740, and died s. p. 1819, a lunatic, this remarkable note is appended: "After an action as to question of legitimacy, tried in Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 1821, he was declared illegitimate, but was subsequently legitimated by Act of Parliament. In 1824, on partition of Cotton property, after litigation at an expense of 50,000*l.* the manors of Ash and Dalbury, with tythes of Sutton, became the property of Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, Vicar of St. Peter's, Derby, and Sutton on the Hill."

A cousin of Sir Samuel Sleigh (one generation lower), was his namesake Samuel Sleigh (styled in the pedigree Lord Mayor of London, but this is a mistake), whose daughter and heiress Mary was married to Alexander Brodie, Lord Lyon King of Arms, and whose grandson and representative was Norman Macleod, a celebrated general officer. By the marriage of Alice Sleigh, sister of Samuel, to Francis Dashwood, she became mother of Sir Samuel Dashwood, who was Lord Mayor in 1702, and whose daughter Sarah was married to Fulke fifth Lord Brooke; whilst his brother Sir Francis Dashwood, created a Baronet in 1707, became father of the first Lord Le Despencer; and his sister Elizabeth became mother of the first Lord Archer.

It is therefore evident that many distinguished families may trace their descent from the Sleighs.

We may add that the member of this family who was really an alderman (though not so distinguished in the Pedigree) was Edmund Sleigh mercer

(at the London Visitation of 1634), and that we have ascertained from the City records that he was elected Alderman of Cornhill Ward, Nov. 4, 1652; Sheriff June 24, 1654; and that he ceased to be an Alderman in Sept. 1656, and consequently never arrived at the civic chair.

At the corner of this Pedigree is an atchievement of eight quarterings for: 1. Sleigh; 2. Arderne; 3. Darcy; 4. Reddish; 5. Ryley; 6. Sutton; 7. Dethick; and 8. Longford. It has been printed at the expense of John Sleigh, esq. of Thornbridge, Bakewell, barrister-at-law, author of the *History of Leek*, a very varied and interesting volume, published in 1862. 8vo.

The Enamelled Heraldic Shield of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1296, drawn and painted in Fac-simile by LUKE BERRINGTON, Verger of Westminster Abbey.

This beautiful specimen of ancient art has been recently made more generally known by a plate printed in colours in Boutell's *Heraldry*. The fac-simile before us is produced in the same way, and being of the actual size of the shield still attached to the Earl's effigy in Westminster Abbey, measuring 20½ inches in height by 13 in width, it forms a very valuable example (in the absence of the rare original works) of the appearance of the *champ-levé* enamel of the 13th century.

The shield is barry or rather barrulée argent and azure,—the bars, alternately silver and blue, being twenty-eight in number. The azure bars are delicately diapered with a golden pattern of foliated scroll-work, and another diaper of like character, in black lines resembling niello, traverses the silver bars. An orle of nineteen red martlets borders the field; their outlines are defined in golden *champ-levé*, and their eyes are white, with a black pupil.

The patience and skill with which Mr. Berrington the Abbey verger has performed his task of minutely copying this shield, shows how hearty an interest he takes in ancient art, and therefore how worthy a custodian he is of the art treasures committed to his guardianship.

The Monument of Earl William de Valence is specially mentioned by Labarte (in his *Handbook*, p. 140) as an evidence of the high repute in which the enamelled work of Limoges was held. There can be no doubt (he remarks) that this curious portraiture, if not the work of *magister Johannes Limovicensis*, who contracted to make the monument of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, in 1274, was produced by an artist of Limoges.

Together with the Plate, a leaf of letter-press is given, which contains a descriptive account of the shield, effigy, and monument of the Earl of Pembroke, carefully written by the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. together with some genealogical and heraldic remarks on the family of Valence. Altogether, we cannot regard the price of half-a-guinea as too dear, considering that only 200 copies have been printed, and the lithographic stones have been obliterated.

A Practical Manual of Heraldry, and of Heraldic Illumination; with a Glossary of the Principal Terms used in Heraldry. By FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT and CHARLES JAMES RUSSELL. (London: George Rowney and Co. Manufacturing Artists' Colourmen, 52, Rathbone Place, and 29, Oxford Street.) 1864. 8vo. Pp. iv. 65. Plates xvi.

Again we receive a new elementary book upon Heraldry; and it is one which, like Mr. Boutell's successful work that we have already twice noticed, has been prepared in order to afford assistance and instruction to those who engage in the art of Heraldic Illumination, particularly (as the Preface tells us) those of England's fair daughters, to whom that art is eminently becoming.

Mr. Baigent, whose name is well known as that of a useful local antiquary at Winchester, has compiled this treatise with care, and we highly approve of its general spirit and intelligence, which is beyond the parrot repetitions of former books of the kind, and bears evidence of an acquaintance with the better information arising from recent antiquarian researches. Having perused its pages, we have noticed only a few lapses, which are rather of expression or omission than of ignorance. The blason of the coats is overladen with punctuation, and might be made clearer in compliance with the rules offered in our First Part. In p. 8 we find "Two bendlets between three walnut-leaves," instead of three walnut-leaves between two bendlets.

In p. 6, (and repeated in p. 15,) "It is a rule in Heraldry that metal shall never be placed upon metal, or color upon color,"—which should be modified that such is a rule in *English* heraldry, but not without exceptions, as may be seen in turning over the plates of this Manual itself: whilst the contrary is very frequent in French heraldry (see our vol. i. p. 415).

We question whether this description (p. 9) of the *Tressure* can be substantiated, that "it is a diminutive of the Orle, half its breadth, and is often borne double." What instances are there of tressures otherwise than double, or otherwise than floriated like those of Scotland?

In p. 17 we are told that "the word *couped* is not mentioned, but always understood, in blason;" an assertion which almost any page of an ordinary will contradict; and in the same page, that "The teeth and claws of lions and other ravenous beasts," and again, "the beaks and talons of birds of prey, are called their *arms*," which is certainly a term unknown to us, though it is true that, "when of a different color to their bodies they [*i.e.* the beasts or birds] are said to be *armed*;" and "If the tongue be of a different color, it [*i.e.* the beast, not the tongue] is said to be *langued*,"—usually *gules*.

In treating of Quartering, p. 34, it is represented that "the last quarter is *generally* occupied by the paternal coat, as the first," instead of explain-

ing that it is so occupied only when an additional quartering is required to complete the equal number of 4, 6, or 8, &c.

In p. 40, a Mural Crown is described as "a circlet of gold embattled and marked in imitation of masonry; but mural crowns are of both metals and all tinctures; nor are the Naval Crown and Crown Vallary necessarily "golden."

It is also stated that "A Ducal Crown, or Crest Coronet, is a circlet of gold with four strawberry leaves. This Crown must not be confounded with the Ducal Coronet." Here the term *Crest Coronet* is borrowed—and judiciously borrowed, from Boutell (see pp. 52 et seq. of our present volume), but it does not at all elucidate the matter to say that "a Ducal crown must not be confounded with the Ducal coronet." It would be quite correct to say that the Crest Coronet, which is now frequently introduced (in lieu of a torse or wreath) into the crests, even of esquires and gentlemen, as well as the higher nobility, ought not to be confounded with the coronet of a Duke.

The Glossary is brief, and rather wants revision, for the sake of greater accuracy of expression—as under "*Ragulée*, jogged or notched in an irregular manner" (as before in p. 14,) whereas the ragged staff and its derivatives—the form of which is familiar enough even to those who know little of heraldry, is notched indeed, but with perfect regularity. A *Surcoat* we are told was "a loose coat, formerly worn over the armour, and in many instances embroidered with the arms of the wearer;" it should be added, or of the wearer's master, as in the case of heralds; and *always* so embroidered (or painted) after armorial bearings came into use.

The most "practical" part of the book is, after all, that containing instructions for the Art of Illumination, at p. 43. It is there stated that vellum is the finest and best material for the art; and next the London board, (not Bristol board,) or the vellum papers, manufactured by Messrs. Rowney and Co. The mode of using them and the application of the colours is there described. Messrs. Rowney have prepared a series of outline shields, of various patterns, printed both upon London board and on their illuminating vellum paper, which invite the heraldic artist to display his, or her, graphic and pictorial skill. It is added that for copies of armorial charges "we know of none that excel in accuracy and usefulness the illustrations given in the valuable and interesting volume entitled '*The Noble and Gentle Men of England*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. M.P.'"

Some of the plates in this Manual are printed in colours. In Pl. XII. fig. 4, the three leaves of Leveson should have been marshalled two and one, as they may be seen in the Peerages, and placed erect, not in bend: and in fig. 6 the bendlets and cups of Danvers are incorrectly placed in bend sinister.

A DESCENDANT OF SHAKESPEARE.

The following extraordinary announcement appeared in *The Morning Post* of the 14th June, 1864:—

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

SIR,—At this time, when every one bearing the name of Shakspeare is seeking to prove himself a descendant of the immortal bard, allow me to put forward my claim to that honour.

My great-grandfather was John Shakspeare, of the City of London, merchant, and I believe I shall have no difficulty in proving him the grandson of Gilbert Shakspeare.

Forgive this intrusion of my own private affairs.—Yours obediently,

161, *New Bond-street.*

JOHN A. SHAKSPEARE.

The writer was evidently unconscious that he was advancing at one time two contradictory statements, in declaring his great-grandfather “the grandson of Gilbert Shakspeare,” and claiming himself to be “a descendant of the immortal bard.”

Many persons are continually guilty of the like inconsistency when they talk of “collateral descendants,” but really mean descendants from collaterals.

It is universally known and admitted that the Poet left no male descendants of his own name. His brother Gilbert (baptized at Stratford-upon-Avon, Oct. 13, 1566,) is supposed to have died before him; but he had a son of his own baptismal name, buried at Stratford-upon-Avon, Feb. 3, 1611.

We have not heard whether Mr. John A. Shakspeare of New Bond-street has proceeded to establish his genealogy as propounded in *The Morning Post*.

THE VENDORS OF FICTITIOUS HERALDRY.

At p. 262 of our present volume, we gave a specimen of the circulars of one of the advertising offices for pinchbeck coat-armour in London. But the trade is not confined to the metropolis. There are provincial establishments of equal pretension: and we have lately been shown some emanating from the *Sussex Heraldic Office* at Battle, signed by “———, *Herald.*”

One of the letters of this *soi-disant* Herald is thus conceived:

Battle, 19 Feb. 1862.

SIR,—I beg to forward by this night's post the Emblazon of the Arms of C—— quarterly with C——, with the heraldic descriptions and reference to the Visitations on the back.

The fees for the whole will be, say two guineas (about a quarter of the College charge), which may be remitted by cheque, or as most convenient to you.

Yours faithfully,

Rev. ————.

—————.

From a previous note of the same writer (written a few days earlier), it appears that he had at first sent a description of the arms of C—— of Surrey, instead of those of C—— of Warwickshire, “because, as I did not

know the county your family belongs to, I sent you the description of the arms of C— of the county you resided in."

So, according to this professor of Armory, all the Smiths, Turners, or Clarks, of any county have a right to *the same coat of arms*! It is no wonder he is able to do business at "*one quarter the College charge*." Imitative jewellery is rarely so dear as that.

This provision of coat-armour "*by name and county*" is also practised by others of the advertising heraldists. In an advertisement of a London seal-engraver, which frequently appears in *The Times*, is this statement of the *minimum* price at which coat-armour is furnished, "Persons sending name and county, plain sketch, 3s. 6d."

HOWARD A NORMAN SURNAME.

In a former number (vol. i. p. 474) some doubt is thrown upon the Norman origin of the illustrious name of Howard; but, independently of *Houardus* being a good Domesday name (in Essex), the surname is still in use in Normandy. No longer since than last June I saw it under the orthography of *Houard* over a shop-door in the outskirts of Dieppe.

M. A. LOWER.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

I am descended by my mother's side from a Spanish family, my great-grandfather being known to have come over from Spain about a century since. The name of the family has been unfortunately altered—or rather corrupted—into the form "Veacock," which looks very like an English name, though (as far as I can learn) no such name is possessed by any other family. Perhaps the original name was "Vicoq," which is pronounced precisely like the corrupted form. Can any of your readers tell me by what means I may obtain a search into the arms of Spanish families, in order to see if there be such a family as Vicoq, and, if so, its armorial bearings?

M. J. B. W.

ENGLISH GRAVES AT LUCKNOW.

The *Bombay Gazette* of July 23 says: "It will be a matter of satisfaction to the relatives and friends of those who fell in the different sieges of Lucknow to learn that the Chief Commissioner has had a Register prepared of the graves of all officers who were buried in various places in the city and its environs. Many sleep their last sleep in the burial-grounds; some were never buried, their bodies having fallen into the hands of the enemy." We shall feel obliged to any Correspondent who will supply us with a copy of this Register.

Books received.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of copies of Mr. C. N. Elvin's *Anecdotes of Heraldry*, and (from Philadelphia) Mr. T. H. Montgomery's *Genealogical History of the Family of Montgomery*: of which we are obliged to defer our notices to our next number.

HARE, OF STOW BARDOLPH, AND THE ANCESTRY OF LORD LISTOWEL.

It has been stated that the family of Hare, of Stow Bardolph,¹ derived its descent from Gervais Earl of Harcourt in France, who came into England with William I. and whose son Sir John Hare *alias* Harcourt had an augmentation to his arms, *a chief indented or*. The armorial anachronism naturally throws great suspicion on the truth of this statement; and it is probably one of those apocryphal descents drawn up at a time when it was thought indispensable to trace a family of any consideration back to the Conquest.

The name occurs at an early period. In Rot. Chart. a^o 23 Hen. III. m. 2^{do} is a grant and confirmation to Thomas le Hare of Keniton of two acres of land there, &c. which said land was sometime in Walter le Hare his father. From the Escheat Rolls, a^o 19 R'. Edi 2i, and a^o R'. Edi iij. 23, parte 2^a, we have the following descent:—

Geffrie le Hare, held lands by knight's service in Honeweton, in Suffolk, by . . . castle ward rent; he died 24 Oct^r 19 Edw. 2. Ralph is found his son and heir of the age of 36 years.

Ralph Hare, of Honeweton, son and heir of Geffrie, was found to hold the . . . same lands after his father's death; and died himself 28 June, 23 Edw. 3, leaving Geffrie Hare his son and heir, 28 years of age.

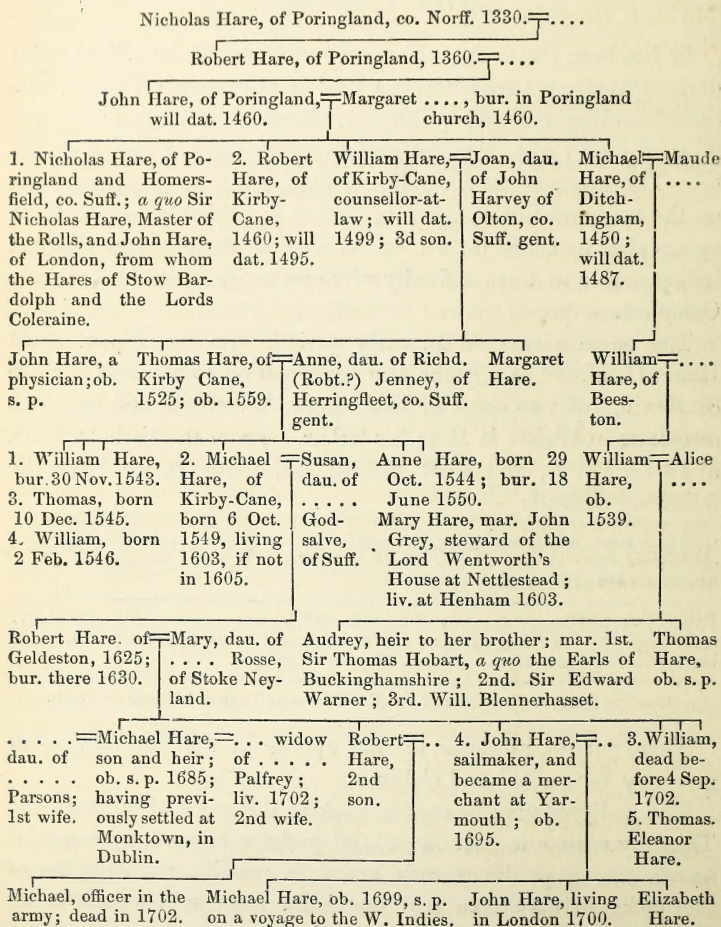
Geoffrie Hare, son and heir of Ralph Hare, of full age at his father's death.

These parties, however, do not appear in the line of descent given by Blomefield and Collins.

The pedigree may be carried back to the reign of Edward the Third by authentic documents, and perhaps beyond, by a careful search among public records, and it is possible the compiler of the pedigree may have had proofs for some of his early statements, if not for the very earliest. It is not my object at present to consider the general history of the family, but to introduce a remarkable letter found in the muniment room at Stow, written by one of a branch of the family formerly settled at Geldeston in Norfolk, and to state an inference which I am inclined to draw

¹ Blomefield's History of Norfolk and Collins in his Baronetage.

from it, and which I should be glad to see proved, or otherwise, if not correct, disproved. The pedigree of that branch of the family is as follows:—



There is a discrepancy between the three first generations of this pedigree and that given by Blomefield and Collins, and it seems there must be a generation omitted between Robert and John, the second and third in the pedigree above; this, however, does not affect my present view.

In 1708 the last John Hare addressed the following letter to Sir Ralph Hare of Stow Bardolph, Bart. therewith sending copies of a correspondence with a Mr. Palfrey, a copy of the will of Michael Hare his uncle, and a case with counsel's opinion thereon.

Right Worshipfull

St,

As I'm wholly a stranger to y^r Wors^p in person it may seem surprising that I should attempt to lay my case before y^r Worship, or that I should nourish any hopes of aid or assistance from you by so doing, yet wth humble submission being in some degree of consanguinity (though at a remote distance) related to y^r Wors^p, I hope upon proof thereof, though I can thereby pretend no claime to the least of y^r favours, yet it may so far influence y^r Wor^p as not to suffer even the meanest branch of your family to be wrongfully oppressed and defrauded of their just Rights by base and ill-designing persons, as I doubt not but it will plainly appear I am, if your Wors^p will be pleased to give y^rself the trouble to peruse this and the herewith inclosed papers. But before I proceed further, it will be convenient to make out my pretentions of consanguinity, which wth all humble submission and due respect to y^r Worship I shall endeavour to do, hoping that your Wors^p will judge thereof wth candor and pardon such slips as through inadvertancy or otherwise I may make as being no herald nor very much skill'd in Heraldry, but such accot^t as I have from the pedigree which I have by me (which have been perus'd, examined, and approved of by M^r Peter Le Neue, Richmond-Herald, at the Heralds' Office,) be pleas'd to také as follows, viz^t. Nicholas Hare (ali' Harcourt, for so the first person's name in the pedigree I have is writ, who lived abt the year 1330) had Robert Hare, who had John Hare (all three of Porland Magna) which John Hare (who lived abt the year 1420) had four sons, viz^t Nicholas Hare of Porland Magna (afterwards of Homerfield), Robert Hare of Kirbycaine, clerk, William Hare, also of Kirbycaine, counsell at law, and Michael Hare of Ditchingham. Nicholas Hare, eldest son of the aforesaid John Hare, had John Hare of Homerfield, who was father both to S^r Nicholas Hare of Homerfield, and to John Hare, citizen of London, w^{ch} last mentioned John Hare had Rich^d Hare of London, who had S^r Ralph Hare of Stow Bardolph, who had Sir John Hare, who had S^r Ralph Hare, who had S^r Thomas Hare (all of Stow Bardolph) your Worship's father.

William Hare of Kirbycaine (the 3^d son of the first mention'd John Hare of Porland Magna) had Thomas Hare of Kirbycaine, who had Michael Hare of Kirbycaine, who had Robert Hare of Gelston, which Robert had five sons, viz^t Michael, Robert, William, John and Thomas, and one daughter named Elenor, which John, 4th son of Rob^t Hare of Gelston aforesaid, was my father. So that hereby it appears that your Worship's line and mine center'd in one person, viz^t the first mentioned John Hare of Porland, ab^t 287 years since, from whose eldest son Nicholas your worship is descended, and from whose third son William I am descended as aforesaid. Having thus given an account of my descent, I shall in the next place proceed to acquaint your Worship how I came to be defrauded and wronged of my right, as I hinted at the beginning, and how by that means our line is reduced. In order to which I must beg leave to begin with the death of my grandfather, Robert Hare of Gelston (in Norfolk) aforesaid, who whilst he lived had about four hundred pounds per annum, which after his decease my eldest uncle Michael (cutting off the intaile) sold to one Mad^m Laurence, who at this time (for ought I know) possesses it. My said uncle Michael, having raised what money he could by sale of Gelston estate and some houses in Norwich, went over into Ireland and settled in Dublin, where (although he was brought up in the study of the law) he never did practise it, but bought himself an office or employment by patent during the life of one Scott, which Scott lived to ab^t five years since. Upon the death of my grandfather and my unkle's selling the estate as aforesaid, the family were dispersed, some in one place some in another; my father, suffering the fate of a younger brother, was put apprentice to a sailmaker at Yarmouth in Norfolk, where after he came out of his time he traded for himself and lived in as good credit and reputation as any man in that town and not unworthy of the stock from whence he came, being known by most gentlemen in the town and adjacent places to be descended from an ancient and worshipfull family, and respected accordingly.

My said unkle Michael dy'd in May, 1685, without issue, and bequeathed to my father three hundred pounds sterling; to my unkle William the interest of three hundred pounds, and to my cousen Michael son of my unkle Robert the interest of two hundred pounds, all w^{ch} sums of 300^{li}, 300^{li} and 200^{li} were to be raised by his executors wth all convenient speed, and the former sum of 300^{li} to be paid to my father; the other sums of 300^{li} and 200^{li} were to be put out at interest, and the interest thereby arising was to be paid to my unkle and cousen

aforesaid during their natural lives, and after their decease the said sums of 300^{li} and 200^{li} should be paid to my father his ex^{rs} or administrat'. My father survived my said uncle and cousen some years, and consequently was intituled to the said 3 sums of 300, 300 and 200^{li} together wth interest thereon, but we never as yet received principal or interest, for upon my uncle Michael's being taken ill of that sickness whereof he dy'd he ordered his deputy in the imploym^t aforesaid (viz^t one Mr William Alcock, who was also one of his ex^{trs}) to send for my father with all speed. But Alcock, knowing that my uncle William and cousen Michael (who then had commissions in the army) could not stir from their posts (that nation being then in great ferment) resolved none of my uncle's relations should know of his being ill before it should be too late to hinder his designe, and for that reason did not write to my father till he was sure my uncle could not live to see or speake with him, knowing that thereby his game he intended to play might be spoil'd. Before my father arrived my uncle was dead and buried; upon arival he found all things at my uncle's house in disorder, being strip'd of all its furniture and all that was valuable carried away by the executors, who refused to give him acco^t of anything, but shuffl'd with him a long time, till being tired out with delays and in fear of a massacre that then was dreaded by that whole kingdom he returned into England, having impowr'd one Mr Nicholas Barnwell a merchant in Dublin to act for him, but he being neglectful thereof did nothing in the business, and the wars soon following put a full stop to all proceedings therein. My father, finding what hands he had fallen into, and that he was like to be defrauded of all his brother had left him, upon his return fell into such distempers both of body and mind, that he never rightly enjoy'd himself after, whereupon his business decay'd and soon after (to verify y^e old proverb that one misfortune comes not alone) he had great losses by sea, all which so discourag'd him, that he left off all business, resolving to spend the remainder of his days in as much tranquility as his misfortunes would permit, and live upon that he had got, which he did very handsomely till y^e year 1695; then, leaving my mother a competency to maintain her during her life and his children some small matter each, he dy'd y^e 12th day of Jan^{ry} in the year aforesaid, and left issue 2 sons and one daughter, viz^t Michael, John, and Elizabeth. My elder brother Michael upon my father's death went to sea, where he gott good preferment, but dy'd in a voyage to the West Indies y^e 17th day of April in the year 1699, leaving no issue behind him. As for myself, after that I had liv'd some time upon that small

matter my father left me, I came up to London, and, understanding something of acco^{ts}, I got to be clerk in the Blue Paper Company in Aldermanbury, where I still continue, though it be but a small trivial business. Thus I have shown you how that by the baseness of my unkle's execut^{rs}, the neglect (to say no more) of M^r Nicho' Barnwell whom my father intrusted (as afores^d), the wars breaking out in Ireland, and other advers turns of fortune, my father was wrong'd and defrauded of his right, and thereby, together wth other misfortunes, reduced; and consequently I, as being his heir (and the only person surviving of that whole house) am a great sufferer, not only by being kept out of the said three sums of 300, 300 and 200^{li}, together with interest thereon, but also of the profits of the aforementioned employ^{mt} of 500*l.* p' annu' which the execut^{rs} rece^d to y^e death of Scott aforesaid (who dy'd not many years since and long after my unkle Michael), amounting to some thousands of pounds, which being a freehold (as I am informed) belongs to me as the heir and not to the executors.

But the whole particulars of this business will more fully appear by the copy of my uncle's will, my case drawn from thence, and other papers herewith inclosed, if your Wors^p shall think fit to peruse them, which I humbly beg your Worship (at your leisure) will be pleas'd to do, and thereupon for the sake of my forefathers to afford such aid and assistance as to yo^r Wors^{ps} wisdom shall seem meet. Your worshipfull father and other of your worthy ancestors were eminently remarkable for their readiness to assist the oppressed and injured persons, and in doing good in all respects as far as in them lay'd to all men, and I doubt not but that the same spirit of generosity predominates as well in you as it did in them, and that you inherit their virtues as well as their blood and estates, from which generosity I am induced to hope for better success than from any merits of my own. S^r, I am at present but in a very small business as aforemenc'ond, which affords a bare subsistence only; and therefore, the several motives which induced me to write being consider'd, I hope yo^r Worship will pardon my presumption in so doing, and be pleased to assist me in order to some redress relating to the wrongs I suffer from my unkle's execut^{rs}, or to recommend me to some business or othirwise as your Worship pleases. I have a great many gentlemen in the city who if requir'd at any time will certify for my honesty and diligence. I could add a great deal more to your Worship's consideration, but that I fear I have been too tedious already, which I hope your Worship will also pardon considering the nature of the affair, which (your Worship being wholly a stranger to)

could not conveniently be contracted into a lesser compass. But if it shall please your Wors^d to honour me with a line or two directed as under-written, and thereby admitt me to waite on your Worship, I doubt not but to give a satisfactory account both of myself and of my affairs above-menc'ond, which favour shall ever more be esteemed and gratefully acknowledged by me, who (though I never should receive any favours from your Worship,) have and ever shall have as great a veneration and as profound respect for your Worship's person and family as any man living, and should think it y^e greatest happiness could attend me to have any opportunity offer whereby I might testify the same. In the mean time I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Right Worshipfull Sr,

Yo^r Worship's

Most humble and

Most obedient Serv^t,

JNO. HARE.

From y^e Blue paper Warehouse
In Aldermanbury, Lond.
Nov. y^e 4th, 1708.

P.S. Sr, Some years since I apply'd myself to y^e Rt Hon^{ble} Henry Hare, Baron Coleraine, who liv'd at Tottenham High Cross, about 4 miles from the City, who was pleased (after some examination of me,) to write to Mr. Peter le Neve, Richmond Herald aforesaid, desiring him to search the records of the family, which he did, and thereupon writ the following letter (giving it me to deliver) in answer to his Lordship's, (viz.)

MY LORD,

There came to me this morning by your order one Mr. Hare, who shew'd me a pedigree written sometime since, and which I find in the main to agree with what notes I had before of your Lords^{ps} family, and I do verily believe him descended from John Hare, of Poringland, in Norfolk, who lived A.D. 1420, who was the father of Nicholas of Homerfield, father of John, father of Sr Nicholas Hare, kn^t, and of John Hare your lords^{ps} great-grandfather; the same John Hare first mentioned had William Hare who had Thomas Hare, he had Michael Hare, all of Kirbycane, in Norfolk, who had Robert Hare, of Geldeston, in Norfolk, and he had issue Michael, Robert, William, John, Thomas, and Elenor; so far I had an acct amongst my papers afore this gentleman came to me, and this gentleman saith that his father's name was John, the fourth son of Robert above menc'ond; so that all to him I had

an account of, and he saith that Mr. Stone, of Stockton, in Norfolk, knew his grandfather Robert, and his father John, and if your lordship pleaseth he or Mr. Stone will give your Hon^r any satisfaction by making affidavit thereof. With my most humble duty to your Lords^{ps}, I beg leave to subscribe myself

Your Hon^{rs}

Most humble and obedient Serv^t,

PETER LE NEVE.

Heralds' Office, London,
11th of March, 1699.

Upon receipt of this letter and examination of me as aforesaid, his Lordship rec^d me into his favour, and was a very good friend and benefactor to me during his life, which continued to the 5th of July last, when he expired in the 72nd year of his age, and is succeeded in his hon^r and estate by his grandson Henry Hare, esq., a young gentleman not fourteen years old. My Lord, by reason of his great age, had for some years retired from the world and devoted himself to his closet, and for that reason could not for a long time be persuaded to engage himself in my Irish affairs; but sometime before he dy'd, after that I had had several eminent counsels' opinion on my case, who all declared that my title to my estate in Ireland was as clear as anything could be, and might easily be recover'd (notwithstanding it had lain dormant so long, considering that the person who wrongfully defrauded me of it is still living and responsible,) if timely assisted by a good friend, he was prevailed upon and had determined to send me over to prosecute my right. But his being unhappily prevented by sudden death, and succeeded by a young gentleman as aforesaid, who, by reason of his youth, is no way capable to assist me, was another great motive to induce me to presume humbly to apply myself to your Worship, to whose consideration I humbly offer w^t has been said, and hope from your clemency and goodness to obtain pardon for so doing, than w^{ch} and a favourable acceptance and construction hereof nothing can be more welcome to him who once more begs leave to subscribe himself

Yo^r Worship's

Most humble and

Most obedient Servant,

J. HARE.

To the R^t Worshipfull Sir Ralph Hare, Baronet,
these are humbly p^sented.

This letter is sufficiently explicit and clear; with it were sent

copies of a correspondence (not quite perfect) which took place in 1702 between the writer of the letter, John Hare, and a Mr. Palfrey of Dublin, whose mother it appears had remarried with Michael Hare, esq., of Monkstown, Dublin.

Mr. Palfrey's principal letter, dated at Dublin, 14 Dec. 1702, is as follows:

DEAR SIR,

Yours of the 13th of Oct^r last I have received some time past, and you may assure yourself it was not out of any neglect I have omitted to answer you; but I have spent some time in turning over some old papers, proposing to find out something relating to your affair, and with soliciting Mr. Barnwell (to whom the business was given out of my hands, and with it was what papers of consequence I had), and now, after all these workings, as to Mr. Barnwell, he says he remembers the thing, but upon search he cannot find (he says) the papers thereof; and thereby I have taken some pains more than ordinary amongst my papers, and truly I cannot find any footsteps, but I hope to be better satisfied when I have recourse to some other parcels of papers which at present I cannot so well come by.

S^r, I must acknowledge you have bound me to you by a more than common obligation in the letter of attorney¹ you have perfected, and that in all the circumstances of generosity and goodness, without charge or fee for the writing, and I should truly be worse than I take myself to be, if I should not study, not only to be grateful, but also to oblige you in all acc^{ts} of justice that lyes in my power, and truly in the matter you desire from me I would be more desirous to do, or see you have justice done therein, than to eat my dinner. I am sorry I cannot at present give you a perfect account of the affair by the will and papers, nor surely state the case to you, but by the strength of an old memory which I believe is not far beside the truth and scope of the matter, which stands thus (as I take it, for I have not the copy of the will by me) in the order of your letter.

I knew your uncle William Hare and saw him dead before his burial; he was with me the night before his death; your cousen Michael I likewise knew here. Your unkle Michael marryed my mother (still living), he died in the year 1685. Your father came over into this kingdom I believe upon acco^t of the will made by my said father

¹ Relating to a deed of jointure to which Michael Hare of Dublin was a party, and in consequence a letter of attorney was required from John Hare, as the representative at that time of his deceased uncle Michael.

in law his brother ; he gott without doubt a copy of the will out of the Prerogative here, where the original still lyes now recorded. I should think you have a copy of this will by you, but the substance of it I take to be this :

That Michael Hare, esq. being seized or possessed of a mortgage of lands from Arthur Parsons, esq., the mortgage money being 2,000^{li} or thereabouts, and of an employment by patent of 400^{li} or 500^{li} per ann' during the life of one Scot (who lived to 3 or 4 years past, I think), and also of some houses, plate, goods, &c., made his last will in '85, and devised the mortgage money to his said brother and nephew, viz^t. to his brother William and nephew Michael, the interest of part during their lives only, and after their death the whole principal money to go to the brother John Hare, and after the payment of legacys therein menc'ond the overplus of the premises to William Alcock, S^r John Topham, and Captⁿ W^m Mathews, his ex^{rs} thereof. This will and the inventory, put in by the ex'ors, are in our Prerogative here ; all the ex^{rs} proved the will, I believe, and intermeddled, and copys of these matters are to be had for mony.

This Alcock was my father-in-law's deputy of his said office, and without doubt raised himself much by him, and now he is a very rich man, and as to the said employment he set up a title in Scot after my father's death, I think, or in some other person, and made a colour of purchase of itt, so that the will was as to that avoided, because no one questioned it, I believe ; but my father's title to the office of 400^{li} or 500^{li} per an'm was decreed to him in our High Court of Chancery since my mother's marriage to him. I was present at the hearing, and always understood the decree was for Scott's life, for Scott sued my father for the office, and my father overthrew him in Chancery. All this will fully appear by the decree, a copy whereof may be had. The office being a freehold is not so properly in the execu^{rs}, but of right is in you as the heir ; and the profits of the office after my brother's death to Scott's death I compute comes to some thousands of pounds ; 'tis worth looking after.

Now as to the morgage all the execu^{rs} sued Parsons in the Chancery of the Exchequer, and, tho' Alcock had settled acco^{ts} with Parsons on the morgage not many months before your unkle Michael dyed, and was 2,000^{li} or such great sum in debt to him on the ballance, yet in the suite with the execu^{rs}, Parsons proved the ex^{rs} in debt to him and the morgage mony paid. Mr. Alcock told me of this himself, and complained of S^r John Topham that there was some foul play in him in the

matter. And Alcock also told me of a purchase he and one Alderman Castleton made of the aforesaid employment after my said father's death, and offered to show it and all the proceedings in equity about this mortgage, so that I think it would be much for your purpose first to get what light you can from this Alcock, to have all the deeds, and then you may more safely proceed, for Alcock was the man in the will to manage, and Topham and Mathews are dead. And besides the proceedings in the courts of equity about this office and morgage may be had in copy, if Mr. Alcock should refuse his papers of them. The execu^{rs} paid some small legacys, as to the parson of the parish, the servants, and the like. Alcock kept all the plate and the lease of the place where Mr. Hare dyed, called Mounktown in com. Dublin. Alcock secured the place to himself for Scott's time, and lost by contrivance the morgage mony, so that Alcock says positively there is nothing to be had, tho' I am of another opinion if a sharp man looked after the affairs; and truly if I were qualified I would as redily serve you as I would a dear friend, in point of justice to yourself. But however, as I am not qualified for it, I will assist you or any friend (under the rose) in your right.

Alcock and I are out these many years upon acco^t of my former managem^{ts}, and is so shy of me, that he would not tell me at first how to write to your father (believing he was alive), fearing that I should stir up the old business; and, upon a friend's asking him to direct a letter to your family, without my speaking of it, (as a jealous man) he said, They must expect nothing; there is nothing to be had, he is afraid.

And tho' you take notice of my clerk, truly I have none, nor ever had, for I never practiced in law or otherwise, but only in a private capacity as my own occasion called me, tho' I have study'd the law at Gray's Inn, yet I had enough without the practice, and did rest satisfied wth what my ancestors left me, so that I am no man of business, and less now than ever, tho' I did appear as a friend in the affair privately for Mr. W. Hare, who was wronged and straightened, but he dyed, and that, with the war, put an end to that affair.

The main things are the morgage mony, and the employment, and the lease of Mounktown, for the mony paid by my father, and the plate. Alcock has the deed of the decread matters. The decree will shew also the matters, and the plate appears by the inventory, and Alcock and his wife can tell on oath all that; so that the witnesses are

on this acco^t now, and all things can be easily proved by records, as I have shewn. I never perused these decrees abo^t the employment and mortgage, so cannot be positive to give you my sentiments of it, or nobody els, till they have copys to peruse, unless Alcock would give them gratiss; but he is certainly in all probability frightened, and will give little satisfaction but what will make for him; this I only imagine, however, 'twould be well done to get one that is sensible to discourse him calmly, and see his strength, and what he will fairly shew.

If you were my brother I could give you no better advice nor more light, considering the papers were taken out of my hands, that I have nothing of writing by me to informe; but 'tis certain no one (except Mr. Alcock) now living did look more into the whole affair than I did, as well on acco^t of my mother's concern therein, and also for W^m Hare, whom I much respected and was friendly concerned for; and if I can revive the matter now for your benefit, you may assure yourself that I will be faithfull to you in my power, in my sphere to be usefull to any person you will employ, and no otherwise do I act in my own business, for I do my own affairs all by other hands, and only give my instructions for better managem^t. And thus as I do for myself thus will I do for you, if you please to accept of the sincere endeavours of,

S^r, &c.

My father-in-law had an estate in several places in England; I have heard him talk of it. I hope you are the better for it.

You must note that Alcock and the other executors, but Alcock particularly, set up judgement due to him from Mr. Hare, and now pretends that Mr. Hare owed him a 1000^{li}, or some other great sum, tho' I cannot believe that Alcock or any of them ever lent him one peny, and 'tis not likely his deputy ever did, he having all the mony of the employment runing thro' his hands, and Mr. Hare got no mony but by him and by the payments to him; and sure Alcock would take care to pay himself (if such thing was as he ever paid more than the profits of the employment); but all the mistery of these judgm^{ts}, as I could understand, is that they were so contrived to barr my mother, and not on considerac^on of mony lent and paid; and Mr. Hare more effectually executed a conveyance to the ex^{rs} in his life-time, for the uses of his last will; and on that conveyance the will is grounded and made pursuant thereto; but the employment is a freehold under another considerac^on than in the ex^{rs} hands. I conceive and do verily believe that whatever judgements Alcock the ex^r has were only to cast a blind and

barr against my mother; and I always understood that Alcock did design to pay your father his legacys in case he had recovered it from Parsons.

* * * * *

. better advice in the whole affair, but in my own private conscience I am satisfyed that your family is egregiously wronged by tricks. Pray pardon this additional scroll from &c.

RICHARD PALFREY.

About two months after the date of this letter Mr. Palfrey sent to John Hare a copy of his uncle's will, as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. I, MICHAEL HARE, of Monktown, in y^e county of Dublin, esq^r, being sick in body, but of perfect mind and memory praised be God, do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner following: and first I bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God, trusting to be eternally saved by the allsufficient mercy and satisfaction of my Saviour Jesus Christ, and my body to be buried at the discretion of my execut^{rs}.

And as for my temporal estate I devise the same in manner following. And first I take notice that by deed of gift or bargain and sale bearing date the 19 day of November, 1684, I have granted or made over unto my loving friends Sir John Topham, kt., William Mathews, esq^r, and William Alcock, gent., all my ready money, jewels, plate, household stuff, horses, cattle of all sorts, leases, money due by bonds, wth the charters or writings wherein the same are contained, all moneys due to me by judgements, recognizances, decrees, and other security whatsoever, all my right, title, and interest in all offices and employments that I have or can pretend any right to or interest in this kingdom of Ireland, and all other my goods and chattles, debts and credits whatsoever, to have and to hold the same unto the said S^r John Topham, William Mathews, and William Alcock, their exec^{rs}, administrat^{rs}, and ass'es, as their own proper goods and chattels, and for and during all my respective estate and estates, term and terms and interest therein: nevertheless, in trust to be given out, deliver'd, and disposed of to such person or persons, and to such intents and purposes as I by my last will and testament shall devise, limit, or appoint y^e same, and to no other trust, intent, or purpose whatsoever, as by the same more at large may appear. Now in pursuance thereof, I do hereby devise and order in the first place all my debts be paid by my ex'ors herein after named, and then all my funeral charges and expenses. And whereas

my brother-in-law Arthur Parsons, esq^r, stands indebted to me by decree in the high Court of Chancery, and by deeds of mortgage made in persuance thereof, for my first wife's portion eight hundred pounds or thereabouts, wth interest due thereon for several years, I do hereby order and appoint that my ex^{rs} do make up with the said Arthur Parsons a just and fair acc^t therein both of principal and interest, and I do hereby order and devise that out of the said estate so granted to the said trustees as aforesaid, that they do with all the convenient speed that they can raise and pay unto my brother John Hare, in England, his ex^{rs} or administrators, the sum of 300*l*. stirring, and that they do further raise on the acc^t of my brother W^m Hare, now in Ireland, the sum of 300*l*. sterling, and the same put out at interest, so that the interest thereof may redound and be payable to my said brother W^m during his natural life. And further that they otherwise thereout raise 200*l*., and put out the same to interest, so that the interest be payable to my nephew Michael Hare during his life, and that the said two respective sums of 200*l*. and 300*l*. as my said brother W^m and my said nephew Michael Hare shall dye, be paid to my said brother John, his ex^{rs} or ass'es. Item, I do hereby order and devise that my said execut^{rs} do give and pay out of the said p'mises to W^m Dean clerk 20*l*.; to my maid Eleanor Pearle 15*l*.; to my servant Jeffery Gallway 10*l*.; to my servant W^m Daniel 5*l*.; unto my goddaughter Joan Alcock twenty guineas; to Joan Buttler 10*l*.; and to Nathaniel Leake 5*l*.; and to his wife 5*l*.; to my old servant John Crow 40*s*.; and to the poor of the parish of Mounktown 4*l*. And of this my last will and testam^t I do hereby make and appoint my said friends Sr John Topham, W^m Mathews, and W^m Alcock the execut^{rs}, and the overplus of the said estate not herein above devised away, or that shall not by codicill hereto be devised away, I give to my said execut^{rs}. And in witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 23^d day of February, An'o D'ni 1684.

MICHAEL HARE. (*Seal.*)

Signed, sealed, and published in the presence of us, W^m Swift, Haustin Cuppaidge, Rich^d Wilson.

A case was drawn up for counsel's opinion, which appears to have been favourable to the claim of John Hare upon the surviving executor William Alcock. I find no note or memorandum to shew whether or no Sir Ralph Hare assisted Mr. John Hare in prosecuting his claim; but, inasmuch as he retained the

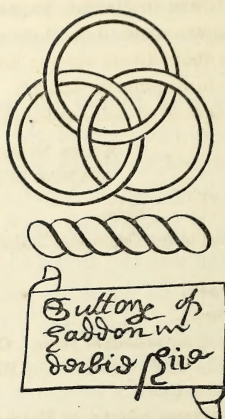
copies of the correspondence with Mr. Palfrey, and of the will and counsel's opinion, I am inclined to think he did. Had he declined any assistance he would probably have returned these documents to Mr. John Hare.

The foregoing papers lead to the following genealogical inferences:—Burke's Peerage commences the lineage of the Hares Earls Listowel with Richard, as the immediate founder of family, who married the daughter of Samuel Maylor; but Debrett, Sharpe, and Playfair begin with "John Hare, esq." of the county of Norfolk, who the latter states was the first and only one of the family who settled in Ireland, and he fixed his residence there, at Ennismore, in the county of Kerry, about the year 1710. He married Mary, the daughter of William Busset of Somersetshire, esq. by whom he had four sons and six daughters, viz. William, John, and Busset, who died unmarried, and Richard Hare of Ennismore aforesaid, esq. who married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Mayford, esq. and died in 1792, &c.

In the above account Playfair is clearly wrong in stating John to have been *the first* who settled in Ireland; the date of his settlement there is however remarkable, 1710, two years after the date of the letter from John Hare of London to Sir Ralph Hare.

In the memoir of William Hare, Earl Listowel, who died 13th July, 1837, in his 87th year, given in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 108, pt. ii. p. 311, he is called the eldest son of Richard Hare of Ennismore, by Margaret Maylor; and the said Richard is said to be the third son of John Hare, esq. of Cork, *a native of Norfolk*. My inference is that *John*, the writer of the letter to Sir R. Hare, in 1708, was assisted by him, and in the course of two years made good his claim to considerable property derived from his uncle Michael Hare, and then settled himself in Ireland, being, in fact, the same individual as *John* of Cork, *a native of Norfolk*, who settled there 1710, and who was the father of Richard Hare, called the founder of the Listowel family. The probability seems great; the proof might, I conceive, without much trouble, be got at in Ireland.

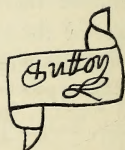
G. H. D.



THE ARMS AND CREST OF SUTTON,
OF OVER HADDON, CO. DERBY.

MS. in Caius Coll. Library, No. 552, f. 104, and Harleian MS. 886, f. 39 b.

- SUTTON beareth *Or*, a *lyon rampaunt vert*,
fourchié le quew, *langued & armed gules*,
 A noble armes, as they do us advert
 That skylfull are in herouldes' lynned rules :
- 5 Worthie,—for he a royall lyon is ;
 His dobell tayle a dobelld force doth shewe ;
 His blodie pawes, with forther proffe of this,
 His corage hawte settes clearlie to the vew ;
 Riche,—for he is superior unto gould ;
- 10 Fayre,—for his colour is the plesaunt greene ;
 Auncient,—for he, displayde in battelles ould,
 A terror to his enemies oft hath beene ;
 And at all tymes fewe English subjectes' shielde
 Might of moe Gentelmen be borne in field.
- 15 *Three Annulettes or invected* is his Crest
 On helme in torse argnt and azure sett ;
 His Mantel gules, with doblinge argnt drest ;
 His Word FRAUDEM FUGE, "abhorre deceyte."
 The lynked rynges betoken constant faythe ;
- 20 Purenesse & trewth the wreathe doth wynde in one ;
 The Mantel corage fearse, on counsaile stayeth ;
 The Worde declares a hate to guile alone.



Of divers houses Sutton beares this Cote :

This Word and Crest to Haddon proper is.

25

To come of one theyre armes doth them all note ;

Straynge Crests their divers staves ; for Power doth wys

In worthyest lyne in worship to defende

Yt selfe all those that of yt selfe dyscende.

AILYN SUTTONE

of OVER HADDONE.

Notes.

Line 2, misprinted *torche le que* in the Cambridge Portfolio.

Line 4, *correct rules* in C. P.

Line 6, *his noble tayle*, Harwood.

Line 9, *Riche far he ys*, Harwood.

Line 10, *fayrer, for his coller is the pleasaunt grene*. C. P.

Line 15, misprinted *unnecked* in C. P. *inserted in* by Harwood and Jewitt.

Line 16, *one helme one Argent* in C. P.

Line 20. "Pureness" is misprinted *powznes* by Harwood, and explained in a note as "might, puissance."

Line 25, *To come of one armes thos divers nct*, C. P.

Line 26, *Straynge Crests their divers staves*—i.e. props, or supports ; ready to maintain or defend them as feudal dependants. As in these lines of Sir Thomas Wyatt—

Thy holy word of eterne excellence,

Thy merceyes promyse, that is alwayes juste,

Have ben *my stave, my piller, my defence*.

Psalm 100.

So also in William Tashe's verses on the Mottoes of the Knights of the Garter (1532), he puts into the Queen's mouth these words :

Highe God, (q^d shee,) be alwayes our right hand,

And thinck on me, *Semper Eadem*, still ;

He is the stave on which our harte shall stand,

Our strong defence from those that thinck us ill.

(Printed in Nicolas's *History of the Order of the Garter*, Appendix, p. xxix.)

Ibid. *for power doth miss*, as printed in C. P. ; and *mys* by Harwood, with this interpretation in a note, "*miscere*, mix or mingle." The meaning of *wys* is, "doth know well how"—as in the popular expression "had I wist ; *unde* wisdom."

The last two lines still remain obscure. "In worthiest lyne" might read better "In worthiest wise;" and the closing words, "that on itself depend;" but the reading of the text, understood as implying kinship or consanguinity, conveys the same meaning.

These sententious verses have already been three times printed, but on each occasion with such errors as to render them almost unintelligible. Dr. Harwood introduced them into his notes to Erdeswicke's *Survey of Staffordshire* (edit. 1844), p. 329 ; and the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A. into *The Cambridge Portfolio*, 4to, 1840, vol. i. p. 120 : the former copying from a paper inserted in the Harleian MS. 886 ; and the latter

from a MS. at Caius College, Cambridge, No. 552, art. 7. They have been again recently edited from the Harleian copy in Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt's *Reliquary*. The present text is formed from both copies.

The Harleian paper is not signed, but it has the appearance of being contemporary with the author, for whose original MS. it might pass were not some of the *variae lectiones* of the Cambridge MS. very preferable. In the margin are the two sketches of which fac-similes are now given. Under the Caius College MS. is the name of

AILYN-SUTTONE

of OVER HADDONE,

but which is omitted in the *Cambridge Portfolio*.

There is every probability that this was the same Alan Sutton who is described in the lines by Nicholas Roscarrocke prefixed to Bossewell's *Workes of Armorie*, as

A wight in snow-white gown, and cround with braunch of laurel tree,
That *Allen Sutton* had to name,—Come, *Sutton*, come, sayth hee (*i. e.* Cilenus),
Which wert not in thy countrey known as thou deservedst of late,
Whose snowbright skil by snow procurde the Fates to haste thy fate,
Yet, mauger deathe, thou here shalt live, eternized for aye—

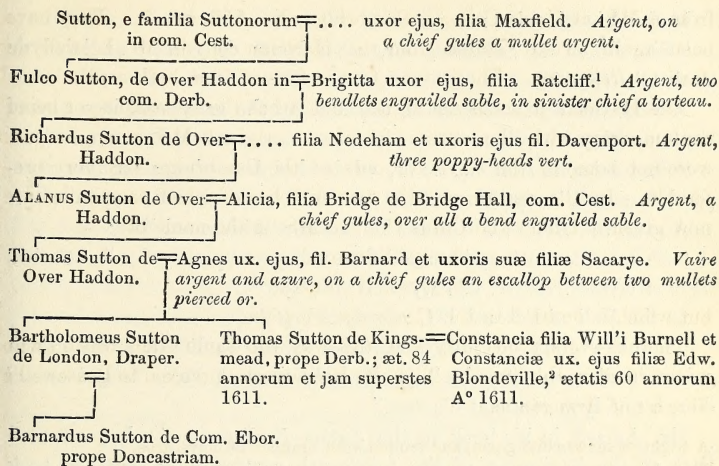
The genealogical authority of Alan Sutton is acknowledged by his contemporary Sampson Erdeswicke at least in one passage of *The Survey of Staffordshire*. Where the origin of the house of Sutton *alias* Dudley, of Dudley Castle, is discussed, are these remarks:—

Sir Richard Sutton was son of one Hugh Sutton: but from whom or of what house the said Hugh Sutton should descend, or what arms he should bear, hath been a great question amongst the antiquaries and heralds of this age.

Allayne Sutton, Harvy Clarenceux, and after them Cook Clarenceux (a follower of [the Earl of] Leicester), would first have him to be descended from Sutton of Sutton in Cheshire (being near unto Macclesfield), and, after, from one Saherus de Sutton a great and ancient family in Holderness in Yorkshire. (He then proceeds to give the opinions of Glover Somerset and Mr. Henry Ferrers.)

Sutton was probably a young Templar, the friend of Roscarrocke,¹ and he seems to have lost his life in a snow-storm, perhaps on his native Derbyshire hills. We may suppose him to have been a younger brother of Thomas Sutton of Over Haddon who received a grant of the Crest described in the verses, from Harvey Norroy, in the year 1550, and whose father's name was Alan, as shown in the ensuing Pedigree from the Visitation of Derbyshire 1611 (MS. Harl. 1486, f. 8):—

¹ See before in this volume, pp. 90, 92.



It was agreed at a Chapter holden the 23. October, 1566, A° 8 Eliz. Reginae, that it shall be at the choice of Thomas Sutton, of Overhaddon, in com. Derb. esq. to beare for their crest their Lyon within the crown as being descended from Sutton of Sutton, nigh Maxfield (Macclesfield, in Cheshire), or else on a torce argent and azure three annulets envected gold. Dat. 26 Novembr. 4 Edw. 6.

GILBERT DETHICK, Garter.
WILLM. FLOWER, Norroy.

WILL. HARVY, Clarencieux.
ROB'T COOKE, Chester herauld.³

At a very early period the coat of Gules, six annulets argent, had been borne by the family of Avenell of Nether Haddon, whose co-heiresses were married, in the reign of John, to Vernon and Bassett. Whether this suggested the crest granted to Sutton is not apparent; but, if not, what was the "staye" or dependence to which Alan Sutton refers in his verses as being denoted by the Crest of the three inter-linked rings?

The green lion of the shield of Sutton, which was afterwards used by Dudley Duke of Northumberland, and the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, may be traced up to an early date.

In the Roll of Edward the Second, among the Bannerets:

"Sire Richard de Sottone, de or, a un lion rampaund de vert." (p. 9.)

¹ The wife of this Ratcliff, or Radcliffe, bore, Gules (?) a mermaid. (Prestwich?)

² The pedigree of Blondeville, of Newton Flotman, in Norfolk, is in the MS. traced up for six generations, with the arms of their matches.

³ From another MS. it appears that the signature of Chester was added to the others, on his examination of this document, in the year 1564.

Under Lincolnshire :

"Sire Johan de Soittone, dor, a un lyoun de verd, e un label de goulys." (p. 56.)

Among the coats *abatues* or expired, on the same roll, is a coat of Sutton with a blue lion :

"Sire John de Sottone, de or, od le chef de goules, a un lion rampand de azure." (p. 95.)

And in the Roll of 2 Edward II., another with a red lion :—

"Sr John de Sutton, Az. a chief or, a lion rampant gules." (*Collect. Top. et Geneal.* vol. iv. p. 72.)

In the Roll of Edward III. :

"Monsire John de Sutton port les armes de Percy, a une baston gobonnie d'argent et gules" (p. 9)—*the arms of Percy being blasoned d'or, a une lyon rampant d'azure.*"

Mr. Adlard, in his book on the *Sutton-Dudleys* (p. 4), has asserted that at the beginning of the fourteenth century "the Suttons took the arms of Bartram (a lion rampant) in lieu of those of Sutton (Argent, a canton sable), the only alteration afterwards made being that of the double or forked tail, the Bartram arms having only a single tail."

He quotes as authority for this the Lansdowne MSS. vol. 1555, but really meaning the Harleian MS. of the same number,¹ where, at fol. 124b, are these abstracts of two charters :—

Ricardus Sutton de Warsop per chartam suam dat. aº 33 regni R. Edw. dedit Agnetæ quæ fuit uxor Jacobi de Sutton maritag. Ric'i filii et heredis Jacobi quondam viri sui, quod quidem maritagium continebat d'no Ric'o Sutton de Worsop ratione quorundam tenementorum quæ prædictus Jacobus pater prædicti Ric'i cujus hæres ipse est de d'co Ric'o tenuit in Dene, per servitium militare : cui quidem chartæ annexum erat sigillum armorum dicti Ric'i Sutton de Warsope tale quale hic depinxi. (*On a shield a lion rampant* + SIGILLVM RICARDI DE SVTTON.)

Rolandus Bartram miles dedit Luciæ filiæ suæ uxori Rob'ti de Sutton omnia maneria terras et tenementa suas in com. Lincoln. et Nott. et heredibus suis in reversione Isabellæ sororis suæ et heredibus Isabellæ. Dat. apud Lincoln. 19º Regis Edwardi. Hiis testibus, Ric'o Neville de Berkeley milite, Joh'e de Skipwith de eadem milite, Rob'to de Archubus de Warnby milite, cum multis aliis. (*Seal, on a shield a lion rampant, just like the former* + SIGILLVM ROLANDI DE BERTRAM.)

The shields on these two seals are exactly alike, and bear a lion rampant (in each case a single-tailed one); and in the upper part of the same page is a pedigree in which the shield of Rowland Sutton, great-

¹ It is a copy of Flower's Visitation of Nottinghamshire in 1569, continued with St. George's Visitation in 1614, and many other descents added by Richard Mundy.

grandfather of the Richard of 33 Edw. I., is drawn, *Argent, a canton sable*, whilst that of Sir Roland Bertram is drawn, *Or, a lion rampant vert*. How far this is sufficient authority for the latter coat having been originally a coat of Bertram may deserve further inquiry.¹

When the Sutton lion was first represented with a forked or double tail does not appear. Such a variety was very frequently adopted from early times. Whilst almost all the Earls of England displayed lions, this was the distinguishing mark of Montfort, "*Le Comte de Leycestre, de goules, a un lion de argent, od la couue forchie.*" So with some twenty other coats in the reign of Edward the Second, the lion of the Braoses being both forked and knotted.

According to Alan Sutton's verses,—

His double tail a doubled force doth show,—

which is repeated by other commentators on armory; as—

"His tayle is forked: for by the taile his boldnesse and harte is knowne, as the horse is knowen by the eares." Bossewell's *Armorie of Honour*, fo. 42 b. (See before, in p. 49.)

"A lyon havinge a double tayle signifyeth that his force is dowbled, for that he hathe a greate strengthe in his tayle." *Significations Armoriall*, Harl. MS. 1042, p. 107.

"The forked tail is the emblem of strenuousness and magnanimity; for when the lion is angry he shewes it by the agitation and moving thereof." Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, lib. i. p. 80.

¹ On this point see the note in p. 495.



THE DUDLEYS AND THE SUTTONS.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—I have read with attention your article in review of Mr. George Adlard's volume on the Sutton-Dudleys, as well as the book itself. With the conclusion you have arrived at as to the presumed identity of Thomas Dudley the Draper with Thomas the brother of Lord Dudley, and the conjectural descent of the Massachusetts Dudleys from such ancestor, I perfectly agree, as I do generally with your estimate of the whole work. The following remarks will apply chiefly to Mr. Adlard's statements with regard to the Dudleys and Suttons in their earlier generations, before the shores of New England were either visited or thought of.

The assumption of a *green lion* by the Dudleys from a match with Bartram is not mentioned by any of the genealogists who are held in our chief estimation; nor indeed can I find it hitherto put forth. Baker, in his pedigree of Sutton (*History of Northamptonshire*, under "Aston,") states that the name of the wife of Robert de Sutton was Johanna, and that she was alive 2 Edw. I. the year of the death of her husband. If I rightly understand Mr. Adlard's statement (PED. A.), Lucy (*née* Bartram) was alive in 1290; therefore either Baker or Adlard must be wrong. The document cited from Harl. MS. 1555 in support of this match is somewhat vague.¹ It would appear from it that both Lucy and Robert Sutton her husband were alive in 1290; yet it is very clear that Robert died 2 Edw. I. (1273-4). His Inq. p. m. of that date enumerates his possessions:—Sutton, Warsop, Tuxston, Sunbroke, Sulholme, Allerton, Clotton, and Ekeringe, in Notts; Theydon in Essex; and Aston and Byfield in Northamptonshire. The Inq. p. m. of his father William Sutton (52 Hen. III. a° 1267-8) only mentions one manor, that of Worksop, Notts; so that if Mr. Adlard's statement is true, and if he has not confounded this Robert with another person of the same name, it would appear that these other possessions came through Bartram; but it will be observed that not a single *Lincolnshire* possession is mentioned. Adlard says Robert was born in 1240; but it appears he was seventeen in 52 Hen. III. which makes him ten years older.

¹ See this set forth in p. 492. (EDIT. H. & G.)

Erdeswicke and Ormerod give the Sutton descent differently, calling Richard Sutton, who married Patrick's heir, son of a Hugh Sutton; and the latter states that this Richard (son, according to Adlard, of Lucy *née* Bartram) sealed with a star of eight rays. Erdeswicke (writing between 1593 and 1603) asserts that "before the time of Henry VIII. never did any of the Suttons of Dudley Castle bear a lion either with one tail or two, but either Somery's two lions,¹ or else, Arg. a cross pattée blue, which I take to be the Sutton's coat proper to his name."

And this is corroborated by the following, taken by Symonds (see his *Diary*, printed by the Camden Society, p. 168,) from Himley church: "Hic jacet Willelmus Suttoun et Constantia soror ejusdem filia p'nobilissimi Domini Edwardi Suttoun militis, Domini Dudley et Powes, qui quidem Wilhelmus obiit 22^o Dec. 1504, Constantia v^o 15 Marcii 1501, quorum A. This coate, Quarterly i. and iv.: 1 and 4, 2 lions passant; 2 and 3, a cross flory; ii. and iii., 1 and 4, a lion rampant; 2 and 3, a saltire engrailed."²

It is pretty clear, therefore, that the green lion with which Erdeswicke laments that the Lord Dudley should "invest" himself was an assumption long since the match with Bartram, and that the Sutton-Dudleys used it on the presumption that they were sprung from some early bearer thereof.³ "I could wish," says Erdeswicke, "my Lord Dudley to cast off *these new toys* of his Green Lion, and to take to himself his own Blue Cross." (p. 246, Harwood's edition.)

It is also worthy of remark that Edmund Dudley, father of the Duke

¹ In 12 Edw. III. John de Sutton, Lord of Dudley, sealed with the two lions passant. His field was or, the lions azure.

² The 1st and 4th grand quarters are Somery and Sutton quarterly, for Sutton alias Dudley; and the 2nd and 3rd, Charlton and Tiptoft, for Powys. It will be observed that the name is here *Sutton*; and it is evident, from the titular designation of Edward Sutton, and from the arms, that this William and Constance were the *great-grand-children* of the nobleman who, according to Adlard, changed the family name to Dudley. I think it may be taken as a rule that this family, or at least the main line of the Lords Dudley, were never called by the name of Dudley alone, but almost invariably *Sutton alias Dudley*, or vice versâ. Even so late as 1724 Katherine, widow of John Dudley, of Russells Hall, a distant branch of this great house, is styled "Katherine *Dudley alias Sutton*, widow."

³ In the Roll of Arms (circa 1308-14), published by Sir N. H. Nicolas, Sire Johan de Soittone, and Sire Richarde de Sottone, both bear green lions on golden shields, so that this seems to have been a very ancient bearing of Sutton; and a Bertram in this roll bears "De or a un escuchoun percée de azure." (See before, in p. 492.)

of Northumberland, who claimed relationship to the Sutton family,¹ set up for his arms in Gray's-Inn window the two lions and the blue cross flory.²

I quite agree in your remark (p. 415) that Mr. Adlard's inferences drawn from the use of the double-tailed lion by the Dudleys of Massachusetts, are "exceedingly weak." In p. iv. of his introductory remarks, when speaking of the Dudleys of Clopton in Northamptonshire, he uses a similar argument:—"If Richard Dudley," whom he *presumes* to have been ancestor of that family, "had been a descendant of the Sutton-Dudleys, he would have been entitled to the same coat of arms."

Compare with this Erdeswicke's remarks in speaking of the Sedgley and Tipton Dudleys, who bore the same arms as the Dudleys of Clopton. He says that in the former lordship is the ancient residence of a gentleman of the name of Dudley, "who," as I take it, "descends *paternally*" from this house, "*for he beareth, Blue, a chevron between three lion's heads erased or.*" This seems somewhat far-fetched; but it is curious to find two writers arriving at such different conclusions from the same premises.

It would be very easy to adduce many instances where families of precisely the same origin bear different arms, and *vice versâ*. The practice of the College of Arms, of no recent growth, in granting variations of old coats to new families of the same name, is really one much to be deplored.

In his introductory remarks, p. iii. Mr. Adlard says:—

"On p. 5 of the present work I have shown the only connection which existed between these families [the Clopton Dudleys and Sutton Dudleys,] which was simply the marriage of Richard Dudley in or about 1359 with the widow of John Sutton, Lord of Dudley, leaving issue by that marriage a son Richard; but he did not become a descendant of the Lords of Dudley by such marriage. Bridges, in his *History of Northamptonshire*, by Whalley, states Richard as descended from John Dudley of Dudley, co. Staff. anno 1360; but he does not say that he was John *Lord* of Dudley."

Although this is advanced with such confidence, on reference to p. 5 we merely find a *presumption* without any proof in support of it, unless the armorial argument before named may be considered as such.

Apropos to the Clopton Dudleys, I do not remember that any writer

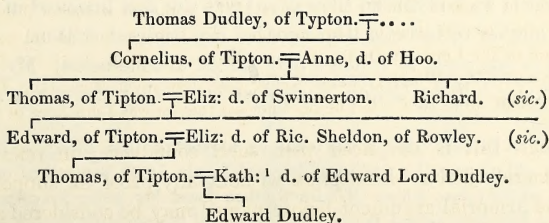
¹ Erdeswicke "heard by one who took upon him to be of good credit (while he lived) that John, father of Edmund, was a carpenter, who was called John of Dudley, not because his name was so, but because he was born in Dudley town." P. 249.

² Dugdale, *Origines Juridicales*.

has noticed the family seated at Tipton as being the possible germ of that family. They bore, or rather *bear*, for the family is still extant, as before named, a chevron between three lion's heads erased, with a very peculiar crest, a woman's head in profile wearing a pointed cap (apparently formed of leaves) vert, and enveloped with drapery. In 36 Hen. VI. Joan, late wife of John Duddeley, surrendered certain lands at Bilston for a chapel; and in 1597 in this chapel were these arms: Azure, a chevron engrailed between three lion's heads erased or, and the inscription, "Johannes Dudley, armig." (Shaw, *History of Staffordshire*.) John Dudley of Sedgley, esq. son of another John, was living 1489, and Elizabeth Buffary, late the wife of John Dudley, is mentioned in 1447. The family also recorded its descent at the Visitations.

"In an old Visitation Book of Staffordshire," says Shaw (*Hist. of Staff.*), "it appears that circa Edw. IV. or Hen. VII. Thomas Dudley of Tybington (*hodie* Tipton) married Joan, daughter and coheir of John Wells *alias* Clarke, of Tybington. We also find that Edward Dudley of the Green House, Tipton, gent. married Isabella Shilton, daughter of — Shilton of Wednesbury Hall; and Thomas Dudley, gent. (son of Edward) of Tipton is so mentioned in the Freeholders' Book of co. Stafford, 1653. Edward (son of Thomas) lent money to the Parliament during the Civil Wars, and had a captain's commission under Cromwell, to raise men in Staffordshire, dated Nov. 1, 1659, at Wallingford House, and signed by Fleetwood." "This Edward," he adds, "was great-great-grandfather to Thomas Dudley of Shuttend, esq. and the Rev. John Dudley, Rector of Himley."

In Harl. MS. 6128 is the following short pedigree of this family:—



¹ This Catherine was one of the natural children of Edward Lord Dudley by "Elizabeth daür to W^m Tomlinson of Dudley, concubine to the Lord Dudley." (Visitation of Staffordshire, 1663.) We have an interesting trace of this Elizabeth Tomlinson, by whom Lord Dudley had a large family (among others, Dud Dudley, the celebrated ironmaster), in the Charity Commissioners' Report, pp. 456-7, by which it

The crest borne by the Clopton family very much resembles that of the Tipton branch, whilst the motto "GALEA SPES SALUTIS" is used by both. The former is described as "Out of a ducal coronet or, a woman's bust: her hair dishevelled, bosom bare, a helmet on her head, with the stay or throat-latch down proper." The legend attached to this crest, from a MS. in the possession of the family, written by a monk about the close of the fourteenth century, is as follows:—The father of Agnes Hotot (who in the year 1395 married an ancestor of the Dudleys) having a quarrel with one Ringsdale concerning the proprietorship of some land, they agreed to meet on the debateable ground and decide their right by combat. Unfortunately for Hotot, on the day appointed he was seriously ill; but his daughter Agnes, unwilling that he should lose his claim or suffer in his honour, armed herself *cap-a-pie*, and, mounting her father's steed, repaired to the place of decision, where, after a stubborn encounter, she dismounted Ringsdale, and when he was on the ground she loosened the stay of her helmet, let down her hair about her shoulders, and, disclosing her bosom, discovered to him that he had been conquered by a woman. This valiant lady became the heiress of her family, and married a Dudley, whence the latter family derived their right to this crest.¹

Richard Sutton, says Mr. Adlard, p. 4, married Isabel daughter and coheir of Roderic the son of Griffin. In the following page, quoting Ormerod, he says the wife of Richard was Isabella, sole daughter and heir of William Patrick; and he adopts the former in his tabular pedigree, but without assigning any reason. The fact appears to be that Roderic the son of Griffin (or, as Ormerod more correctly calls him, Roderic ap Griffith ap Llewellyn) was the *first* husband of Beatrix Malpas, mother of Isabella who married Sir Richard Sutton.

There is one point to which I may allude in conclusion. Mr. Adlard says, p. xvi.: "From Cotton Mather we learn that there was a *repug-*

appears that on 24 Sept. 1638 it was found by inquisition that *Elizabeth Tomlinson*, by her last will nuncupative made and declared 3 July, 1629, bequeathed to the poor of Dudley all the money which *Mr. Dudley* then owed her, being between 40*l.* and 50*l.*, and it had been agreed that a certain horse of the testatrix should be sold to make up the sum for the use aforesaid. By a decree made in pursuance of the said inquisition the 50*l.* was ordered to be paid to Richard Foley the elder, and by him invested for the benefit of the poor; but, adds the Report, "nothing is known" of this sum of 50*l.*

¹ Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, p. 172. See also Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, &c. &c.

nance on the part of the first Governor Dudley to make known any particulars of his ancestry."

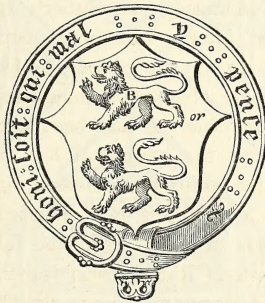
Whence this repugnance? If he were in truth a scion of so illustrious a stock, what motive could he have had in concealing it? I do not find that ancestry was considered any disgrace by the Puritans, and that it is held in estimation among a Republican people, whose doctrine is that

Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus,

the publication of this volume is one of many proofs. This repugnance then is strange and unaccountable.

Yours, &c.

H. S. G.



EDWARD SUTTON, LORD DUDLEY,
K.G. 1509, died 1521-2.

(From the hall window at Sawtrey, co. Huntingdon,
Nic. Charles' Visitation 1613.)



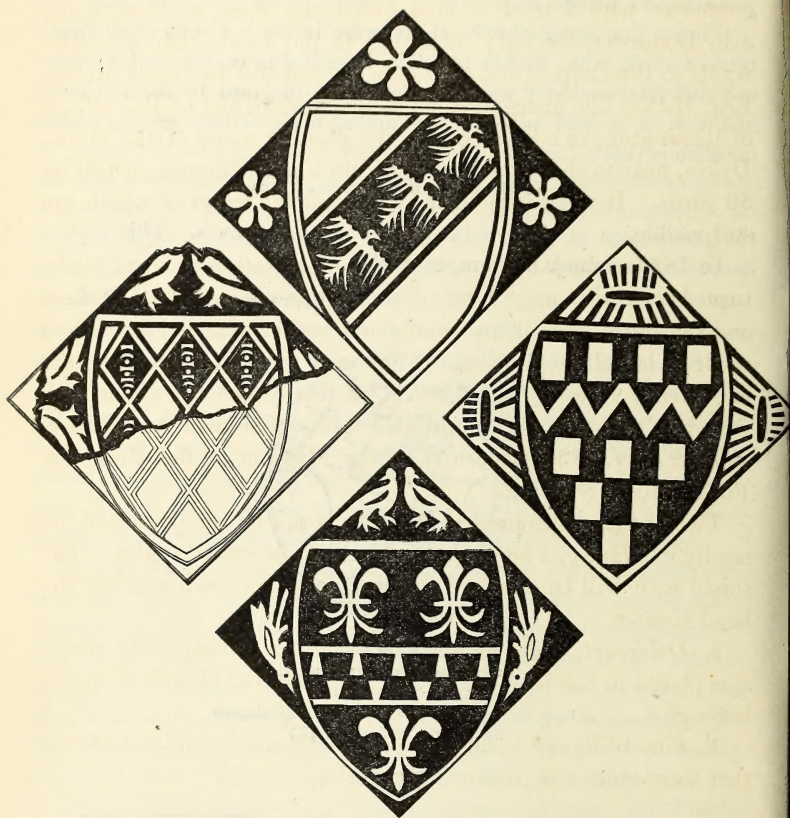
"My Lord Dudley's new toy of
a Green Lion." (*Erdeswicke.*)



"Sutton's coat, proper to his
name." (*Erdeswicke.*)



Dudley of Clopton, Sedgley,
and Tipton.



ARMORIAL TILES FOUND AT ROSSINGTON,
CO. YORK.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Doncaster, September 16th, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to send you drawings of some Armorial Tiles, which you may consider worthy of a place amongst the embellishments of *The Herald and Genealogist*.

They were found within the site of the ruins of an old mansion connected with a tract of land called the Park, at Rossington, near Doncaster, formerly belonging to the Lords Mauley,¹ afterwards to the Corporation of Doncaster, and now to James Brown, Esq. M.P. The mansion stood at the western end of the village of Rossington, in a field bearing the peculiar name of the Draw-Dykes, near to the river Torne, within a parallelogram of 150 by 50 yards. It was surrounded by a moat, the traces of which are still visible.

In 1836, some labourers, in search of materials to mend roads, turned these tiles up. Five of them presented armorial devices, and the sixth, part of an ornamental border with ivy leaves and tendrils, in yellow pigment. They were given to my uncle, the late Henry Bower, Esq. F.S.A.,² of this place; by whom they were in November, 1837, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, and, in July, 1839, deposited in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York.

Two of these tiles present the arms borne by one branch of the family of *Mauley*, a bend charged with three spread eagles. The shield is, it will be observed, inadvertently reversed, making the bend *sinister*.

2. *Deincourt*, a fess dancette between ten billets, a coat which was placed in the windows of the neighbouring church of Sprotborough.³

3. *Fitz-William*,⁴ lozengy argent and gules. On the lozenges that were gules is a pattern or diapering.

¹ See Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, i. p. 66; also Wainwright's *Strafford and Tickhill*, 1829, page 136.

² Mr. Bower was a very old and intimate acquaintance of Mr. Hunter. See last page of the Preface to *South Yorkshire*; also *Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1842.

³ See *History of South Yorkshire*, vol. i. p. 346.

⁴ In a rental of the Rossington estate, 12 Oct. 1 Ric. III. 1483, which I met with amongst the muniments of the Corporation of Doncaster, it is stated that—

“ Thomas Fitzwilliam, knight, holdys a p'cell of medowe called the lathyng, and pays by yere iii^s.

“ The same Sir Thomas holdys *the parke*, and pays by yere xl^s.

Also, under Balby and Hexthorpe, and Warmsworth, same date—

“ Sir Thomas Fytzwilliam holds the manner and pays by yere viii^{li}. x^s.

4. a fess vaire (?) between three fleurs-de-lis.

Believe me, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
CHARLES JACKSON.

Note.—We gladly print our correspondent's obliging communication, which describes more fully than heretofore the Armorial Tiles discovered at Rossington, and have had fresh engravings made of them, although they were figured of their actual size in the *Specimens of Encaustic Tiles* (edited by J. G. Nichols). 4to. 1845. We shall now cite the blason of these ancient coats from the contemporary rolls: first remarking that the last is not to be found; the nearest approach to it being one with a plain fess,—Azure, a fess between three fleurs de lis or, given for Sir William Hoke of Yorkshire, in the Roll of the reign of Edward the Second.

We find the lozengy or mascelly coat of FITZWILLIAM—

In the *Roll temp. Hen. III.*

Richard de la Rokely, masculy d'ermyn et de goulz.¹

Thomas le Fitzwilliam port mesme.

and in the *Roll temp. Edw. II.* under Westmerland—

Sire William le fitz William, masclé de argent e de goules.

The coat of DEINCOURT is thus blasoned,—

In the *Roll temp. Hen. III.*

John Deyncourt port d'asur billetée d'or a un daunsy d'or.

In the poem on *The Siege of Carlaverock*,

A.D. 1300:—

E quant li bons Eymons Deincourt

Ne pout mie venir à court,

Ses deuz bons filz en son leu mist,

E sa baniere o eus tramist

De inde colour de or billetée

O une dancette surgetté.

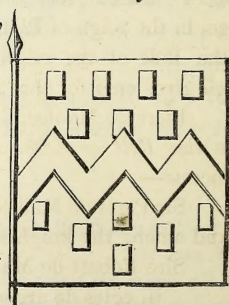
One of these "two good sons" was conspicuous in the assault of the castle—

Cil ki porte dance e bilettes

De or en asur al assaut court,

Johans avoit à non Daincourt,

Ki mult bien i fist son devoir.



¹ *Le bon Richart de la Rokelé* was at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300, and is celebrated by the poetical historian of that event as having distinguished himself among the assailants of the castle. The blason of his shield agrees with the above—

Cil ot son escu fait portraire

Masclé de goules e de ermine.

It is remarkable that this Sir John bore the family arms without difference, his father being alive, but incapacitated from active service.

In the *Roll temp. Edw. II.* among the Bannerets:

Sir John Deyngcourt, de azure bilette de or a une daunce de or.

And among the Knights of Yorkshire—

Sire William Deyncort, de argent bilette de sable e un daunce de sable.

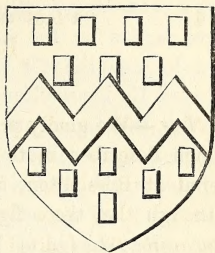
In the *Roll of 11 Edw. III.* 1337, which belonged to Mr. Stacey Grimaldi (*Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. ii.)—

John de Eyncourt porte d'azure a une fesse dauncée d'or ove billetz d'or poudrés en l'escu.

In the *Roll temp. Edw. III.* edited by Sir Harris Nicolas—

Monsire Dayncourt port d'asur billité d'or a une daunsy d'or.

Monsire William Dayncourt port d'argent a une daunsy et billité sable.



We now revert to the bearing of the family of MAULEY, the differences of which are particularly remarkable. The original and very simple coat of the lords Mauley was merely *Or, a bend sable*: which Vincent¹ traced from their ancestor William Fossard, baron of Mulgrave, in the reign of Richard the First. This does not, however, occur in the *Roll of the reign of Henry III.* edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, which gives only for this name the bearing of

Piers de Maulee, de veirre e la manche de goules.

In the *Roll of Edw. II.* we find for another Peter, among the Bannerets—

Sir Peres de Maulee de or a une bende de sable.

And among the knights of Yorkshire—

Sire Robert de Maulee de or a une bende de sable, en la bende iij egles de argent.

Sire Johan de Maulee de or a une bende de sable, en la bende iij daufins de argent.

Sir Edmon de Maulee de or a une bende de sable, en la bende iij wyvres de argent.

Before the lamentable fire of York minster, in the year 1829, there

¹ *Archæologia*, xxxi. 240.

was a cross-legged effigy of a Mauley in that church: and, as he bore three eaglets on his surcoat and shield, it was reasonably concluded that he was the Sir Robert de Mauley mentioned in the Roll temp. Edward II., his mail and other armour agreeing with that date. After the fire the fragments of this effigy were removed by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick to his collection at Goodrich Court, co. Hereford; and he contributed to the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. (1845) a memoir on the subject. The head of the effigy rested on two cushions, upon which were four other shields of Mauley: these are not accurately represented either in the *Archæologia* or in the engravings of this effigy in Drake and Britton,¹ but we are enabled to describe them from a drawing preserved in the valuable volume of Yorkshire visitations, now the Harleian MS. 1487. It appears that these escucheons exhibited,—1. the plain sable bend of Mauley; 2. on the bend three cross-crosslets; 3. on the bend a (single) wyvern; 4. on the bend three dolphins.

“ *This Monument lyeth loose on the Grounde in the South yle of the body of S^t Peter’s Minster in Yorke at the foote of the uppermost greate Piller. Taken by me Jo. WITHEY 22 Octob. 1640.*”

Some other drawings, which are placed in front of the same volume (and they perhaps have hitherto been unrecognised, for they are unaccompanied by the name of Mauley,) we shall proceed to describe, as they materially illustrate both the effigy and the remarkable groupe of family armorial differences now under consideration.

“ *These 6 figures are in the Middlemost windowe of the south Ile of the body of S^t Peter’s Minster in the City of Yorke. 22 Octob. 1640.*

Jo. WITHEY.”

They consist of,—first, a pair of figures in chain armour kneeling face to face, each holding up a shield, and wearing a surcoat and ailettes, all charged with: 1. Or, on a bend sable three eaglets argent.

2. Or, a bend gules [sable?].

A second pair of kneeling figures, one in apparently a monk’s coat and tonsure, but with chain armour at his heels, and spurs; he bears (on a shield only), Or, on a bend sable three cross-crosslets argent. The other figure bears on his shield, surcoat, and ailettes, Vaire argent and azure, a maunche gules, and therefrom a dexter hand proper holding an annulet or.

A third pair of kneeling figures, both knights, in chain armour; on their shields, surcoats, and ailettes,—1. Or, on a bend sable a wyvern

¹ Drake’s *History of York*, p. 491; Britton’s *York Minster*, Plate xxxvi.; again, (in its mutilated state) in the *Archæologia*, xxxi. 248.

argent (drawn as the animal, and one only, not three); 2. Or, on a bend sable three dolphins argent.

There is no doubt that "these 6 figures" all represented members of the family of Mauley. In the first pair we see Sir Robert de Mauley, and his elder brother Sir Peter, though his bend should be sable not gules. The second pair exhibit for their shields, 1. the cross-crosslets which occurred on one of the escocheons placed on the pillows of the effigy; and 2. that coat of a maunche which is assigned to an elder Sir Peter de Maulee in the Roll t. Hen. III.¹ In the former of this pair we may safely recognise Stephen de Mauley, who was installed Canon of the prebend of Bugthorpe in the cathedral church of York, Nov. 23, 1298. It was probably his connection with the minster that led to the erection of these memorials of the Mauleys; and his shield may be remarked as an example that the cross-crosslet was sometimes assumed with an allusion to its bearer being a churchman. Whether any other memorial of this Stephen be extant, besides his preferment to the canonry, we have not ascertained. He may either have been brother to the four knights named in the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II., or he may have been their uncle, and his maunche-bearing companion his brother and their father.²

The third pair of figures clearly represented Sir Edmund Mauley, who differenced with a wyvern, or with three wyverns according to the Roll,³ and Sir John, who differenced with three dolphins.

We have learned from our kind friend Mr. Richard Almack, F.S.A. of Long Melford, that another fine effigy of one of this family, hitherto

¹ The hand issuing from the maunche and holding an annulet is not mentioned by Withy. In the folding plate of arms (chiefly from the windows of the minster) at p. 534 of Drake's *Eboracum*, where these Mauley shields are figured, a fleur-de-lis takes the place of the annulet. The same plate converts the dolphins of Sir John Mauley's shield into helmets; but in these respects it follows the drawing by Dodsworth, from which it is copied. In the copy of a pedigree from Vincent's Collections, Coll. Arms, 5, p. 26, printed in the *Archæologia*, xxxi. 241, the dolphins are again varied into crescents.

² There is a pedigree of Mauley in Ord's *History of Cleveland*, 1846, 4to. p. 309, but it gives no place to any of the younger sons mentioned in the text.

³ The "iij wyvres" of the Roll would readily coalesce into the narrow dancette of three inflexions, such as is represented in the cut inserted at p. 274 of our present volume. The modern heraldic *wyvern* is a dragon of formidable bulk, but the earlier *wyvre* was nothing else than a *viper*—Lat. *vipera*. In the *Salle des Croisades* at Versailles the *wyvre*, in the form of a dancette, is depicted for Geoffroy de Sargines (1248), who bore *De gueules à la fasce d'or surmontée d'une vivre de même*; but as a serpent or viper in the arms of Giovanni-Battista d'Orsini, elected Great Master of Rhodes in 1467. *Galerie Historiques du Palais de Versailles*, tome vi. p. 80, Deuxième partie, p. 495.

unknown and unidentified, exists in the village church of Bainton near Driffild. He bears on his shield the three wyverns, and therefore this may be considered the monument of Sir Edmund Mauley, the brother of him who lay in York Minster. Sir Edmund was steward of the king's household, in 32 Edw. I. and in 5 Edw. II. In 34 Edw. I. he had a grant of the manor of Seton, in Whitby Strand, co. York; in 5 Edw. II. he was appointed governor of the castle of Bridgnorth, and also of that of Bristol. Two years after he was made governor of the castle of Cockermouth. In 8 Edw. II. he was, according to Dugdale, slain in the battle of Bannocksburn; as Vincent more particularly describes his death, *submersus in prælio de Sterlinge*, a^o 1314.

The head of the house continued to bear the simple black bend; and the last Baron, who died in the reign of Henry the Fifth, left as his coheireses his two sisters,—Constance, wife first of William Fairfax, and secondly of Sir John Bigot; and Elizabeth, wife of George Salvaine. The black bend is quartered by Bigot of Settrington in Tonge's *Visitation of the Northern Counties*, (Surtees Soc. 1863), p. 67.

Since the foregoing particulars were arranged, we have been favoured by Robert Davies, esq. F.S.A. of York, with the following account of the present state of the window before noticed—and some other important remarks:

The coloured glass of the middlemost window of the south aisle of the nave of York Minster has sustained much injury from age, displacement, and clumsy repairs; but enough remains to show the general accuracy of the drawings made by Withy in 1640.

Each of the three lights of this window displays a gorgeous shrine or tabernacle inclosing two figures surmounted by shields of arms. The arms in the first light are—

1. Or, on a bend sable three eagles displayed argent.
2. Or, a bend, now gules, originally perhaps sable: the charges, if any, not now apparent.

In the second light,—1. Or, a bend sable. 2. Argent, a maunche gules. In the third light,—1. Effaced. 2. Or, on a bend sable three dolphins argent.

Above the tabernacles were three shields of arms,—

1. Vairé argent and azure, a maunche gules.
2. Not traceable.
3. Or, a bend (now) gules.

Upon the monument at Bainton three shields are sculptured,—

1. Issuing from a maunche a hand holding a fleur de lis.

2. A bend, a label of five points for difference ?

3. On a bend three wyverns.

Bainton Church is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the East Riding. The Mauley monument is placed at the east end of the south aisle, where indications of a sepulchral chapel still appear. It consists of a recumbent cross-legged effigy in double chain armour, the feet resting on a lion. It closely resembles, and doubtless is of the same age as that which formerly stood in York Minster.¹

The Mauleys retained large possessions in Yorkshire until the extinction of the male line of the family in the former half of the fifteenth century.² In the West Riding they held the manors of Doncaster and Rossington. They were lords of Mulgrave, near Whitby, in the North Riding, and the castle there was their principal residence. They held the manors, and were the patrons of the churches, of Bainton and Lockington upon the Wolds of the East Riding. Near the Gilbertine priory of Watton, which is in the same neighbourhood, they had a manorial house called Berg. No such name now appears in the maps of the county; but that of Barugh Hill, still existing, may possibly indicate the spot where Berg once stood.

Camden speaks³ of "the rubbish of an old castle of Peter Mauley at Garthum," by which is probably meant a place called Gardholme, near Leckonfield, now the property of Lord Hotham.⁴ The foundations of the castle may be distinctly traced about a quarter of a mile from the high road leading from the village of Bishop Burton to Market Weighton.

The occasional residence of the Mauleys at Berg explains the curious story which Sir S. R. Meyrick in his communication to the *Archæologia*⁵ quotes from Sir F. Palgrave's Essay, &c. Peter de Mauley, the eighth and last Baron, "at the head of a party of riotous youths, intercepted three carts belonging to the Priory of Watton, in one of which seven nuns were inclosed, whom Peter and his associates ejected and rejected (*sic*). The other carts contained divers kinds of gear, goods and chattels, deeds and writings, which, together with ten horses, they carried off in triumph."

¹ A drawing has appeared in the volume for 1861 of the Ilam Anastatic Society.

² *Testamenta Eboracensia*, vol. i. pp. 117, 379. ³ *Britannia*, p. 711.

⁴ The Hothams of Scorbrough (a village on the wolds near Bainton) bore a coat nearly resembling Mauley, viz. Argent, a bend sable charged with three mullets of six points argent, pierced gules.

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. p. 248. Watton is inaccurately printed Walton.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS OF COUNTIES;

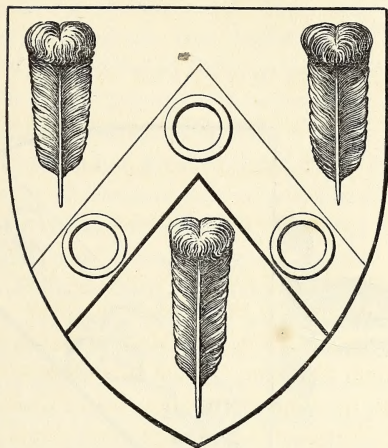
AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TOWARDS THEIR PUBLICATION.

(Continued from p. 439.)

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Visitations of Warwickshire are by Cooke in 1563, by Camden in 1619, and by St. George in 1682-3. The last is marked K.3 in the library of the Office of Arms, and there is no copy in the British Museum. From this a few selected pedigrees have been edited by John Fetherston, Esq. F.S.A., of Packwood House, in the *Warwickshire Antiquarian Magazine*, 1859 and 1860. They are altogether in number fourteen, of the following families: 1. Betham, of Rowington; 2. Bracebridge, of Atherston; 3. Brookes, of Hallaton; 4. Coton, of Coton; 5. Dilke, of Maxstoke; 6. Knight, of Barrels; 7. Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton; 8. Fetherston, of Packwood; 9. Mayne, of Elmdon; 10. Newdigate, of Arbury; 11. Newsham, of Chadshunt; 12. Stratford, of Atherston (whence Stratford Earl of Aldborough in Ireland); 13. Quynney, of Shottery; and 14. Ward, of Barford. Most of them are accompanied by engravings of their Arms, of which we are enabled to give specimens. Only 250 copies were printed.

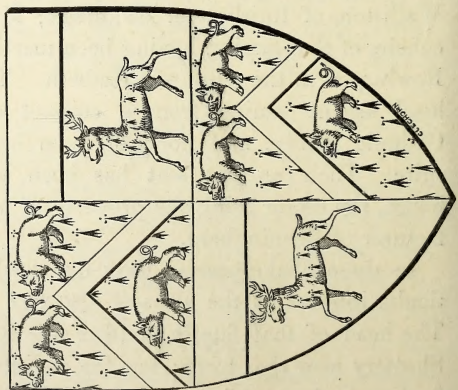
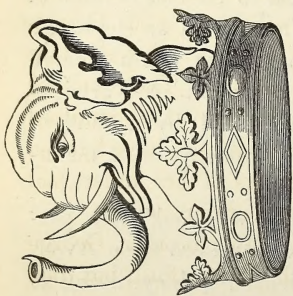
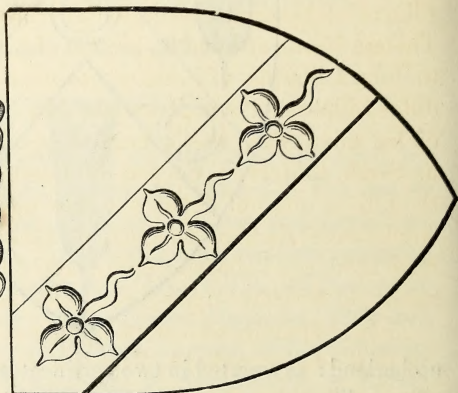
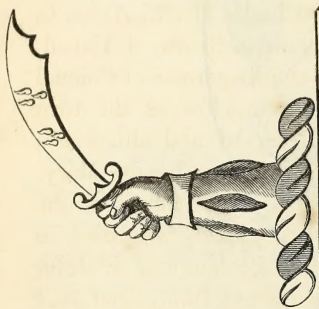
The Pedigree of FETHERSTON was signed by Thomas Fetherston, of Packwood, born in 1633, (who was High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1692, and died childless in 1714,) and by his brother William, of the city of Coventry. The latter had married Frances, daughter and coheir of Charles Cornwallis, Esq. of Brome Hall, in Suffolk (the ancestor of the Earls and Marquess Cornwallis), and from that marriage is descended the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the publication of these pedigrees, he being the eldest son of John Dilke, Esq. who assumed the name of Fetherston on his marriage with the oldest coheiress of the ancient family. The arms are, Gules, on a chevron between three ostrich feathers argent as many annulets sable. This was a younger branch of Featherston or Featherstonhaugh, of Featherstonhaugh in North-



umberland: as asserted in two certificates recorded in the Heralds' office. They were seated in Warwickshire so early as 8 Edw. IV. when John Fetherston and Emmottā his wife were admitted into the guild of St. Anne at Knowle, in this county.

The BETHAMS of Rowington bore for arms, Ermine, a chevron between three boars passant sable, armed or; quartered with Azure, a stag trippant ermine, attired or, a chief of the last, for Walliston, of Ruislip, co. Middlesex; Margaret, one of the four coheirs of that family, having been married to Thomas Betham of Rowington in the reign of Elizabeth. The crest is an elephant's head argent issuing from a coronet or. This was a Roman Catholic family, and none of them now remain in Warwickshire. Their ancient seat has been succeeded by a modern house, the estate being the property of Mr. John Aston, a manufacturer of Birmingham.

In these Shakespearian days our readers will look with particular interest at the arms of QUINEY of Stratford upon Avon. The head of that family in 1682 was Richard Quiney, living at Shottery near that town; but the pedigree was signed at "Stratford super Avon, 25 Augt. 1682," by his next brother *Adrian Quiney*. This gentleman was "Lieutenant-Collonel of the Green Regiment in y^e Citty of London;" and there were also two younger brothers, Thomas and William, the former of London,



and the latter living at Shottery. Their respective ages were 58, 50, 42, and 37; and all were bachelors. Their sisters were married: 1. Ellen, to Edward Pilkington, of London; 2. Elizabeth, first to William Cooper, of London, and after to Richard Pile, chief Serjeant Chirurgion to King Charles II.; 3. Anne, to Thomas Booth, of London, brother of Alderman Booth; 4. Isabell, to John Lilburne, of London, grocer; a cousin-german of Colonel John Lilburne, "who, (remarks Mr. Hunter,) low as the turn of his mind was, was a man of good descent and alliances"; 5. Sarah, to Jervise Cooper, of London, grocer; besides Mary, the fifth in order of birth, who died young. The parents of the family were Richard Quiney, of London, grocer, who died in May 1656, aged about seventy; and Elianor,¹ daughter of John Sadler, of Stratford-upon-Avon, who died about 1655, aged 56.

Thomas Quiney, who was a brother of Richard, married Judith one of the two daughters of the great poet, and had three sons, one of whom, the eldest, was named *Shakspeare*, after his grandfather. Shakspeare Quiney, baptized on the 23rd November, 1616 (just seven months after his grandfather's death), lived for less than six months, and was buried on the 8th May following. His brother Richard was baptized on the 9th February, 1617, and Thomas on the 29th August, 1619. These two younger lads lived nearly to manhood, but we have only bare dates respecting them. Richard was buried at Stratford on the 26th February, 1638, having just attained the age of twenty-one, and Thomas on the 28th January, only one month before his brother—so that probably both fell victims to the same disease. Their mother Judith lived to be an old woman, and was buried at Stratford Feb. 9, 1661-2. She was one of those who might have handed down to posterity many interesting particulars of her father, had the curiosity of her generation equalled that of our own.

The elder Richard and Thomas had another brother, George Quiney, who became curate of the parish of Stratford, but died in April 1624, at the age of twenty-four.

¹ Named Ellen in the Middlesex Visitation 1634, and elsewhere Elizabeth according to Mr. Hunter, *New Illustrations of Shakespeare*, 1845, i. 91. Her niece Mrs. Walker (hereafter mentioned) terms her "a gracious good woman," and Mr. Quiney himself "a religious good man." (Ibid. ii. 110.) Like others of Shakespeare's relations, they inclined to Puritanism.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, has collected some further notices of this family.¹ They were already inhabitants of Stratford before the name of Shakespeare appears there. The first Adrian Quiney appears as warden of the bridge at Stratford temp. Henry VI. Another Adrian, who was bailiff of the town in 1559, 1571, and 1582, is considered by Mr. Hunter to have been father of Richard, bailiff in 1592 and 1601-2, and who in the latter year died in office. The Visitation before us makes Richard who died in 1656 to have been the son of Adrian Quiney of Stratford by Elizabeth Philips of the same town; but in so doing there seems to be an error of omission, for the Middlesex Visitation of 1634 gives Elizabeth Phillips as the wife of "*Richard Quiney of Stratford-upon-Avon, descended from Weston Coyney*"—which is a hamlet of Caverswall in Staffordshire. We think therefore that the statement of the London Visitation is to be preferred, and that Mr. Hunter was right in supposing that the first Richard was son of the Adrian who died in 1602. The Wheates, a family of Baronets of Glympton in Oxfordshire, and originally of Coventry, descended from a daughter of the same Adrian Quiney.²

In the town of Stratford the Quineys were mercers.³ Richard Quiney, the London grocer, made his fortune in partnership with his brother-in-law John Sadler—a nephew it is believed of Hamlet Sadler, the god-father of Shakespeare's son Hamlet. The early adventures of this John Sadler are related by Mr. Hunter from *The Holy Life of Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, late wife of A. Walker, D.D. Rector of Fyfield in Essex*, who was Sadler's daughter. They form a parallel to the current story of Shakespeare's own arrival in London. Sadler's father had

"provided him good clothes, a good horse, and money in his purse, and sent him

¹ Among the MS. Collections of Capt. James Saunders, now in the library of Shakespeare's Birth place, is a volume (in foolscap quarto) entirely filled with documents and letters relating to the Quineys.

² "William Wheate esq. of Coventry, married Anne daughter of Abraham [*lege* Adrian] Quiney of Stratford-upon-Avon, and relict of Richard Bailey, of Lichfield; by whom he had a son and heir, William Wheate, esq. of Glympton, co. Oxford, living in 1634." Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, p. 562.

³ Adryan and Richard are both so styled in a bond dated Oct. 14, 1583. (Hunter, ii. 340.)

to make his addresses to a gentlewoman in the country. But he, considering well how difficult a married condition was like to prove, instead of going a'wooing, joined himself to the carrier and came to London, where he had never been before, and sold his horse in Smithfield; and, having no acquaintance in London to recommend or assist him, he went from street to street and house to house, asking if they wanted an apprentice, and, though he met with many discouraging scorns and a thousand denials, he went on till he light on Mr. Brooksbank, a grocer in Bucklersbury."

At the Red Lion in Bucklersbury—"which whole street (saith Stowe,) on both sides throughout is possessed of grocers and apothecaries,"—John Sadler was subsequently a thriving man; and there Richard Quiney was his partner, and had his claim to coat-armour allowed at the London Visitation of 1634.¹

The Arms of Quiney are, Or, on a bend sable three trefoils slipped argent; the Crest, A cubit arm vested or, cuffed and slashed argent, the hand proper, holding a scymitar argent, imbrued gules, the hilt and pomel or.

Judith Shakespeare was married to Thomas Quiney very shortly before her father's death, a circumstance which has given room to a late biographer of the poet (the author of *Shakespeare's Home*) to imagine a large and glowing picture of the domestic festival, presumed to have enlivened his latter happy days. Mr. Hunter, on the contrary, intimates that "the smallness of the share of the family fortune given to her, and the restrictive clauses accompanying it, seem to show that the marriage was not with the full approbation of the father." It is thus biographers, as well as doctors, disagree. One of the poet's bequests to his daughter Judith was a broad silver bowl. The author of *Shakespeare's Home* has inquired "What became of it?" To this we may reply pretty safely that its fate was to go to the melting-pot, unless it was cut up into siege pieces to pay the soldiers of the Civil War; but this further we might add, with as much confidence, that if it could now be found, bearing the arms of Quiney and Shakespeare impaled, it would literally be silver not merely "guilt" but of golden value.

Of the Warwickshire Visitation of 1619 there are four manuscripts in the British Museum, from which Mr. Fetherston will continue his series of pedigrees in the Third number of the *Warwickshire Antiquarian Magazine*, now in the press. This

¹ K. 3, fol. 97, in Coll. Arm. MS. Harl. 1476, f. 405.

Visitation he proposes to print entirely, collated with the copies in Queen's College, Oxford, and Caius College, Cambridge, and enlarged with registers, monuments, wills, &c.

Sir Thomas Phillipps printed an Index to the Manuscripts of Warwickshire Visitations in the British Museum in the year 18—; but this is now rendered unnecessary by the general Index to the Visitations in the national collection formed by Mr. R. Sims, and published in 8vo. 1849.

WESTMERLAND.

The Visitation of this county, made by Sir Richard St. George in 1615, has been printed in small octavo, 1853, and published by J. G. Bell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; a few copies being in 4to. It was dedicated to Sir Alan Bellingham, Bart. of Castle Bellingham, co. Louth.

The Editor remarks in the preface, "Since so many copies of Heraldic Visitations have become the property of the nation, and open for inspection in the British Museum, they have been consulted more than any other kind of MSS. to be found in the National Collection, a striking evidence of their great value and practical utility."

Westmerland was heraldically visited on three occasions, viz.: in 1530, 1615, and 1664. There is no copy of either the first or third Visitations in the British Museum; but of that of 1615 there is a copy, with numerous additions, in the Harleian Collection, No. 1435, from which the pedigrees in the printed volume are derived. Here they are reduced into the narrative form; the names being as nearly as possible in the order in which they were entered, a plan only departed from for obvious reasons when the issue of a marriage is more distinctly defined by the several sons and daughters being mentioned as first, second, &c. although not entered in their proper rotation.

The MS. exhibits endless variations in respect to the names of families and places. An endeavour has been made, however, to adopt one general mode of spelling the names of families, and the names of places are given in the printed copy with their modern orthography.

The following pedigrees are included in this Visitation: Belling-

ham, Benson, Bradley, Brathwaite, Briggs, Byndlose, Carus, Dalston, Duckett, Lankaster, Laybourne, Laybourne of Cuns-
wick, Levens, Lowther, Middleton of Middleton, Middleton of Kirkby
Lonsdale, Musgrave, Philipson, Richmond, Stockdale, Thorn-
borough, Warcop, and Wolston.

The description of the Arms is given at the end of each pedi-
gree. At the end of the volume is an index of matches, &c.

DURHAM.

In Tonge's Visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530, which
we have noticed at p. 4, seven Durham pedigrees are included.
In the Durham visitation made by Flower in 1575 there are
fifty-six pedigrees; in that by St. George, 1615, there are nearly
one hundred; and in that by Dugdale, 1666, there are sixty-two.

The two Visitations of 1575 and 1615 have both been printed.

That of 1575, by William Flower, Norroy, and Robert Glover,
Portcullis, was edited by Nich. John Philipson, esq., F.S.A. Newc.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1820, folio, pp. 62; with an engraved
title-page surrounded by armorial shields.

That of 1615, taken by Richard St George, Norroy, and Henry
St. George, Bluemantle, was edited by Sir Cuthbert Sharp and
J. B. Taylor, esq.¹ in the same year, at Sunderland, folio, pp. 110.

¹ "John Brough Taylor, a surgeon at Sunderland. He was a scholar, but never
rose to any eminence in his profession. He was married; and well does the writer
remember his wife's vanity for her husband's literary fame. Whilst busy with his
book, if any one called to consult him professionally, the lady's voice was heard out-
side,—Fred, is that any person wanting physic? Tell them Mr. Taylor has gone down
to the printers with Sir Cuthbert Sharp to correct the press.—ALEX. KIRKALDY."
(MS. note in the copy at the British Museum.) Mr. Taylor was the editor of "*The
Legend of St. Cuthbert*, with the Antiquities of the Church of Durham, revised and
corrected. To which is prefixed a concise account of Robert Hegge (the author of
the Legend). Sunderland, 1816," foolscap 4to. We are glad to have it in our
power to supply the following additional notices of Mr. Taylor, as an item of neglected
biography:—

Mr. Surtees in the Introduction to his *History of Durham*, p. 10, written in 1816,
expresses his obligations to Mr. Taylor for several mineralogical notices introduced
in his first volume, and "relies with confidence on the same valued friend, for a full
and accurate account which shall hereafter appear, of the whole of the strata on the
Eastern coast." On Mr. Taylor's death in October 1824 Mr. Surtees thus feelingly
wrote to his friend Mr. Edward Swinburne,—“To me the loss of a frank and
friendly creature, always ready to further my slightest wish, and also of [*illegible*]

Both these Visitations were printed from transcripts made for the Editors at the British Museum by Mr. Samuel F. Gray, as appears from some letters addressed to Mr. Philipson by Mr. Moule the author of the *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, now in the possession of Richard Laurence Pemberton, esq. of The Barnes, Sunderland.

In explanation of the engraved title-page of the Visitation of 1575, and of the motives which encouraged the Editor in his undertaking, we have gathered the following particulars. At the foot of the title-page is a view of Thirlwall Castle in Cumberland, and on the outer margin the arms of Thirlwall:¹ Gules, a chevron

with a purity and simplicity little known, is irreparable." Mr. Taylor married April 29, 1812, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Midgley, esq. of Newcastle, and left a son, John, (now married, with a family,) and two daughters, who are both dead. The late Dr. Raine remarks in his *Life of Surtees*, p. 138,—“Many of Mr. Surtees’s letters to Mr. Taylor are said to be in the possession of his widow, but access to them has been refused.”

¹ Mr. Philipson derived his descent from the ancient family of Thirlwall, which flourished at Thirlwall Castle, now in ruins, on the Tipple brook, which runs into the South Tyne, near the railway from Newcastle to Carlisle. The youngest son of one of this race, named Philip, having a large family of sons, left them the patronymic Philipson instead of the local surname of his ancestors. This family of Philipson subsequently settled at Calgarth in Westmerland, and were allied to many of the chief families of that county and of Yorkshire. In the civil war of the seventeenth century Robert Philipson of Calgarth, a Royalist, sustained a siege for eight or ten days on Belle Isle, now Curwen’s Island, in Windermere, until relieved by his brother Mr. Huddleston Philipson, of Crook. The next day, being Sunday, he pursued his assailant, Colonel Briggs, into the church of Kendal, an outrage for which he acquired the name of *Robin the Devil*, and of which his helmet, which he lost in the struggle, is still retained as a memorial. This adventure is introduced by Sir Walter Scott into his *Rokeby*, canto vi. stanza 33, and is fully detailed in the *Annals of Kendal*, by Cornelius Nicholson, F.G.S. (and since F.S.A.) 1861, p. 56.

The immediate ancestry of Mr. Nicholas John Philipson was as follows :—

Nicholas Philipson, of Boultsbourn in Rookhope, afterwards of Broadwood, both in the parish of Stanhope, co. Durham, yeoman, died 1765.

John Philipson, of Broadwood, yeoman,
son and heir; died 1787.

Nicholas, “cabinete”
at London 1765.

Nicholas Philipson, of Shield Field House, Newcastle on Tyne, gent.
son and heir; will dated 1802.

Dorothy=John Hollon.

Ralph Park Philipson,
Alderman of Newcastle;
living 1864.

Nicholas John Philipson,
Editor of the Durham
Visitation; d. 1822, s. p.

Richard Welsh Hollon,
Lord Mayor of York in
1864.

Mr. Nicholas John Philipson in his early days contributed many articles to

between three boar's heads coupéd or; Crest, on a chapeau, a boar's head coupéd. Motto: A THIRLEWALL. A THIRLEWALL. A THIRLEWALL. On the inner margin is a coat of six quarterings, for the Editor himself, but which we are unable to explain completely, viz. 1. Gules, a chevron between three boar's heads coupéd ermine, *Philipson*; 2. Azure, on a chevron between ten cinquefoils argent three mullets gules, *Carus*?; 3. Ermine, two bars and in chief three hearts gules, *Annet*; 4. Azure, a double-headed eagle displayed, *Park*; 5. Or, a bugle-horn, stringed, in chief two mullets sable, ; 6. Gules, a chief ermine, on a bend or between six plates three torteaux, *Dixon*. Over all a crescent for difference. Crest, out of a mural crown or, a panache of five feathers, the first, third, and fifth argent, the second and third gules, also differenced by a crescent. Motto: FIDE NON FRAUDE.

In copies of these Visitations (bound together), which formerly belonged to Thomas Moule, and are now also in the library of Mr. Pemberton, are several important corrections, of which it may be useful to take account.

Visitation of 1575.

MADYSSONNE, of *Unthank* (p. 10).—The brother of Peter Madysonne, of Unthanke, living 1575, was Lyonell Madison of Newcastle, merchant, who is stated in the Visitation pedigree to have married “ da. to Thos. Syam.” This name should be Seymour: she died July 11, 1611; and her husband Dec. 6, 1624, aged 94. Henry Madison, their son, July 14, 1634. See the pedigree in Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 135.

HUTTON, of *Hunwyke* (p. 14).—The annotator has here marked a very serious error, which, as it affects the representation of the family at the Visitation, can only have arisen from clerical carelessness on the part of the Heralds themselves. The pedigree presents Anthony Hutton, of Hunwick, esquire, in 1575, as the son of John Hutton of the same place by Elizabeth daughter and heir of Ralph Dalton of West Auckland. The

newspapers and magazines. To the *Newcastle Magazine*, edited by Mr. Mitchell, he was a constant contributor. Having sailed as a merchant to South America, he died at St. Iago de Cuba, April 29, 1822, and was buried in the cathedral of that city as a mark of the particular estimation which was there entertained for him.

correction states that he was the second son of William Hutton of Hunwick, by Anne, daughter of Robert Simpson of Hentnoll (*not* Hentall), and brother (not son) of John. Therefore the six daughters of John Hutton and Elizabeth Dalton were coheiresses, viz. 1. Margaret, wife of Christopher Athy of Alderney; 2. Jane, wife of Robert Eden, of West Auckland; 3. Margaret, wife of Mathew Craythorne, of West Auckland; 4. Elizabeth, wife of George Tocketts, of Tocketts, co. York; 5. Constance, wife of John Thomson of Newcastle; and 6. Anne, unmarried.

It is further remarkable, as an instance how Visitations were accepted as infallible, and their evidence adopted as already proved, that the pedigree of the same family, entered in the Visitation of 1615, agrees with that of 1575 in making Anthony Hutton son of John by Elizabeth Dalton, and moreover in continuing to the family the quartering of Dalton, (Argent, three lozenges gules, each charged with a saltire of the first,) though that quartering actually belonged to the coheiresses, and not to the male line. The coheiresses are omitted in the pedigree of 1615.

Visitation of 1615.

TEMPEST, of *Stella* (p. 15).—This pedigree commences in the Visitation with Sir William Tempest, of Studley, Kt. who is represented as the father of two sons: Sir William Tempest, of Studley, Kt. who by "... dau. and heire of Sir William Wassington," had issue Dionisia, wife to Wm. Mallory, and wife to ——— Norton of Norton; and Rowland, who by Isabel, dau. of Sir Wm. Elmsden, Kt. was the ancestor of the Tempests of *Stella*.

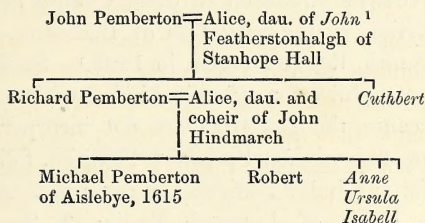
This is corrected with a remark that Rowland was the second son of the former Sir William Tempest, by Eleanor the daughter and heiress of Sir William Wassington, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of John de Morville.

These generations are all of anterior date to Surtees's pedigree of Tempest of *Stella*, which (*History of Durham*, iii. 271,) commences with Nicholas Tempest of Langchester, co. Palat. (4th son of Robert Tempest, of Holmeside, Esq. by Anne Lambton,) who died 1539.

BOWES, of *Streatlam* (p. 71).—Sir George Bowes (ob. 1580,) is here represented as son of a George Bowes, brother to Robert

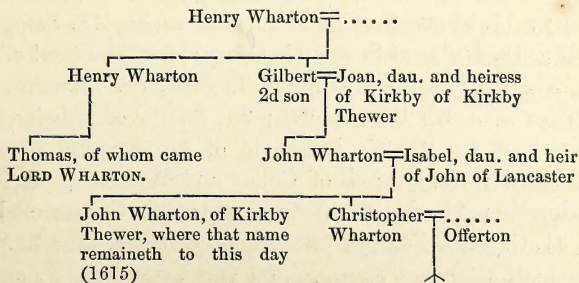
of Aske, fifth son of Richard Bowes and Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Richard Aske of Aske. But this Sir George Bowes, Knight Marshall, was himself the elder brother of Robert Bowes of Aske. He married twice : by Dorothy Mallory, his first wife, he had issue—Sir William Bowes; George (who married a daughter of Sir Edward Bray, and was father of Sir George Bowes of Bradley, knt.); Robert, Henry, Francis, all s. p. By Jane Talbot his second wife, he had issue Sir Talbot Bowes, and Thomas, whose sons are shown in the Visitation. See the pedigrees of Bowes in Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. iv. pp. 107—112.

PEMBERTON, of *Aisleby* (p. 88).—To this pedigree are added the names here printed in *Italic*.



The chevron of the arms of Pemberton is *ermine*s, not ermine.

WHARTON, of *Wingate Grange* (p. 94).—Very materially corrected as to the descent of Wharton of Kirkby Thewer: the heiress of which lordship was married to Gilbert Wharton, not to John, and which John was the son of Gilbert, not of Henry: thus—



From the *Errata* it appears that the error of making Henry, instead of Gilbert, the father of John, was a typographical one.

¹ *Alexander* in the pedigree in Surtees's *Durham*, ii. 205.

BERKSHIRE.

At the end of Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire*, 8vo. 1719, vol. iii. in pp. 285—329, is "An Appendix giving some account of several of the most antient and noted Families of this County, with their several Pedigrees, extracted from a Genealogical MS. writ about the year MDCI."

We think that this large and valuable series of Pedigrees,—not a part of Ashmole's own work, but placed as an appendix thereto, ought to be mentioned before we close this review, although we have not attempted to describe (except generally) the Pedigrees that have been published in other County Histories. It is actually a portion of the Visitation of Berkshire, as augmented by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, in 1602.¹ So far as we know it was the first publication of this kind; and it is the more remarkable, because the pedigrees are *not* incorporated in Wm. Berry's *County Genealogies*, Berkshire Families, folio, 1837.

They consist of tabular Pedigrees of these families: 1. Plott of Sparsholt; 2. Cater of Letcomb Regis; 3. Snell of Hampsted-Marshall; 4. Standysh of Wantage; 5. Loveden of Lamborn; 6. Iermonger of Coudingfeild; 7. Wyrldham of Farneborough; 8. Everard of Reading; 9. Redyshe of Binfeild; 10. Pusey of Pusey; 11. Yate of Stanford; 12. Delahyde of Brimpton; 13. Berington of Reading; 14. Holloway of Maidenhead; 15. Welisburne of West Hanny; 16. Winchcombe of Newbury; 17. Shottesbrooke of Shottesbrooke; 18. Sampson of Binfeild; 19. Hulse of Sutton Courtney; 20. Maunsell of Newbury; 21. Tyghall (originally of Tyghall, co. Somerset); 22. Fettyplace of North Denchworth; 23. Boothe of Fawler Court; 24. Ward of Hurst; 25. Bulstrode of Upton; 26. Forster of Aldermarston; 27. Vachell of Colley and Warfeild; 28. Unton of Faringdon; 29. Moore of Cookham; 30. Gunter of Kingsbury; 31. Gayer of Foxley; 32. Hildesley of Benham; 33. Cheek

¹ A valuable copy of this is the Harleian MS. 1081, which is entitled: "The Visitation of Barkshier, A° 1566, Made by William Harvy, Esquire, al's Clareniceux King of Armes, Collected and Augmented by William Smith alias Rougdragon Officer of Armes 1602, and since enlarged with"

(Signed below)

JOHN WITHY, A° 162—"

of Avington; 34. Pleydell of Coleshill; 35. Gerard of Shinfield and Lambourn; 36. Yate of Charney; 37. Hyde of South Denchworth; 38. White of Reading; 39. White of Fyfield; 40. Staverton of Staverton; 41. Hinton of Stanswyke; 42. Stanshall of Reading; and 43. Blaggrave of Bullsnashe Court.

CORRECTIONS FOR THE GENEALOGY OF WENMAN.

BY CHARLES HENRY COOPER, ESQ., F.S.A.

The Historian of Cambridge, having noticed in the Public Library of the University a translation of the *History of the World*, by Zonaras, made by the wife of the first Lord Viscount Wenman, has directed his attention to the genealogy of that family, and in a paper read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on the 16th Nov. 1863, has pointed out so many errors in the accounts published by the several Peerage-writers and other genealogists, both ancient and modern, that we think it will be useful to record in our pages the substance of his remarks.

Lady Wenman's work consists of two large folio MS. volumes (Dd. i. 18, 19), having at the beginning of vol. i. this title :

The Historyes and Chronicles of the World. By John Zonaras Contayneing all the most memorable actions happened in the world in the revolution of sixe thousand sixe hundred yeares and more. Digested into three Books. . . . Done out of Greeke into French, with annotations in the margeant vpon the diuersitie of the Greeke copyes ; with aduertisements, and Index of the most memorable things. . . . Paris. . . . for John Parent in Saint James Streete, M.D.LXXXIII. And done into English by the noble and learned Lady, the Lady Agnes Wenman, sometime wife of the Right honourable Richard Lord Vis-Count Wenman deceased.

These volumes appear to have been transcribed from Lady Wenman's autograph, of which a portion (corrected by the person who made the transcript) is contained in another MS. in the same library (Mm. 3, 32).

The foregoing description of "the noble and learned lady" by whom Zonaras was done into English, although strictly accurate, might induce the supposition that she was a noble author who has been overlooked by the indefatigable Horace Walpole. It will be seen, however, that her death occurred before her husband's elevation to the peerage, and consequently she had no claim to insertion in Walpole's work.

She was the only surviving daughter of Sir George Fermor, of Easton Neston, in Northamptonshire, by his wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Curson, Esq. It does not appear at what period she married Sir Richard Wenman, who was knighted in 1596 for his gallant behaviour at the taking of Cadiz.

It is probable that she was a Roman Catholic, for immediately after the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot she underwent examination touching a letter written to her by Mrs. Elizabeth Vaux, bidding her be of good comfort, for there should soon be toleration for religion. Sir Richard Wenman, her maid Margaret Pain, and Lady Tasburgh, her mother-in-law, were also examined on this matter.¹

She was buried at Twyford in Buckinghamshire, 4th July, 1617. Mr. Baker, in his elaborate pedigree of the family of Fermor,² erroneously states that she was living in 1634.

Her children were, Thomas, second Viscount Wenman; Edward, who died unmarried; Philip, third Viscount Wenman; Charles, who died young; Penelope, wife of Sir John Dynham; Jane, wife of Arthur Goodwin, Esq.; Dorothy, buried at Twyford, 12th Nov. 1624; and Mary, wife of Martin Lister, Esq.

Her husband, Sir Richard Wenman, who was created an Irish peer, by the title of Viscount Wenman of Tuam, 30th July, 1628, died in the 67th year of his age, on the 3rd of April (Good Friday), 1640, and was buried on 7th April at Twyford, where is a monument to his memory.³

He married two other wives, namely, Elizabeth, buried at Twyford, 27th April, 1629; and Mary, buried there 28th July, 1638.⁴ It is remarkable that no notice is taken of either of the wives in the inscription on Viscount Wenman's monument at Twyford, or in the pedigree of Wenman given by Lipscomb in the History of Buckinghamshire.

John Lodge⁵ gives an imperfect and very erroneous account of this nobleman. He states not the date of his death; speaks of his promoting the interests of Charles I. during the civil war, and his giving a kind and generous reception to Seth Ward when expelled from Sidney College, utterly unmindful of the fact that he died before the civil war began, and of course before Seth Ward's expulsion from Sidney. He makes no mention whatever of his second or third wives, and states that his children by his first wife were Thomas Viscount Wenman; and Elizabeth, the wife of Greville Verney, Esq., who died 9th December, 1648; thus suppressing the names of seven of his children, and making him the father instead of the grandfather of Mrs. Verney, who was really the daughter of his son, Thomas Viscount Wenman.⁶

Messrs. Burke⁷ have followed Lodge's account of Viscount Wenman, and seem not to have been aware of the more accurate biography given by Browne Willis.

¹ Green's Cal. Dom. State Papers, James I. i. 240, 259, 266—268, 271.

² Hist. of Northamptonshire, ii. 143.

³ The epitaph printed in Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire, iii. 131.

⁴ Willis's Hundred of Buckingham, p. 340.

⁵ Peerage of Ireland, ii. 367, ed. Archdall, iv. 282.

⁶ Willis's Hundred of Buckingham, 330; and Bridges's Northamptonshire, i. 535.

⁷ Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies, p. 557.

It must be noted, however, that Willis makes two singular mistakes. He states in one place that Viscount Wenman was forty years old when his father died, in 1577. If so, he would have been in his 103rd year in 1640, when he himself died. His parents did not marry till 1572, and therefore it cannot be doubted that for *forty* ought to be read *four*. Indeed, in another place Willis states that he died in his 67th year. He also states that Viscount Wenman's daughter Jane, the wife of Arthur Goodwin, Esq., was mother of Philip Lord Wharton. She was his mother-in-law, Lord Wharton having married her daughter Jane.¹

Lady Tasburgh, described as the mother-in-law of Lady Wenman, was her husband's mother, and was a widow when the examinations to which allusion has been made were taken. She was Jane, daughter of William West Lord Delawarr, and married Thomas Wenman, Esq. (the father of Sir Richard Wenman) at St. Dunstan in the West, London, 9th June, 1572. His death occurred 22nd July, 1577; she subsequently married James Cressie, Esq., who was buried at Twyford, 23rd June, 1581. On 16th Jan. 1587-8, she married at Twyford, Thomas Tasburgh, Esq. who was knighted in or before 1590. After his death, which occurred in 1602, she took for her fourth husband Ralph Sheldon, Esq., of Beoly, co. Worc., who died 30th March, 1613, æt. 77.²

THE NAME AND FAMILIES OF ARCHER.

Patriotism, says some paradoxical German, had ceased amongst the Romans before it came to be spoken of; so, in like manner, we may venture to suggest that it was not until the practice of archery was dying out that the name Archer began to be common in England. Before the sixteenth century this name is rarely if ever to be met with, in a humble sphere of life; but there are some instances of its occurrence in connection with small copyholds, at an earlier period, in Essex.

In ancient Court Rolls the name is unknown, so far as I am aware, amongst the humbler tenantry, while in charters dating down to the close of the fifteenth century occur several opulent and ancient families of the name. After this period, Archers are found gradually spreading over the country, and in some instances their migrations from the original localities of their residence are so perplexing, as to have given rise to many curious genealogical errors.

¹ Pedigree of Goodwin in Langley's Hundred of Desborough, p. 442.

² Willis's Hundred of Buckingham, 327, 329, 339, 340; Cal. Chan. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 161; Suckling's Suffolk, i. 199; Collect. Topogr. et Geneal. ii. 9; v. 213; Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. ii. 221.

While the *chief* Archers at an early period seem to have enforced a monopoly of the name "le Archer," their followers, as we may surmise even from the apocryphal tale of Robin Hood, were content to adopt other surnames; and thus too the old English synonym Schottifer (Archer) merged eventually into Sichifer; and from the same profession we may possibly derive Benbow, Arbalester, Broadbent, Bowman, Flight, and a host of other names more or less significant.

In county histories this name is frequently to be found in connection with the descent of manors, and at the same time so unconnectedly, that one would be apt to say, "The name was very common: here we have it in the counties of Warwick, Berks, Gloucester, Lincoln, Cambridge, Northampton, Bedford, Suffolk, Derby, Salop, Herts, and even in Cumberland and Westmerland. There were doubtless various centres of Archer origin, and what more natural than that the name should have sprung up unconnectedly in various places simultaneously?"

So far so good; but when, leaving the region of county histories, we come upon that of those ancient muniments which have supplied the information which each historian has extracted only so far as his special subject was concerned, we find the plausible and *primâ facie* view of the case give way before the powerful evidence of charters, &c., of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. In the first of these we meet with very strong evidence in support of the more limited origin of this name; nay more, we are led to conclude that the Archers of Berkshire for six generations or descents, from the time of Henry I., preserved the inheritance as well as the name of the clerk and tutor of that King,¹ while the cadets of the same family, under such powerful auspices, spread into various counties, and eventually secured for their surname the name of the *profession* of their ancestor, the "Miles dives de Donnifronte."² Thus *le Archer* became a surname in the same category with *le Boteler*, &c. Neither was ever assumed at the early period re-

¹ The "Magister meus" of Henry I. need not, I think, have been necessarily that king's tutor. Was it not simply an honourable distinction, such as "our trusty and well-beloved cousin," &c.?

² *Achardus dives miles de Donnifronte*, a witness to the foundation charter of the monastery of Lonlai in 1026. Mr. Stapleton considers Richard de Domfront, who received from Henry I. a grant of seven manors in Berkshire, to be the same person with Richardus Archarius, who frequently occurs in the rolls of the Norman exchequer, and who is called *Harecher* by Ordericus Vitalis, sub anno 1092, and *Haschier* by Wace.

(In a subsequent page it will be seen that we do not admit the identity of *Achardus* and *le Archer*. EDIT. H. & G.)

ferred to by a class, but by a special officer of a sovereign or some other person of high rank.

By inquisition taken in the 2nd Edw. I., Nicholas le Archer, the great-grandson of William le Archer, was found to hold the manor of Sibertoft, co. Northampton, by carrying *the King's bow* through all the Forests in England.

In the 14th century the Archers of Norfolk and Gloucester, Northampton and Dover, can be shown to have been one and the same family; while from them may be clearly traced cadets in Somerset, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge. At a later period¹ we discover that Archers of Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Cambridge, and Herts, were identical; and that there were two families of the same name in Essex and Lincolnshire, apart from the family of de Boys, which assumed this surname in the time of Henry V., as is said, at a shooting-match,² but possibly for *another* reason—namely, the acquisition of an Archer estate by marriage or bequest.

By a rent-roll of Richard Archer of Tanworth, Warwickshire, in the 6th Henry V. (in the writer's possession) it appears that this squire was possessed of manors and other property in the counties of Warwick, *Bedford*, Cambridge, &c.; while in the time of Cromwell the Royalist composition papers point to a connection between the Archers then in Cumberland and Westmerland and those of Warwickshire.

Although in publications treating of ancient coats armorial many such of Archers have been given, still an equal number has been omitted, and amongst these some of the most ancient.

To the charters of the Archers of Tanworth, which were in the possession of the Earl of Plymouth in the time of Collins, many interesting and extremely ancient seals were attached.³ One of the earliest bore the device of a pike-fish, or sturgeon (?), but it appears to have been scarcely armorial. Then came the escutcheon *vaire* of Crowenhale, charged with *three arrows on a fess*—the *three broad arrows* of the Lord Prior Thomas le Archer; and then, *on a fess between three arrows in base and a bird rising in chief, three escallop-shells*. There were other ancient Archer seals prior to the 15th century bearing arrows in variation, and one of

¹ 1553 to 1690. Wills, including that of Dr. T. Archer of Houghton Conquest.

² See the patent of *Cooke* Clarencieux, dated 2 April, 1575, printed in Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, Part II. p. 74.

³ They are drawn in an annotated copy of Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, edit. 1777, now in the British Museum.

that period is curious, as having a close resemblance to a crest of the name Archer, given in old works on Scottish crests. The device alluded to may have travelled northward by Berwick, where in the time of Henry VIII. the services of Archer of Tanworth were required. Be this as it may, seals similar to those of the Archers of Tanworth, at this early period, have been found elsewhere. The Archers of Suffolk bore the three arrows of Archer of Umberslade; those of Norfolk *Ermine, on a bend sinister a broad arrow*; while the *same rebuses* were naturally enough common to all.

Amongst the many curious discrepancies in the tabulated pedigrees of Archer families may be mentioned the omission (except in Thoresby's *History of Leeds*) of Margaret Savile the first wife of Sir John Archer, Justice of the Common Pleas (temp. Car. II.), who left a son, whom the judge mentions in his "Rental book," prior to his marriage in 1655 with "Elinor Curzon" his second wife, by whom he had another son and a daughter.

It is also remarkable that, in the face of this pedigree, there should be recorded on a handsome monument at Hale near Salisbury, the fact that Thomas Archer, Groom Porter to Queen Anne, and grandson of Sir Simon Archer of Umberslade, had for his *first* wife "*Eleanor only daughter and heiress of John Archer of Welford,*" who died in childbed.

Which are we to trust, the sepulchral monument or the prescriptive pedigree? Is there not some other solution of the difficulty?

It seems clear enough that the Archer *alias* de Boys family is not extinct, wherever its true representative in the male line may be found. John Archer of Bocking, for instance, probably left male heirs, and there are other lines that may yet be clearly traced to (at any rate) the grandfather (John Archer) of the Judge of the Common Pleas.

With regard to the Suffolk Archers, it is not stated, in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, where the will of Nicholas Archer of Sudbury was recorded in 1487. Possibly the date is a misprint. In Davy's *Suffolk Collections* (MSS. in British Museum) there is no mention of this Nicholas Archer; but at Bury St Edmund's there is a mural tablet to the memory of William Archer, who died there in 1579 : *i. e.* 26 years after the birth there of Thomas Archer, afterwards of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, and Chaplain to King James I.

It seems probable that the inscription mentioned by Davy (*Suffolk Collections*), as on a slab in St. Gregory's, Sudbury, bearing the date

¹ Q. semée of holly or oak leaves? Vide *Transactions of Essex Archaeological Society*.

MCCC. . . . refers to the wife of that Tanworth Archer¹ who became of "Queinton," and whose seal, attached to a charter amongst the muniments of the Umberslade family, bears the quaint device of a clerk presenting an arrow to the Virgin Mary with the legend,

Archer Roberto pia Mater gaudia porto.

The Arms of Archer of Umberslade, on the monument of Dr. T. Archer of Houghton Conquest, have never been challenged, although they were in all probability known to Dugdale.

Captain *Anthony* Archer, buried at Shadwell in 1680, and probably the person referred to in the *Calendar of State Papers*, appears to have been a member of the Sudbury family of Archers. This baptismal name was peculiar to the latter family (although claimed as also used by the Welland Archers); and just as *it*, with other favourite names of that family, disappeared from that neighbourhood, they sprang up elsewhere in a suggestive group. Such speculations are interesting apart from the special subject, as tending to elucidate the mysteries of the ever-varying social scale.

In a work intitled *Récherches sur le Domesday* there are some curious remarks on the origin of the family of L'Archer in France, and the authors seem to hold the opinion that it was first known, not in Normandy, but in the province of Lyons, and proceed to say:—

"L' enquête faite en 1205 contre ceux qui réclamaient des droits dans la forêt de Lyons prouve sans doute qu'il y avait des L'Archer dans cette province: Il y est dit, *Julianus*² *Arcuarius habet in Lyons pasnagium propriis porcis etc. pro decem sagittis et arcum aubore cum corda.* Mais, à cette époque, ce Julien pouvait appartenir à la branche Anglaise; et, dans le cas contraire, celle de France à laquelle il aurait appartenu devait s'être éteinte de bonne heure ou du moins être tombée dans l'oubli; car nous n'en trouvons de traces que beaucoup plus tard. Il en est de même des Allain, des Richard, et des Jean L'Archer qui nous trouvons inscrits dans le Cartulaire Anglais de l'Abbaye de Sainte-Trinité de Caen, comme ayant fait à ce monastère des donations à Felsted en Angleterre du temps de Henri III." (*Récherches sur le Domesday*, par MM. Léchaudé d'Anisy et de S^{te} Marie. 1842, 4to. p. 204.)

In 1171 a certain Pierre L'Archer was Captain of a hundred men-at-arms at the siege of Fougères, in the time of Conan IV. Duke of Britany.

The L'Archers of Esternay were originally from Paris, "et furent anoblis vers 1380 *par des Charges de Judicature.*" (*Ibid.*)

¹ He had a fourth wife named Johanna, (whose name does not generally appear in the pedigree,) 5th Edw. IV. His rental in the counties of Warwick, Salop, Worcester, Bedford, Cambridge, and Gloucester produced 133*l*.

² One of the two sisters of Thomas L'Archer of Umberslade, temp. Edw. III. was named Julian. (Dugdale.)

Most of the foregoing references point to the fact, already assumed, that in France, as well as in England, until perhaps the epoch of Henry V. (according to the grant to Simon de Boys already alluded to,) this surname was not adopted by the simple *professional Archer*.¹

The task of *mustering* the whole of any special family from its very foundation in early Norman History could scarcely be satisfactorily accomplished, and this may be said of the great as well as of the inferior, or that class which possessed no hereditary titles to exhaust the ingenuity of claimants on every possible occasion.

All-powerful coincidences of names, of times, and places, start up as we proceed in such investigations, and are ever ready to lead us astray; and therefore the critic who rigidly exacts the proof of every fact should be accepted as a friend to a good cause, rather than as (a mistake so common) a *detractor*.

Willelmus Arcuarius² (William the Archer) held, in 1086, the manors of Bentley and Compton, in Hampshire. The French writers already quoted say of him:

“Nous avons dû presumer que, suivant l’usage de ce temps, il ne prit le nom de L’Archer qu’après la mort de son père, et nous n’avons pas pu douter qu’il ne fût la véritable souche de la famille Anglais des lords L’Archer.”

But I must remark that he was not the brother of Robert le Archer, nor the son of Fulbert the reputed founder of the Umberslade family; and some difficulty is experienced in accounting for his parentage. Yet it is scarcely to be doubted that he was related to the other family of the same name; for the earlier charters in which the Tanworth Archers are mentioned contain the names of many Archers who were evidently members of the same family, but who are not included in the pedigree constructed by Dugdale and Sir Simon Archer.

Possibly William the Archer, of Bentley and Compton, was the ancestor

¹ In the 29th year of his reign Henry VIII. granted “a patent for a fraternity of Archers” in London, from which period the profession seems to have dwindled into a pastime.

² Brocton, Brotone, or Brestone Hundred: which corresponds with the present Thorngate Hundred.

Benecelei.—William the Archer (*Arcuarius*) holds Bentley. Alwi held it allodially as a manor of King Edward. It was then, as now, assessed at half a hide. Here is 1 ploughland in demesne, and 6 borderers with 1 ploughland. Its value was in the time of King Edward 10s. and afterwards was, as now, 12s. 6d.

The only trace of this place is Bentley Wood, in the parish of Broughton.

Cuntune.—The same William holds Compton. Five thanes held it of King Edward and could remove where they pleased. It was then assessed at 4½ hides and now at 3 hides. Here are 7 ploughlands; 1 in demesne, and 13 villeins and 19 borderers with 7 ploughlands; also a mill which pays 20s.; and 8 acres of meadow. Its value was in the time of King Edward and afterwards 4l. and now 7l.

Compton is a manor in the parish of King-Sombourn.

of those Archers, chiefly yeomen, whose wills are still preserved at Winchester, and which date from the middle of the sixteenth century, although probably some more ancient might yet be found there. How the *quasi* posterity of William decayed is not apparent; but they seem to have been numerous in the sixteenth century as small copyholders and farmers, no one apparently taking the lead or assuming to be head of the family.

Early in the following century (1638) there is attached to the will of Walter Archer, of Itchen Stoke, a small seal of arms, bearing *Barry and . . . on a chief three lion's heads erased*, and the slight resemblance which we find here to the arms of the Kentish family of Aucher recalls the circumstance that throughout the wills in question the names Archer and Aucher are used *interchangably*.

From William the Archer may also have sprung the Wiltshire family, which was seated at Swindon early in the seventeenth century, just as we find the Blakes of Hampshire and Wiltshire to be one and the same race; and it is not improbable that, like the latter, they may have joined in the emigrations which appear to have taken place from the neighbourhood of Andover, when the fame of the Western Hemisphere was still fresh. We know, for instance, that a family of this name (which was ultimately represented by Matthew Gregory Lewis, better known as Monk Lewis,) emigrated from Wiltshire to Jamaica, and there became *extinct* in the male line. The Wiltshire Archers must not therefore be confounded with those of *Ripon*, who about the same time, or rather earlier, settled in New England and still exist there; or with the two other families, distinct in (*later*) origin, but bearing the same surname, which were also settled in Jamaica.¹

Although in the seventeenth century this name began to spread with great rapidity, it seems again gradually to have died away during the following hundred and fifty years; and the fluctuation is not altogether unworthy of note, as an illustration of the working of natural laws which we recognise in the result, but the cause of which we fail to discover, just as the tables of the Registrar-General are full of a mysterious agency, which reveals itself only in combinations.

J. H. L.-A.

[The reader is referred to a subsequent page for an account of a volume published in 1861, entitled *Memorials of Families of the Surname of Archer*.]

¹ Qy. Did not the eldest son of Sir John Archer by his first wife Margaret Savile settle in the same island?

THE GENEALOGIES AND COAT-ARMOURS OF NEW ENGLAND.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Boston, Massachusetts.

SIR,—I desire to obtain the opinion of competent judges upon the authenticity of certain coats of arms used in New England during the period when these six states were English colonies. The discussion seems proper, since the persons who used these armorial distinctions were British subjects, and their armorial rights must depend upon the customs of the mother country.

You are aware that the study of genealogy is a favourite pursuit here. The *New England Historic-Genealogical Society*, founded in 1845, soon established a quarterly Register, now in its eighteenth year. The number of family histories printed within the last twenty years is over two hundred, and the number of town histories and similar works is still larger. We have only eight or nine generations to trace in our pedigrees, and we construct them on a firm basis.

As nineteen-twentieths of our population in 1776 were derived from emigrants from England, our genealogists naturally attempt to pursue their researches there. The connecting links in the chain are very obscure generally, but we trust that some day the English genealogists will aid us. One source of information has hitherto been overlooked by us, viz. the use of Coats of Arms by our early colonists.

At our last annual meeting the Genealogical Society appointed a Committee on Heraldry to investigate the subject; and in behalf of that Committee, of which I am a member, I beg leave to present the following facts:—

We know that a certain portion of our early colonists ranked among the Gentry before they left England. We find that they used coats of arms here. We find certain other magistrates associated with them, the families intermarrying, whose arms we have, but whose pedigrees have not been traced. We find in the second and third generations, in 1680–1720, other families in the larger towns, whose members are styled Esquires and Gentlemen and who used arms. Lastly, we find here and there among the Yeomen old seals and paintings of arms, and we presume these to be relics of former greatness.

We know that as early as 1770, possibly as 1760, certain painters came to New England, furnished with those manuscripts of trickings of

arms which all herald painters possess, and that they copied for any applicant such arms as any English family of the same name used. We reject these absolutely, and with them of course all more recent inventions. The questions to be solved by your English authorities are—1st. Is the use of a coat of arms in a British colony prior to 1760, by a person of wealth and position, *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity? 2d. If the pedigree cannot be traced to the English family, owing to the break in the records caused by the emigration, is the descendant of the *armiger* of that date entitled by common usage in England to use that coat of arms now? 3d. If we find a person at that date of the rank of farmer, mechanic, or trader, using a seal of the arms belonging to his *name*, are we authorized in regarding it as *probable* that his ancestors were entitled to them?

A few instances will render my meaning plain. Among our early magistrates and clergymen who used coats of arms, and whose pedigrees are known, were Winthrop, Bradstreet, Harlakenden, Leverett, Bellingham, Hutchinson, Whiting, Davenport, Norton, Johnson, Stoughton, Sewall, Symonds, Lake, and Vassall.

Other distinguished officials associating with these and also using arms, but of whom no pedigree has yet been traced, were Usher, Dudley, Belcher, Dummer, Savage, Winslow, Pyncheon, Oliver, Curwin, and Royall.

Certain families of wealth and distinction before 1700 using coats of arms were Lloyd, Foster, Fowle, Townsend, Trail, Payne, Wheelwright, Gedney, Steele, Green, Mayhew, Barton, Pickman, Quincy, Byfield, Cushing, Freke, Hubbard, Checkley, Gardiner, Hallowell, Vaughan, Hiller, Gee, Martyn, Goodrich, Greenwood, Clark, Lemmon, Mountfort, Greaves, Dowse, Wood, Poole, Chambers, Jenner, Cary, Jeffries, Lidgett, Sturgis, Prince, Richards, Holyoke, Lynde, Amory, Walley, Ward, and others.

These families all asserted their claims in the most marked manner. The arms were inscribed on their tombstones, on their plate, and on their portraits. It seems impossible that there could have been so extensive an assumption of arms; and how can we discriminate? During the same period many Englishmen travelled hither and established themselves here. William Fairfax, whose heirs, I believe, inherit the peerage of Cameron, was married in Salem. Thomas Lechmere, brother of Lord Lechmere of Evesham, married in Boston. Many others might be cited. The English travellers mention the gentry of Boston, Salem, Providence, and other large towns in the same terms as they would those of Dublin or Glasgow.

The last class of seals is more difficult of explanation. We find on wills and deeds occasionally a coat of arms belonging to a family of the same name in England. These seals are often very beautifully engraved, and their cost would render it highly improbable that the then owners could have bought them. There was no seal-engraver here before 1750. Every such seal must have been imported, and we have to consider the probability of a farmer sending to England to purchase a trinket costing as much as a dozen acres of land, solely for the pleasure of using it on his will. It seems much more reasonable to suppose that these rings and seals were heirlooms preserved and transmitted to successive generations.

We desire to learn the value which should be attached to these arms, because, if the greater number are probably authentic, we wish to collect and preserve all now extant.

I must be allowed to remind your readers that the question narrows itself to one point. Is the use of a coat of arms by a person in England in 1630 or 1650 to be considered as probably justifiable? or must it be supported by the authority of the Visitations and other official records of the College of Arms?

Should your readers decide that these facts are valuable and interesting, I hope you will find space hereafter for some of the best authenticated examples, including one or two specimens of heralds' pedigrees preserved here.

Yours, &c. W. H. WHITMORE.

Note.—We respond with the utmost interest to our Correspondent's suggestions, and shall be ready to welcome the documents he proposes to transmit. It will much forward the end in view to form a collection of the impressions of the Seals referred to, and to publish them. The evidence they will afford must be among the best now available for the armorial insignia of the emigrants: the authenticity of which, as our Correspondent perceives, and so justly represents, affects very materially the verification of such connecting links as may be assumed to identify the families of New England with their *stirpes* in the Mother Country. (EDIT. H. & G.)

HERALDIC DECORATIONS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

A considerable increase of shelf-room has been obtained in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle under the architectural superintendence of Mr. Salvin. The apartments known as Henry the Seventh's Room and Queen Anne's Closet have been entirely refitted with oak bookcases, continued up to the ceiling, access being given to the upper shelves by a gallery. In the former room the ceiling, which was coved, has been replaced by a flat one, divided by deep oaken ribs into rectangular compartments. These panels are richly painted with heraldic devices, designed by Mr. Thomas Willement, F.S.A. They are not of equal size; but there are three larger than the rest which form the central features of the design, and the whole are arranged in three rows of seven in each row, as viewed from the wall opposite the windows.

In the central compartment of the whole is placed the achievement of King Henry VII.—that is, his arms having the dragon and greyhound as supporters, with the garter and crown. In the eight surrounding panels are the King's title, *Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie dominus Hibernie*, his motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, and these six badges: 1. the Hawthorn-tree crowned, and the letters *H. R.*; 2. the Rose dimidiated Red and White, and crowned, and the letters *E. R.*; 3. the Red Rose; 4. the Portcullis; 5. the Fleur de lis; and 6. the Red and White Rose.

The central compartment on the dexter side contains the achievement of Queen Victoria; and in the adjoining panels are her crowned initials V. and R. and a device of the intertwined Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, with the Union motto, *QUIS SEPARABIT?*

The sinister group of panels refers to the late Prince Consort; presenting his achievement of arms, surrounded by the red buffalo's head of Cleve, the escarbuncle of de la Marck, the crest of Saxe Coburg Gotha, with his motto *Treu und Fest*, and the crowned initials A. and P.

All the panels have ornamental borders of various designs, in gold and colours, on a very light ground. Round the walls is a wide frieze, which is painted blue, and decorated with White and Red Roses, the three initials H., V., and A., and white and gold flowers.

The ceiling of *Queen Anne's Closet* has been embellished in like manner, except that its centre is an oak panel. Next to it is a row of the single shields of France, England, Scotland, and Ireland; and in the other panels are badges of the Rose and Thistle impaled and the Harp, Queen Anne's motto *SEMPER EADEM*, and this inscription:

In this closet *H. M.* Gracious Majesty
Queen Anne first received intelligence of
the Victory of Blenheim
August 13th, 1704.

(It was here that the banners annually rendered by the Dukes of Marlborough as the quit-rent of Blenheim palace were formerly suspended.)

The ceiling of the small *Lobby* adjoining (which contains the staircase to the galleries) is decorated by the letters V. and A. tied with a cord and placed between the crown of the Queen and coronet of the Prince Consort; and the borders are filled with the mottoes of the Queen and Prince, and a running ornament of White and Red Roses intertwined.

The fireplace in *Henry the Seventh's Room* has been surmounted by a new bas-relief in stone of the royal arms within the garter, from a design by Mr. Willement, the supporters being the Lion and Unicorn sejant, holding banners of Saint George and Saint Andrew.

It is in the further apartment of the same range, called *Queen Elizabeth's Gallery* (and also now occupied by the library), that the fine old chimney-piece remains, of which there is an engraving in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*.¹ Its ornaments are almost wholly armorial, of which the White Falcon standing among Red and White Roses, being the device of Queen Anne Boleyn the Queen's mother, is frequently repeated: whilst immediately over the fire-place, carved in low relief, is an array of the Royal Beasts, in this order: 1. the Lyon; 2. the Dragon; 3. the Greyhound; 4. the Antelope; 5. the Bull; 6. the Hart; 7. the Eagle crowned:

the Boar; 9. the Tiger; 10. the Swan, gorged with a coronet and chained. On a projecting cornice of the main design we read the date not only of this piece of sculpture, but probably of the erection of this part of the castle—when the Queen was just fifty years of age, and had reigned for one-half of that time—

ÆTA : TIS : 50 : REG : NI : 25 E. R. ANº : Dº : 1000 : 500 : 83

The bust (in terra-cotta) of Queen Elizabeth which now forms the prominent feature of this chimney-piece (but does not appear in Britton's plate), was added by King William IV. when the work was restored in 1834. It was brought from another part of the Castle, in which other royal busts of the same set still remain.

A material improvement has also been made in the *Waterloo Gallery*, by changing the glazing of the windows, which are fifty in number. Their small panes of ground glass have been replaced by squares of stout plate, embossed with the armorial insignia of the Queen and Prince Consort, the arms of Saint George and the Peninsula cross, and the crowns, initials, and mottoes of the nine sovereigns who were engaged in the great contest of Waterloo,—the Prince Regent of England, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Brunswick. These have also been designed by Mr. Willement.

¹ As the engraved title-page of the Second Volume. Part of the original ceiling of the room (since renewed by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville) is also shown in the same print. It was in panels of varied form, with large figures of the crowned rose, harp, &c.

BIBLIOTHECA HERALDICA;

OR, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HERALDRY.

Continued from p. 267.

1832.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF JOHNSTON OF THAT ILK, formerly of Caskieben in the shire of Aberdeen, and of its principal Branches. By ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Junior, Writer to his Majesty's Signet. *Vive ut Postea Vivas*. Edinburgh, printed by William Burnett. MDCCCXXXII. 4to.

Consists of Title, Dedication to "Sir William Johnston of that Ilk, and of Hilton, co. Aberdeen, Knight Baronet (*sic*), &c. &c. chief of the name of Johnston." Preface, 22 pp. Table of Contents. Half-title. Text, 40 pp. Half-title to Appendix, and Appendix, 15pp.

In Mr. Turnbull's library, Nov. 30, 1863, Lot 707, 1l. 13s.

(See in the *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, i. 334—346, the Testament and Latter Will of Mr. John Johnston, one of the principal Ministers of the New College of St. Andrew's, 1611.)

1845.

CHRONICLE OF THE FAMILY OF PERCY: Imprinted at Newcastle, by M. A. Richardson. M.d.ccc.xlv. Post 8vo. pp. 44. (100 copies.)

This is No. XXVII. of Richardson's *Reprints of Rare Tracts*, &c. It is, however, one of the few articles of that collection which were printed from original manuscripts. It is a poem composed in uncouth stanzas, "made and compiled briefly by me W^m Peeris, Clerke & Priest, Secretary to the Right noble Earle Henry the Vth earle of Northumberland;" and contains "the pedegrees, lives, and deathes of the Percies, from fower discentis afore the Conquest, to y^t Earles sone y^t was kild by the Com'ons at Thirsk, in Henry the vijth his tyme." It was edited by the Rev. John Besly, D.D. Vicar of Long Benton, from a copy in the Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian Library, vol. L. fol. 119.

(Mr. Turnbull's illustrated copy has been noticed *ante*, p. 170.)

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF HULTON, OF HULTON, CO. LANCASTER.
8vo. pp. 48.

This volume has no title-page or date. The words HULTON OF HULTON are printed in large type at the commencement of the first leaf.

The genealogy of the Hultons of Hulton takes up the first 32 pages, and then follows that of the Hultons of Farnworth, in the same county, extending to p. 44. The next three pages (45, 46, and 47) contain an account of the Hultons of Southampton, and the last page in the volume (48) is devoted to Addenda.

Very many ancient deeds relating to the family of Hulton are printed in extenso in the volume. At page 6 is a woodcut representing the seal of Richard de Hulton, 7 Edw. III., on which is a shield charged with a lion rampant, its legend: *SI. RICARDI. DE HILTVN.*

The grant of a Crest, by Dalton Norroy, to Adam Hylton of Hylton, is printed in extenso, pp. 20, 21, and illustrated with a fac-simile woodcut of the crest. This grant is dated 10 Dec. 4 Eliz. and the crest is described as follows:—"Upon th'elmet, on a wreathe gowles, a crowne golde, thereout issuing a hartes heade and necke cabowished syluer, horned golde, betwene twoo branches of hawthorne proper, manteled gewles, doubled syluer, buttones golde."

At page 22 is printed the will of Willyam Hulton of Hulton, dated 23 August 1624. At page 26 the will of Adam Hilton of Hilton, co. Lancaster, dated Sept. 1651, proved 10 June 1652.

A woodcut of the arms of Hulton, a lion rampant ducally crowned, is given at page 33, prefixed to the account of the Farnworth branch of the family.

The pedigree of the Hultons may be seen in Burke's Landed Gentry. Henry Hulton, esq. of Farnworth, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Blackburn militia, married Louisa Caroline, fourth daughter of John Hooke Campbell, esq. of Bangeston, co. Pembroke, Lord Lyon King of Arms, and had a very numerous family. We have reason to believe that this Genealogy was privately printed by William Adam Hulton, esq. (a son of that marriage,) Judge of the County Court at Liverpool.

1863.

PEDIGREES OF THE FINCHAM FAMILY.

These pedigrees were drawn out by the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, and printed at the Stow Bardolph private press, for the *Historical Notices of the Village of Fincham*, by the Rev. WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A. 8vo. 1863.

A few copies of the pedigrees were printed separately for private distribution:—

1. Fincham pedigree, deduced from the statement in Blomefield's History of Norfolk, and Deeds at Stow. 1 sheet.
 2. Pedigree of Fincham of Fincham, drawn out from Blomefield's History, and the Visitation of Norfolk, and corrected and enlarged from Wills, Deeds, Court Rolls, and Registers. 3 sheets.
 3. Pedigree of Fincham of Outwell. 2 sheets.
 4. Pedigree of Fincham of Suffolk. 3 sheets.
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PREAMBLES TO VARIOUS PATENTS OF PEERAGE. 1711.

REASONS which induc'd her Majesty to create the Right Honourable Sir Simon Harcourt a Peer of Great Britain.

London, Printed for J. Morphew, near Stationers' Hall. 1711. Price Two Pence. Where may be had, The Preamble to the Earl of Oxford's Patent; and the Tryal at large of Richard Thornhill, Esq. for the Murder of Sir Cholmley Deering, Bart. Price 2*d.* each.

4to. 7 pages, with one of Advertisements of Books, of which the first is as follows: "Sept. 18, 1711. *Now in the Press*, The Preambles to the Patents for Creating the Lord Raby, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Ferrers, Earl of Orery, and Duke Hamilton, Peers of Great Britain, which will be Published this Week."

The pamphlet before us is nothing more than the Preamble of Lord Keeper Harcourt's Patent of Peerage, with an English translation on the opposite pages. This twopenny sheet was sold for 10*s.* in Mr. Turnbull's sale, Nov. 30, 1863, Lot 682.

1832.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF HAY OF LEYS, &c. &c. &c. Edinburgh, printed by James Shaw, 23, Thistle Street. 1832. Foolscap folio, pp. 26, and three folding pedigrees.

The Introduction consists of three pages. At p. 7 begins the Errol branch of the Hays; at p. 12 the Leys branch; at p. 20 the Melginch branch; at p. 22 the Kinnoull branch; at p. 23 Intermarriages with the Leys family, Blair branch; at p. 24 the Balfour branch; p. 25, Scott of Scottstarvit; p. 26, Moncrieff branch. APPENDIX: (A.) Tree pedigree of Hay of Tweeddale; (B.) the like of the Earls of Errol; (C.) Hay of Pitfour and Hay of Seggieden.

In Mr. Turnbull's sale, Nov. 30, 1863, Lot 728.

1830.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OF THE NAME OF KENNEDY. From an original MS.; with Notes and Illustrations by ROBERT PITCAIRN, Writer to his Majesty's Signet, F.S.A. Scot. and Hon. F.S.A. Perth, &c.

Edinburgh, William Tait and John Stevenson; London, Longman and Co. M.DCCC.XXX. At the back of the title:—

Twixt Wigtoune and the toune of Aire,
And laigh down by the Cruves of Cree,
You shall not get a lodging there
Except ye court a Kennedy.

Bannatyne Club Press, Ballantyne and Company, Printers. 4to. pp. xii. 218.

1849.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE NOBLE FAMILY OF KENNEDY Marquess of Ailsa and Earl of Cassillis, with notices of some of the principal cadets thereof. (Woodblock of the Marquess's arms, supporters, and crest.) Printed at Edinburgh, M.DCCC.XLIX. 4to.

Pages 58, including title; and Appendix 40, including half-title.

By Hugh Blair, esq. W.S. by whom a copy was presented to Mr. Turnbull, 1849; which was sold Nov. 30, 1863, Lot 711. The Appendix consists of historical documents from the archives of the Earls of Cassillis.

1827.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE DE HOCHÉPIED FAMILY. Antwerp: Printed by J. Jouan. 1827. 8vo. pp. 63, and large folding Pedigree.

List of Documents abstracted in this privately printed Volume.

1. License that Lieut.-General Porter, M.P., may take and use the surname and arms of De Hochepped in lieu of his present surname and arms of Porter. Dated 6 May, 1819.

2. License that John James Larpent and George Gerard Larpent, esquires, may take the surname and bear the arms of De Hochepped. Dated 1 June, 1819.

3. License that Lieut.-General Baron de Hochepped, and his nephews, and their male issue respectively, may use in this country the title of Baron de Hochepped. Dated 27 Sept. 1819.

4. Extracts from the London Gazettes of Saturday, May 15, 1819; June 15, 1819; and Oct. 5 of the same year; relating to the same.

5. Letters patent of Leopold I. Emperor of Germany, and King of Hungary, under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Hungary, bearing date at Vienna, 8 April, 1704, raising Daniel John de Hochepped to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Hungary.

The arms are thus set forth in this diploma:—

Scutum videlicet militare erectum bifarium in duas æquales perpendiculariter divisum partes, in cujus quidem dexterâ candidâ sive argenteâ plagâ tignus bifurcatus, acutus, angularis, erectus, rubri coloris; supra quem bina falcatae lunæ hemisphæria, ab infrâ vero unum, omnia tamen tria atro seu nigro colore conspicui; in alterâ vero sinistrâ cælestinâ sive cœruleâ parte manus dextera, expansis suis digitis, et volâ, ruptis infra se duabus ferreis compedibus naturaliter effigiatur, liberalitatis videlicet et Christianæ charitatis tuæ luculentum et verissimum testimonium designans depicta esse cernitur; scuto demum incumbentes binas galeas militares, craticulatas sive apertas regiis diadematibus, hinc nigrum inferioribus non absimile falcatae lunæ hemisphærium, illinc vero manum dexteram erectam et extensam inferiori per omnia similem proferentibus, ornatas à summitatibus verò, sive conis galearum lasciniis, sive cumniscis, partim cœruleis,

partim vero rubicundis, et nigris, in utramque scuti oram eess placidè diffundentibus, illudque ipsum decenter ac venustè exornantibus; quemadmodam hæc omnia in principio sive capite præsentis diplomatis nostri regii, pictoris edoctâ manu et artificio, propriis et genuinis suis coloribus clarius depicta et ob oculos intuentium lucidius posita esse conspiciuntur.

6. Translation of the same.

7. Table showing the ancestors of Daniel John de Hochepped, extracted from "L'Histoire de Cambrai et du Cambrésis."

8. Letters from the Dowager Baroness de Hochepped, announcing deaths of Gerrard John Baron de Hochepped, and of her seventh and last son. Dated 25 May, 1807, and 8 Feb. 1819 respectively.

9. Letter from Mathias Van Asten, dated 16 Feb. 1763, announcing to "Mr Le Chevalier Porter" the death of Elbert Baron de Hochepped the ambassador of Holland at Constantinople.

10. Letters from J. Van Goor to His Excellency Sir James Porter, relating to the same.

11. Procuration from Mathias Van Asten to H. Van Goor.

12. Note relating to the Treaty of Peace mentioned in the diploma. (The Peace of Carlowitz concluded in 1699.)

13. List of members present at the Diet of Hungary in the year 1808.

14. List of Grand Officers of the Kingdom of Hungary.

15. Genealogical Table showing the descendants of Elbert de Hochepped, a Baron and Magnat of the Kingdom of Hungary, Ambassador from the States General of Holland at the Ottoman Porte, and son of Daniel John Baron de Hochepped, by Clarissa Catherine Countess Collyer; on whose descendants of both sexes the dignity of Baron and Magnat of Hungary was conferred by the Emperor Leopold I. King of Hungary, &c., by letters patent under the great seal of the kingdom of Hungary, bearing date at Vienna in Austria, the 8th April, 1704; confirmed to his male descendants and representatives and their heirs male by royal license and authority from George Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated at Carleton House, London, 27th Sept. 1819, in the 59th year of the reign of his Majesty George III.

1830.

A LETTER TO MRS. CAMPBELL OF BARBRECK, CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE CAMPBELLS OF BARBRECK, FROM THEIR FIRST ANCESTOR TO THE PRESENT TIME. Ipswich, 1830. 4to. pp. 39. (Privately printed.)

This genealogical history of a branch of the Campbell family was written by Frederick William Campbell, Esq. who resided at Birkfield Lodge, near Ipswich. He married for his second wife Sophia, daughter of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. of Stanford Court, Worcestershire, and had issue an only daughter married to Robert Burrell, Esq. nephew to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and Vice-Chamberlain. Mr. Campbell died in 1846, and was the last male heir of the house of Barbreck. He was buried at Stanford,

Worcestershire, where a tablet has been erected to his memory, and that of his wife and daughters.

His father Donald Campbell, of Barbreck, Esq. who commanded a regiment of cavalry in the service of the Nabob of the Carnatic, was the author of *A Journey Overland to India*, published in London 1796, 4to. and reprinted in America 1797. Of this work see an account in *Notes and Queries*, II. iv. 251, 455, v. 53.

He derives the Barbreck Campbells from the second son of Sir Colin Campbell, of Lochow, who was distinguished in the service of his uncle King Robert Bruce, and died in 1340, and gives an elaborate account of his ancestors, who were involved in the political occurrences by which Scotland was formerly disturbed.

Barbreck is situated in that part of Argyllshire called Kantyre.

1843.

VICECOMITES NORFOLCIÆ, or Sheriffs of Norfolk from the first year of Henry the Second to the fourth of Queen Victoria, inclusive; chronologically and alphabetically arranged, with their Armorial Bearings. Stow Bardolph, 1843. 4to.

Of this, the first production of the Stow Bardolph press, 36 copies only were privately printed by the author, the Rev. George Henry Dashwood, F.S.A.

Title-page with wood-cut of Dashwood Arms: Argent, on a fess double, cotised gules three griffin's heads erased or. Preface, 1 leaf.

Chronological List of the Sheriffs of Norfolk, commencing with Richard Bassett and Alberic de Vere, Sheriffs in 1154, 1155, to Henry Villebois of Marham, Sheriff in 1840, 13 leaves.

The Armorial Bearings of the Sheriffs of Norfolk, 28 leaves. These are arranged alphabetically, and in some cases short genealogical notices of the various families are added.

Addenda et Corrigenda, 1 leaf.

The grant of arms from Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, Robert Cook, Clarenceux, and Wm. Flower, Norroy, to Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper, dated 22 Feb. 1568, is printed in this volume.¹ An interleaved copy, in the author's possession, contains many additional notes.

1850.

ANE BREVE CRONICLE OF THE EARLIS OF ROSS. Including Notices of the Abbots of Fearn, and of the Family of Ross of Balnagown. Edinburgh, MDCCCL. Crown 4to, pp. viii. 46.

From a MS. found at Balnagown Castle: printed at the expense of Sir Charles W. A. Ross, of that place. The Introduction is signed at Edinburgh, by W. R. B[aillie]. A very imperfect abridgment of this chronicle is inserted in the third volume of *Miscellanea Scotica*, Glasgow, 1820.

In Mr. Turnbull's sale, 1863, Lot 1206, 29s.

¹ This is the *second* coat adopted by Sir Nicholas, and still borne by the Bacon family. See the blason of his previous coat in our vol. i. p. 59.

1861.

MEMORIALS OF FAMILIES OF THE SURNAME OF ARCHER. London: John Russell Smith, 36 Soho Square, M.DCCC.LXI. Small 4to. pp. iv. 76. Appendix, 3 pp.

The author in his Introduction blasons sixteen several coats of Archer, to which he adds two for Achard, and one for Awger, Ager, or Aucher of Kent. We do not, however, perceive that Achard and l'Archer were the same name; on the contrary, the author himself seems to arrive at the opposite conclusion in his note at p. 4. *Achard* is a name which may still be frequently seen in the streets of Paris, and it will be recollected that we ourselves have *Hatchard*, a name well known in connection with religious and political literature. *Agard*, *Agar*, and *Haggard* may be from the same original: though there is a counter-claim for them on the part of *Haygarth* and *Hogarth*, the "hedged yard" or paddock. However that may be, we cannot think that *Achard* has anything to do with archery: it is rather of the category of Richard, Guiscard, Blanchard, Trenchard, &c.

The family of Archer that has attained the highest rank was that of Umberslade, co. Warwick,—one also of great antiquity; of which Dugdale's account is inserted in pp. 6—9, or rather Sir Simon Archer's own account, one of the most zealous of Dugdale's assistants in that county,—“being a gentleman much affected to and very well versed in antiquities,” who, “with great freeness and curtesy, imparted unto me very many rarities for the furtherance of this present work.” It was his great-grandson Thomas Archer esquire, at one time M.P. for Warwick, who was created Baron Archer of Umberslade in the 22d George II.; he had an only son, with whom the peerage expired in 1788. By his eldest daughter he was grandfather of Other-Archer sixth Earl of Plymouth; but the author shows in p. 26 that his epitaph very incorrectly asserted that “he was the last male descendant of an ancient and honourable family, that came over with William the Conqueror,” as there existed these various branches:—

1. John Archer of Handley, who died in 1640, and left *eight sons*.
2. The descendants of Edward Archer, buried at Uffington, Berks, 1603.
3. Those of John and Robert, sons of John Archer of Umberslade.
4. Those of Richard Archer's sons, Francis, Fulke, and Miles.
5. Those of Gilbert, two Johns, Richard, two Thomases, and Robert.
6. The Archers of Houghton Conquest and Meppershall, Bedfordshire, of Sudbury [co. Suffolk], and of London, &c. &c.

Of these several branches the compiler proceeds to collect the memorials; and of others of the name in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Stafford, and Oxford (p. 31); in those of Buckingham, Norfolk, and Suffolk (p. 32); of Archer's Court in the parish of River, and other places in Kent (p. 34); of the counties of York, Northampton, Lincoln, and Cambridge (p. 36); of Essex (p. 39); of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Herefordshire, and Hampshire (p. 44); of Leicester (p. 52); Berkshire (p. 53);

Westmerland and Cumberland (p. 55); London and Surrey (p. 56); Cornwall (p. 63); Dorsetshire, Wilts, and Devon (p. 64); Ireland (p. 65); Scotland (p. 66); the West Indies and America (p. 68).

After Sir Simon Archer, perhaps the most memorable person of the name is the Reverend Thomas Archer, for forty years Rector of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire, and chaplain to King James the First; his sermons before his royal master were three, and are all specially recorded in his own parish register:—

1. Before the King at Hawnes, July 30, 1605.¹
2. Before the King and Queen at Toddington, July 24, 1608.²
3. Before the King at Bletsoe, July 26, 1612.

His will, dated 1630, and mentioning many relatives of his own name, is given at p. 47. To his cousin Timothy Archer he leaves all his "Note Books in Divinity, hoping he will continue and become a profitable member and minister in the Church of God. Also to make him a ring, if he pleases, £1 in gold, and a gown which was sometimes *his Father's*, which his Mother gave me after my *Brother's* death." After which our Author asks, "*Q.* was not Timothy Archer his nephew?" We answer, Clearly so; and so he should be termed, in *modern* language, in p. 49, note 2. At that time *cousin* was a term merely equivalent to kinsman, or our own still more vague expression *relative*. In Shakespeare's *First Part of Henry IV.* Act i. scene the last, the Earl of Worcester repeatedly calls his nephew Harry Hotspur "*cousin*."

Timothy Archer became a Doctor of Divinity, and was for forty-two years Rector of Meppershall and Blunham in Bedfordshire. In the former church "there is a monument to Dr. Timothy, similar to that of his relative at Houghton Conquest. He is represented as preaching in a cassock and bands, with a red cushion before him. The figure is half-length, and about the size of life. The doctor wears a moustache and imperial. The whole

¹ We add (from a MS. copy in our possession) the two passages of Mr. Archer's own records of those days of professional triumph, which immediately follow that printed in the volume before us wherein the King's attendance in the church of Houghton Conquest on Sunday the 28th of July, 1605, being the day of the Town Feast, is described. After commemorating a sermon then "preached by one Mr. Baly, chapleine to the Erle of Suffolk," he thus proceeds—

"King James lay the 27. and 28. of July in anno 1605 at Houghton Berie, and the Queenes Majestie lay the same tyme at Hauns.

"Thomas Archer, parson of Houghton, preached before the King's Majestie and his Nobylitie at Hauns in Bedfordshire the 30. of July, 1605, and was the same day by the King's commandment sworne and admitted the King's chapleine in ordinarie. Text, cap. 2 Cantic. vers. 15, *Take us the foxes, the little foxes which destroy the vynes, for our vynes have small grapes.*"

² On the same day King James signed at Toddington a letter addressed to the Bishop of London, respecting the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, which is printed in Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's* (edit. Ellis, p. 101).

is of painted stone or marble. The arched canopy inclosing the figure is adorned with ears of ripe corn, an hour-glass, skull and cross bones, and sundry other emblems of time and mortality. The coat of arms surmounting the canopy bears the following blazon:—Azure, three broad arrows, points downwards, or; impaling, Or, three garbs gules (Berkeley of Yorkshire)."

Though this volume is anonymous, we may add that its Author is Captain J. H. Lawrence-Archer, of the 60th Rifles. He is pursuing his inquiries, and we learn that his manuscript collections on the Archers are now in quantity nearly treble those printed in 1861, of which we have been giving this account. He has recently become the possessor of all the old court-rolls and other papers of the manors of Solihull and Tanworth in Warwickshire, whilst they were the property of the Archer family, dating from about the year 1438. (See some remarks on the origin of the name of Archer in our present Part, at p. 524.)

REVIEW.

PLANCHE'S ASH-NEXT-SANDWICH.

A Corner of Kent; or, some Account of the Parish of Ash-next-Sandwich, its historical sites and existing antiquities. By J. R. PLANCHE, Rouge Croix Pursuivant. 1864. 8vo. Pp. xxiii. 413.

Several interesting books have been formed from the history of a single parish, even when that parish did not include any large town. Among them one of the most approved was Dr. Thomas Warton's *History of Kiddington*, Oxfordshire, which was first printed in 1782, and reprinted in 1783 and 1815. We need only allude, in passing, to the *History of Bremhill*, by the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles, and that of *Isleworth*, by G. J. Aungier, both of which were rendered of greater interest in combination with important monastic houses; and to those of several of the suburban metropolitan parishes, produced by Mr. Faulkner of Chelsea and Dr. William Robinson. One of the best topographical books of modern times is the *History of Blyth*, an important parish on the confines of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, by the Rev. John Raine (brother to the late historian of North Durham), in 4to. 1860.

Rouge-Croix has been led to commemorate *A Corner of Kent*, from "having a vested interest in the parish of Ash, in the shape of a daughter married to the incumbent of it (the Rev. Henry Smith Mackerness, M.A.), and mother of sundry urchins born in it." The undertaking has grown under his hands, from the original idea of a shilling handbook, to a goodly octavo volume. At the outset the author was not fully aware what claims Ash really had on the attention of an historian, but now he sums them up in the following weighty terms:—

"The parish of Ash-next-Sandwich, notwithstanding that it can boast but one village of any importance, that to which it gives or from which it

takes its own name,—has probably as great claims upon the respect and interest of Englishmen as any other in the kingdom. Within its boundaries the Gauls found their most commodious haven; the Romans erected their most famous fortalice [that of *Rutupium*, afterwards Richborough]; the pagan Jute established his dominions; the holy Augustine planted the cross. Many of the most celebrated names in the roll of our Norman ancestors are connected with its manorial records, and the greatest sovereigns of this country for many centuries made its now almost deserted road the highway to conquest, returned by it in triumph, or displayed on it the pageantry of a peaceful progress.”

Of the substance of the work we need not say more, than that Mr. Planché has formed a very readable volume, dividing his subject into five chapters: 1. Before the Conquest; 2. Descent of the Manors; 3. Perambulation of the Parish; 4. The Church and its Monuments; 5. Notes and Queries, Genealogical and Heraldic. The last chapter has particular claims upon our attention, as it consists of a series of more *critical* genealogical disquisitions than have heretofore been assembled in a work of this compass: but we have not now space to say further than that they relate to the families of—1. Arques; 2. Avranches; 3. Vere and Bolbec; 4. Creve-cœur; 5. Auberville; 6. Criol, or Keriell; 7. Sandwich; 8. Septvans *alias* Harfleet; 9. Goshall; 10. St. Nicholas; 11. Leverick; 12. Paramour; 13. Hougham; 14. Solly. With some or any of these we might occupy many pages, but at present we shall content ourselves with stating the existence of material so attractive to the scrutinising genealogist.

To these expressions of satisfaction we must add a few words of disapproval.

After the article which we gave in our first number on the due printing of armorial blason, it would be inconsistent in us if we did not censure such a typographical specimen as this (from p. 95):

Argent on a chevron Sable, three leopards' faces Or.
which we should have printed—

Argent, on a chevron sable three leopard's faces or.
with more natural punctuation, and without the ugly italics.

It is also a matter to be regretted when the names of authors are misspelt by the printer: as in p. 138, “Boy's Collections and Nichol's Progresses,” instead of Boys's and Nichols's; in p. 12, “Battely and Plott,” for Batteley and Plot; in the Preface, “Streathfield,” for Streatfeild; and in p. 91, “Williment,” for Willement. Accuracy in this respect is not beneath the attention of any author who has a regard to his own acceptance in future times. Besides this, the extracts from Latin documents in the notes are full of errors.

We are further sorry to add that this volume has no Indexes, but merely a pretty full table of Contents.

HERALDIC CHRONICLE.

(Continued from p. 372.)

1863, Dec. 18. Created a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, the Right Hon. Sir William Meredyth Somerville, Bart.¹ by the title of BARON ATHLUMNEY, of Somerville and Dollardstown, co. Meath.

Jan. 2, 1864. Peter Pickering Bradshaw of Burnley co. Lanc. brush-manufacturer and Ellen his wife second daughter of James Taylor late of Lower Ogden in the parish of Rochdale but now of Brownhill road in the said parish gentleman, by Mary his wife only daughter of James Taylor the elder late of Lower Ogden yeoman deceased,—in compliance with the last will of the said James Taylor the elder, to take the name of TAYLOR after Bradshaw.

Jan. 10. By the death of Richard Hobart FitzGibbon, third EARL OF CLARE, at the age of 70, peerages both of Ireland and of England became extinct. These dignities owe their termination to the Crimean War, in which the Earl's only son John Charles Henry Viscount FitzGibbon was slain at the battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854, when in his 26th year, and unmarried. He was a Lieutenant in the 8th Hussars. This family claimed to be a branch of the Geraldines, and to have sprung from Gibbon (circ. 1250), fourth in descent from Maurice FitzGerald, second Baron Offaly, progenitor of the great houses of Kildare and Desmond. His posterity were styled the CLAN GIBBON, and their head was *The White Knight*. From John the next brother to Gibbon descends *The Knight of Glin or the Valley*; and from the youngest brother Maurice descends *The Black Knight*, otherwise called *The Knight of Kerry*.²

The Earldom of Clare, however, was a honour of much more recent times, acquired by the late Earl's father in the arena of the law. John FitzGibbon, the second son of an eminent barrister of the same name, became Attorney-General of Ireland 1784, Lord High Chancellor and Baron FitzGibbon of Lower Connello co. Limerick in 1789, Viscount FitzGibbon of

¹ The Right Hon. Sir William Meredyth Somerville the 4th Baronet (of Ireland, 1748); born 1803; succeeded his father Sir Marcus 1831; Under Secretary of the Home department 1846-7; Secretary for Ireland (and a Privy Councillor) 1847-52; M.P. for Drogheda 1837-52, and now (from 1854) for Canterbury. The title Athlumney is said to have chosen a hundred years ago by his ancestor Sir Quayle Somerville the first Baronet, when he was offered a peerage, which for some reason was not conferred. Dollardstown was the seat of his maternal ancestors the Meredyths. The creation of this new peerage of the Kingdom of Ireland is legalized (in pursuance of the Act of Union 1801) by the extinction of the three following:—

Butler, Lord Caher, created 1583, and Earl of Glengall 1816.

Hill-Trevor, Viscount Dungannon, created 1766.

Tonson, Lord Riversdale, created 1783.

² The descent of the Knight of Glin and the Knight of Kerry (who bear the surname FitzGerald) will be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

Limerick 1793, Earl of Clare 1795, and a peer of England by the title of Baron FitzGibbon of Sidbury co. Devon in 1799. He died in 1802: John, his eldest son and successor, in 1851. The last Peer was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Limerick.



The coat of the FitzGibbons is the red saltire of the FitzGerald's placed upon an ermine field, and further differenced by a chief argent charged with three annulets or. The Knight of Glin and Knight of Kerry both have also the ermine field, but no other difference from the simple coat of FitzGerald, as borne by the Duke of Leinster.

Jan. 22. Concession granted to *Emma Elizabeth Hanbury Leigh*, of Pontypool park co. Monmouth, widow of Capel Hanbury Leigh of Pontypool park esquire, Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the said county, on behalf of John Capel Hanbury Leigh her only son and Emma Charlotte and Frances Elizabeth her only daughters, all minors, to discontinue the name of Leigh, and be henceforth called and known by the name of HANBURY only, being the paternal family name of her late husband.¹

Feb. 3. The Queen has been pleased by letters patent under the great seal to declare her royal will and pleasure that, besides the Children of the Sovereigns of these Realms, *the Children of the Sons of any Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland* shall have and at all times hold and enjoy the style, title or attribute of ROYAL HIGHNESS with their titular dignity of Prince or Princess prefixed to their respective christian names or with their other titles of honour.

Feb. 25. *Henry Cook*, now residing at Falls village, Connecticut, U.S. Amer., formerly of Clevedon, co. Som. eldest son of John Cook of Clevedon gent. by Sarah sister of Henry Sheppard of Wick St. Lawrence yeoman, to take the name of SHEPPARD only, in compliance with the will of his uncle Henry Sheppard.

¹ The name of Leigh was assumed by Mr. Hanbury in the year 1797 in memory of his descent, through his paternal grandmother the Hon. Jane Tracy daughter of Thomas-Charles 5th Viscount Tracy, from the Lords Leigh of Stoneleigh, the wife of the third Viscount Tracy having been the eldest daughter of Thomas first Lord Leigh. He died Sept. 28, 1861, aged 84.

March 4. The Most Noble *William John Frederick Powlett, Duke of Cleveland*, to discontinue the name and arms of Powlett,¹ and reassume his paternal name and arms of VANE only.

March 29. *Thomas Robert Murrell* of Norwich silversmith to take the name of *ETHERIDGE* instead of Murrell.

April 8. *Henry Capel Lofft*, of Glemham house, Troston hall, and Stanton, all in Suffolk, esquire, in compliance with the will of John Moseley of Glemham house esquire, to take the name of *MOSELEY* after Lofft, and bear the arms of Moseley in the first quarter.

April 23. *Elizabeth Countess De la Warr* created *BARONESS BUCKHURST*, of Buckhurst, co. Sussex, with remainder to her second son the Hon. Reginald Windsor Sackville-West.²

April 27. *Thomas Alexander Dirom* esq. brevet Major, and Capt. R. Art. eldest son of Alex. D. late Capt. 8th Foot, who was 2d son of Alex. D. of Luce and Mount Annan co. Dumfries, Lieut.-General and sometime dep. adj.-gen. in the E. Ind., by Magdalen eldest dau. and at length coheir of Robert Pasley of Craig co. Dumfries esq. to take the name of *PASLEY* before Dirom, and the arms and designation of Dirom of Luce and Pasley of Mount Annan, and bear the said arms quarterly.

May 12. *Mary Thomlinson* of the Hill, Rockcliffe, Cumberland, widow of Joseph T. of Carden, in Dalston, in the said co. and Laverrock Bank, Saint John's co. Lanc. only dau. of Sir James Robert Grant, of the Hill, Knt. M.D., C.B. and Inspector-gen. of army hospitals, deceased, to take the name of *GRANT* after Thomlinson.

May 15. On this day died, in Arundel Street, Strand, aged 52, *EDWARD STEPHEN DENDY*, Esq. Chester Herald, and Secretary to the Earl Marshal. He was the fifth and youngest son of Stephen Cooper Dendy, esq. surgeon, of Horsham, by Mariamne, daughter of Edward Dubbins, esq. surgeon, of the same town, where he was born on the 24th of June 1812: and he was

¹ His Grace assumed the name of Powlett only, by sign manual dated 14th April, 1813, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandmother Katherine Duchess of Bolton, who was the second daughter and coheir of Henry sixth and last Duke of Bolton. On his succeeding to the Dukedom of Cleveland by the death of his elder brother, Jan. 18, 1864, the Powlett estates devolved on his third and only surviving brother Lord Harry-George Vane; who subsequently, on the 6th Sept. 1864, became the fourth Duke of Cleveland, and now takes the name of Powlett: see p. 549.

² The first Lord Buckhurst was Thomas Sackville (the Poet), who was so created on the 8th June 1567 by Queen Elizabeth,—he being her Majesty's second-cousin through his paternal grandmother Margaret Boleyn. He succeeded Burghley as Lord Treasurer in 1599; but was not created an Earl until after the accession of King James I. in 1603-4. He then became Earl of Dorset, and his descendant the seventh Earl was raised to the dignity of a Duke in 1720. On the death, s. p., of Charles fifth Duke and eleventh Earl all the dignities of peerage possessed by the Sackville family became extinct July 29, 1843. The present Earl Delawarr married in 1813 Lady Elizabeth Sackville, younger sister and coheir (with Mary now dowager Countess Amherst) of John-George-Frederick the 4th Duke; and he assumed the name of Sackville after West by sign manual, Nov. 6, 1843.

brother-in-law to the late Edward Howard-Gibbon, esq. York Herald, who married his sister Amelia Dendy in 1824. Mr. Dendy was appointed Rouge-dragon pursuivant on the 28th June 1848; Secretary to the Earl Marshal on the death of his brother-in-law Mr. Howard-Gibbon in 1849; and Chester herald on the 9th Dec. 1859. He had been previously private secretary to Henry-Charles 13th Duke of Norfolk, and upon his Grace's nomination appointed Surrey herald extraordinary on the 27th August 1856, when he was attached by Sir Charles Young Garter to his mission to Constantinople to invest the Sultan Abdul Medjid with the insignia of the Garter; and in 1858 he also accompanied the similar mission to Berlin to invest the King of Prussia with the same Order. On the death of the Duke of Norfolk in 1856 he was reappointed Earl Marshal's Secretary to his successor Henry-Granville 14th Duke; upon whose death in 1861 he was again appointed E. M. Sec. by Lord Edward Howard the present Deputy Earl Marshal. He married Caroline, daughter of Charles Fitzwilliams White, esq. of the House of Commons, and granddaughter of Charles White, esq. formerly of Potter Hanworth, co. Lincoln; and has left issue.

June 4. To *Emma Sarah de Rochow* of Hyde park gardens co. Middx. wife of Adam Ernest de Rochow of Paris and late widow of Henry James Wheeler of Hyde park gardens esquire, and to Llewellyn Vynne of Lincoln's inn fields gent. guardians of the children of H. J. W. that Herbert Reginald Wheeler the third son may take the name of RAY instead of Wheeler, and bear the arms of Ray quarterly with Wheeler.

June 17. *William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume* of Humewood co. Wicklow and Curzon street co. Middx. M.P. for co. Wicklow, eldest son of Wm. Hoare Hume late of Humewood esquire by Charlotte Anne only sister of Quintin Dick esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle the said Q. D. to take the name and arms of DICK only.

July 1. *John Carpenter* of Mount Tavy near Tavistock esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle William Garnier of Rookesbury co. Southampton esquire, to assume the name of GARNIER after CARPENTER and bear the arms of Garnier in the first quarter.

July 21. Sir *Charles Lyell* of Kinnordy co. Forfar knt. created a BARONET of the United Kingdom.

Henry Murray Lane esq. (Bluemantle Pursuivant,) appointed CHESTER HERALD, vice Edward S. Dendy, esq. deceased.

July 29. *James Robert Alexander Haldane* of Westbourne terrace Pad-dington, and Trinity coll. Camb. LL.B. immediately after his marriage with Anne Elizabeth Frances Margaretta only child and heir expectant of Sir Nicholas Chinnery of Flintfield co. Cork and Hyde park square co. Middx. clerk and Baronet, to take the name of CHINNERY after HALDANE.

Aug. 11. *Thomas Burch Western* esq. of Rivenhall co. Essex, created a BARONET.¹

¹ Cousin and successor in his estate of Charles-Callis Lord Western, who was in 1833 advanced to a peerage, which became extinct on his death in 1844.

Aug. 12. Chapman Delaune Faunce, of Sharsted court, Doddington, Kent, gent. in compliance with the will of Alured Pincke of Sharsted court esquire, to take the name of DELAUNE after Faunce, and bear the arms of Delaune quarterly with Faunce.

Aug. 15. John Wm. Bund Willis of Wick house, Bedwardine, co. Worc. gent. only son of John Walpole Willis late one of H. M. Justices for Port Philip, N.S.W. by Ann Susannah Kent dau. of Thomas Henry Bund of Wick house and Great Malvern esq. to take the name of BUND after WILLIS, and bear the arms of Bund.

Aug. 22. William Heather Medows (heretofore Wm. H. Norfie) of Conholt park, Chute, co. Wilts. esq. in compliance with the will of Evelyn Philip Medows of Conholt park and Charles street Berkeley square esq. to continue to use the name of MEDOWS only and to bear the arms of Medows in the first quarter.

Aug. 31. Thomas Hammer Fletcher of Nerquis hill, co. Flint, esq. late Capt. of the Military Train, in compliance with the will of his maternal great-uncle Maurice Wynne LL.D. Rector of Bangor and Overton, to take the name of WYNNE instead of Fletcher, and bear the arms of Wynne.

Sept. 5. George Crowther, esq. of Brandon lodge, Wigton, in the parish of Harewood co. York gent. in compliance with the will of John Wigglesworth of Brandon, to take the name of WIGGLESWORTH instead of Crowther.

Nov. 5. Croslegh Dampier, of Esk head, in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, gent. eldest son of Christopher Edward Dampier, esq. of North port, Salt water creek, in the said colony, by Matilda only surv. dau. of John Crossley, of Scaitcliffe, Rochdale, co. Lanc. esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle the said J. C. to take the name of CROSSLEY after DAMPIER, and the arms of Crossley quarterly with his own.

Nov. 8. Alexander William Thorold Grant, of Weelsby house, Clee, co. Linc. in compliance with the will of Richard Thorold of Weelsby house esq. to take the name of THOROLD after GRANT, and bear the arms of Thorold quarterly with Grant.

Nov. 24. Henry Harrington Molyneux-Seel gent. to be BLUEMANTLE Pursuivant of Arms.

Nov. 18. The Most Noble Harry George Vane, Duke of Cleveland, third and youngest but only surviving son and heir of William Harry Vane, first Duke of Cleveland, K.G. by Katherine Margareta his first wife, dau. and coh. of Henry Powlett, Duke of Bolton, by Katherine sister of James Lowther Earl of Lonsdale, in compliance with the will of his said maternal grandmother Katherine Duchess of Bolton, to take the name of Powlett only, and bear the entire coat of arms of Powlett.

Nov. 26. The Rev. Francis Henry Laing, M.A. of Dudmaston, in the parish of Quatt, co. Salop, Rector of Quatt Malvern, only surv. son and heir of the late Rev. Francis Laing, M.A. of the Mythe, co. Glouc. by Mary Dorothea second dau. of William Whitmore of Dudmaston esq. and sister

to the late Wm. Wolryche Whitmore esq. M.P. for Bridgnorth and afterwards for Wolverhampton,—in compliance with the will of the said W. W. W. to take the surname of **WOLRYCHE-WHITMORE** in lieu of Laing, and bear the arms of Whitmore in the first quarter with those of Wolryche.

Nov. 29. *John Habington Barneby* of Brockhampton, co. Heref. esq. sometime M.P. for Droitwich, and afterwards for East Worcestershire, to resume¹ his family surname of **LUTLEY** after Barneby.

Nov. 30. *George Horner Reynard* of Whitehill park, Chester le Street, co. Durham, esq. and Augusta Sarah his wife, daughter of the late John Cookson of Whitehill park esq.—in compliance with his will to take the name of **COOKSON** after **REYNARD**; he to bear the arms of Cookson quarterly with Reynard, and she the arms of Cookson only.

Dec. 10. *Patrick Robertson* esq. of Glenmoidart co. Inverness, Lieut.-Colonel in the army and Major 25th Foot, Knt. of the 5th class of the Imp. Legion of Honour, 2d son of the late Patrick Robertson esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, by Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Ross, minister of Kilmonivaig co. Inverness, and sister to late Lieut.-General Hugh Ross, of Glenmoidart,—in compliance with the will of his said maternal uncle, to take the name of **ROSS** after Robertson, and the designation of **GLENMOIDART**, and bear the arms of Ross.

NAMES ASSUMED PROPRIO MOTU.—Since those which we reported in our first volume, at p. 471, 568, the following changes of this nature have been publicly advertised:—

1863, *July 11.* *Albert Gottheimer*, born in Dublin, late of Bedford Villas, Croydon, Surrey, and now of 80, Lombard street, and Stafford house, Carlton-road, Maida-vale, co. Middlesex, esq. takes the name of **GRANT** in lieu of Gottheimer.

July 25. *Charles Webb*, of Brighton, servant, takes the name of **PURKIS** instead of Webb.

Aug. 19. *Joseph Joel*, of Brompton hall, Kensington, Middlesex, Consu, for Montevideo, assumes the name of **ELLIS** in addition to Joel.

Nov. 23. *William Edwood Smith*, of Doncaster, attorney and solicitor, and Jane Winteringham his wife, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Shirley, late of Attercliffe near Sheffield, gentleman, assumes the name of **SHIRLEY** instead of Smith.²

Nov. 28. *Henry Charles Bird* of Goytre house, co. Monmouth, esq. chooses to write his name **BYRDE**.

1864, *Jan. 9.* *Walter Buchanan Macallam*, of Edinburgh, esq. assumes the additional name of **BUCHANAN**.

¹ The surname and arms of Barneby were taken by his great-grandfather in the male line Bartholomew Richard Lutley esq. by act of parliament passed in 1735. He was the nephew of John Barneby esq. of Brockhampton, who died in 1726, s. p.

² Mr. Shirley is an alderman of Doncaster.

1864, *Jan.* 18. Thomas Hardy, of Tuticorin, India, adopts the additional name of HARRIS.

Feb. 4. Robert Philip Mallet, M.A. Oxon., William Edmund Mallet, and Edward Charles Mallet de Carteret, all of Jersey, esquires, sons and grandson of the late Rev. John Mallet, Rector of Grouville in that island, revert to the ancient method of writing their surname, MALET.

Feb. 10. Percy Honey, late of the Exchequer office, Stone buildings Lincoln's Inn, esq., in consequence of his recent marriage with Lady Atkinson,¹ takes the additional name of ATKINSON.

Feb. 16. Matthew Grosvenor Snooke, Fellow and late Assistant Tutor of Trinity college, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's Inn, in pursuance of the will of his father Matthew Snooke, esq. of Chichester, takes the name of Woods after his former names.

Feb. 20. Frederick Corns, late of Macclesfield, now of London, and about to proceed to Yokohama in Japan, merchant, determines to write his surname CORNES.

March 5. John Joseph Deadman, Robert Deadman, and Nicholas Deadman, of 13, Polygon, Clapham, Surrey, assume the name of DEDMAN, instead of Deadman.

March 9. Charles Jones of Manchester square, Marylebone, M.D., takes the additional name of PERRIVEL.

April 7. Thomas Pitts Langmead of St. Mary hall, Oxford, and Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, takes the additional name of TASWELL.

April 23. Robert William Scoble of Billiter street and Park place, Grosvenor road, auctioneer, alters the spelling of his name to SCOBELL.

April 26. Henry Sharp Smith, of Leeds, co. York, now residing at Paris assumes the surname of DE GERSIMI DE MOLAY.

May 3. Joseph Marsden, of Lampeter, printer and stationer, takes the surnames of LEWES JOHNS instead of Marsden.

May 17. Edward FitzGerald Galaker, of Winchester street, Pimlico, changes his name to Edward FITZGERALD.

June 14. Henry Samuel Hunt, of Bannon house, co. Wexford, Commander R.N., takes the additional name of BOYSE.

June 22. Francis Paynton Pigott Stainsby Conant, of Heckfield-heath, co. Hants, in contemplation of his marriage with the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Guy Carleton, Baron Dorchester,² by deed-poll dated 13th June, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery 22d June, "after reciting that

¹ Louisa Jane Grace, only daughter of Captain William Gyll, of Wraysbury, Bucks. married in 1819 to Sir Jasper Atkinson, knt., Provost of the Moneyers of the Royal Mint, who died Oct. 6, 1856, aged 66. See pedigrees in Mr. Gordon Gyll's *History of Wraysbury*, pp. 100, 223.

² Married, at All Saints, Odiham, June 14, 1864, Francis Paynton Pigott Conant esq. late Capt. 16th Lancers, eldest son of the late Francis Pigott Conant esq. Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man, to the Hon. Henrietta Anne Carleton, eldest dau. of Lord Dorchester, of Greywell hill, Hants.

he was desirous, with the consent of the said Baron Dorchester, of assuming the surname of Carleton in lieu of the names of Stainsby Conant, and to assume and bear the arms of Carleton jointly with those of Pigott," declares his intention to assume the name of FRANCIS PAYNTON PIGOTT CARLETON.

July 8. The Rev. Norman Garstin, of Saint Helier, Jersey, D.D. assumes the ancient family name of DE GARSTON.

Henry Perkins Wolrige, of Pembridge-square, London, by reason of succession to an estate, discontinues the name of Perkins, and assumes in place thereof the name of GORDON.

July 16. Charles Gapp, of Ryders Wells, Lewes, Sussex, esquire, takes the additional name of ARLINGTON.

July 18. Thomas Edwards, esq. of Trematon hall, by Saltash, co. Cornwall, late Cornet 4th Drag. Guards, assumes the additional surname of JERVIS before EDWARDS.

Aug. 10. Andrew Lamdin, of Silchester, co. Southampton, yeoman, and his children, take the name of HARRISON instead of Lamdin.

Sept. 16. Charles Reed Driver, Captain and Staff officer of Pensioners, and Henry Thomas Driver, of H. M. War office, sons of Capt. Thomas Driver, R.N. deceased, "have resumed our ancient family surname of DE LA BERE, in lieu of Driver, by deed enrolled in H. M. High Court of Chancery."¹

Dec. 30. Frederick Kneller Haselfoot Cock, of Sunderland place, Paddington, co. Middx. and of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, discontinues the name of Cock, and assumes the name of Frederick Kneller Haselfoot HASELFOOT only.

In reference to this subject, we find some remarks in *Notes and Queries* of the 17th Sept. 1864, with the general sentiments of which we are so much inclined to coincide, that we deem them a very suitable appendage to the present article:—

The document enrolled in the Court of Chancery on the 22nd of last June, by Mr. Francis Paynton Pigott Stainsby Conant, involves principles and assumptions obviously demanding administrative, and possibly legislative, regulation.

That individuals, protected by obscurity and irresponsible from ignorance and obtuseness of self-respect, should, in order to throw into oblivion the obloquy attaching to their personal or family antecedents, *proprio motu* discard their names; and that persons emerging by successful trade, accident, or otherwise from the substratum of society, should without legal right assume armorial bearings in order to veil over their humble origin, may excite contemptuous pity and ridicule rather than surprise. It, however, arrests attention to find a gentleman of education and property, not devoid of family connection, in contemplation of marriage with the elder daughter and co-heiress presumptive of a British peer—the son and heir of

¹ See remarks on this change in *Notes and Queries*, III. vi. 262.

a Member of Parliament, subsequently a governor of a British dependency, and whose uncle has recently been elevated to the Bench in Westminster Hall ;—it is startling that a gentleman of this status, and moreover legally entitled to arms in respect of a grant from the College of Heralds in 1750, to Francis Pigott, barrister-at-law, should, regardless of the prestige of his class, and possibly irrespective of law, seek, in companionship with ignorant and vulgar pretenders, to change his name without the authority of the Crown or that of the College of Heralds ; and, manifestly contrary to legal principle and usage, to have contemplated, as the document suggests, also a change of arms conferred by his proposed father-in-law.

It is needless to point out the necessity of preserving the identity of names in connection with the inheritance of dignities, transmission and distribution of property, and the detection and punishment of crime. It is also sufficiently obvious that, if it be competent to any one, however abject in parental origin in the scale of society, illiterate, degraded by low habits and vices, and stained by enormous crimes, to appropriate to himself the name and arms of individuals and families who have conferred lustre on, and are regarded with pride by, their country—those aristocratic distinctions, “the cheap defence of nations,” which are recognised as constituting so influential an incitement to honourable exertion, and so important an element in the welfare and greatness of this country, are, in an essential feature, at the mercy of the vulgar and unscrupulous, and must in course of time be impaired and degraded. So great is the importance attached to the permission by the Crown in some cases of change of name, that the family of the gallant General Ross, whose name is associated with Bladensburg, accepted from the Crown the grant of the name of “Ross of Bladensburg,” in preference to a baronetage which had been offered in recognition of the services ; and it has been stated that Mr. Wilkins, of Maeslough Castle, M.P. for Radnorshire, who petitioned the Crown for a baronetage, and to resume his ancient family patronymic of “De Winton,” having the choice of obtaining only one or the other, elected to accept, as the more valued alternative, the name now borne by his descendants. Influenced by a similar desire, the son of Mr. Jones of Clytha, Mr. William Reginald Joseph Fitzherbert Jones, desiring to resume his early family surname of “Herbert,” sought, as Mr. Conant, to effect this object by his own act ; but the reflection should have occurred to these gentlemen, animated as they obviously are by the prestige of lineage, that on the same principle the names they severally aspire to bear may be pirated by any auctioneer’s clerk or apothecary’s apprentice in the villages adjoining their mansions, and, thus dragged through the mire, be divested of the aristocratic associations which constituted their attraction.

A name suggestive of offensive or ridiculous association may with propriety be discontinued. The inheritor, as heir-general, of the representation and property of an ancient line may be permitted to bear its name ; and the same privilege may be extended to a few other exceptional cases,

with the sanction, however, of public authority, to be exercised in accordance with established principles by a competent tribunal, and without trenching on the rights of families. Originally, doubtless, names and arms were arbitrarily, and subsequently for a considerable period irregularly, adopted and conferred. This in early times involved probably little if any inconvenience; but, the necessity of limiting this usage being experienced, every monarchy and state on the continent of Europe acquired the exclusive right of conferring arms,—change of name being rarely if ever resorted to.

In France, Germany, and other continental states, at present, as in former times, by a system of forms strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced, embracing record and strict proof of birth, baptism, marriage, death, and burial, it is simply impossible unduly to assume a name or designation without the means of easy detection, visited by punishment. The political and social revolutions which have successively swept over France since the close of the last century have afforded facilities and temptations to the assumption of—not names, a scandal unheard of except with the direct view of crime, but of titles and the coveted *De*. These fraudulent pretensions have, however, in deference to the public interests, been encountered by the present Emperor with enactments and regulations enforced with such salutary rigour that they have been practically suppressed, and (presenting an enviable contrast to the ludicrous application of the term “Esquire,” regardless of right, in this country,) no person can be named in a public or private document otherwise than by his real name and designation. In France, in this respect at least, “a spade is called a spade.”

In England, Ireland, and Scotland the Crown sanctions, by the royal sign manual, changes of name; and Garter in England, Lyon in Scotland, and Ulster in Ireland, by authority derived from the Crown, confer arms. That an individual by his own mere personal assumption, may in every case arrogate to himself a name different from his own, has certainly not yet been decided, and may be rejected as legally improbable; although our English lawyers have in some special cases recognised a new name for a limited and present purpose as an *alias*, cautiously guarding themselves, however, against any consequent admission of the right, without restriction, of change of name.

As regards armorial bearings, however, their assumption or change without authority of the sovereign or the heralds is clearly and indisputably illegal; and the right arrogated by Lord Dorchester to grant, and by Mr. Conant to receive, the arms of the former, is an attempted novel revival of an obsolete pretension inconsistent with the prerogative of the sovereign.

HERALDICUS ANGLICANUS.

In an earlier number of the same periodical (August 27, 1864, p. 173), it had been remarked:—

“The dealing with Surnames was a prerogative of the Crown from the earliest period. Henry I. commanded Nigel de Albini to take the name of

monarchy and state on the continent of Europe

VIRTUES THE FOUNDATION OF BLAZON.—In illustra-

Blazonia est quasi alicujus vera laudatio sub quibusdam signis, secundum Prudentiam, Justitiam, Fortitudinem, et Temperantiam.

In the frontispiece to the English translation of Scudery's *Curix Politia*, London, 1654, folio, the four Cardinal Virtues are personified as females,—Prudence with two snakes, Justice with a sword and scales, Fortitude with a pillar and lion, Temperance pouring from a ewer into a chalice.

N. H. S.

John Bossewell the Author on Armorie (p. 115).—When I was last at York I looked through the Index of Wills there proved from 1550 to 1600, in the hope of finding that of John Bossewell—but in vain. I am inclined to think that he was the husband of Alice West, and son of Anne Frescheville (see Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. i. p. 127).

J. S.

X There are at least 2 conspecific *Cryptotriton* herpetids - see White's article on *d'Arbigny's* herpetids in *Archives Herpétologiques, Suisse* May 1911

P. 242. It was not the Rev. Humphrey Waldo-Sibthorp, but the youngest brother the Rev. Richard Waldo-Sibthorp, who was the founder of St. Anne's church and St. Anne's bedehouses in the city of Lincoln. This gentleman, being also the minister of a proprietary chapel which he had erected at Ryde in the Isle of Wight, conformed to the church of Rome in Nov. 1841, but returned to the church of England in Feb. 1844. It has been recently stated by *The Weekly Register* that he has again joined the Roman communion.

P. 250. The manuscripts of the late Mr. George Morris comprised eight large folio volumes of Shropshire Genealogies, showing the descent of the principal landed proprietors of the county of Salop, from the Conquest to the present time. They were compiled from Heraldic Visitations, public records, chartularies, family documents, parish registers, and other sources. The collection was the labour of upwards of forty years, and it extends over about 4,000 folio pages. The first two volumes have the armorial bearings very neatly drawn and coloured, the third partially so, but in the remaining five volumes the arms are only drawn and not coloured. These manuscripts were purchased in the early part of the year 1863 by Thomas C. Eyton, esq., of Eyton House, Salop, for 250*l*.

P. 281. We inadvertently, in the note in this page, wrote *The Topographer and Genealogist* instead of *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*. The former work was commenced in 1845 as a sequel to the *Collectanea* (but in the cheaper form of Demy instead of Royal Octavo), and was completed in three volumes in 1858.

P. 288. *Quarterings of Tostall*. The sixth quartering is for *Wycliffe*, but in the Durham visitations the cross-crosslets are sable. The seventh quartering is for *Ellerton*, brought in by *Wycliffe*. (Occasionally these two coats are seen combined, by the three buck's heads of *Ellerton* being placed on the chevron of *Wycliffe*.) The eighth quartering is clearly for *Tempest*, and the bend should be sable. The ninth quartering is for *Umphraville*, brought in by *Tempest*.
R. L. P.

P. 450. THE SIEGE OF CARLAVEROCK was in 1300, in the 28th year of the reign of Edward I. Mr. Wright says that Sir Harris Nicolas omitted the two initiatory lines of the poem:

En cronicles de granz moustiers
Truef l'en ke Rois Edewars li ters.

But it is clear from the words *Edewars li ters* (III.) that these lines are a spurious addition, made long afterwards, when it had been forgotten in what reign the siege occurred.

W. G.

P. 459. Whilst rectifying the mistakes of others we fell into one ourselves, by referring the use of "*bene*" by Wordsworth to "*The White Doe of Rylstone*" instead of to "*The force of prayer*," which is the poem that refers to the tragic end of "The boy of Egremond."

ADDITIONS TO THE PEDIGREE OF THACKERAY.

P. 321. Dr. Thackeray's marriage took place, not at Eton, but at St. Bartholomew's the Great, London, 26th July 1729.

P. 325, line 2, for "four daughters" *read* five; and insert (after "3. THOMAS,") 4. ANNE, born June 9, 1768; died unmarried at St. Alban's 1837. In line 8, for "unmarried at St. Alban's 1837," *read* 22 Sept. 1768.

Ibid. Erase the third daughter, "3. SELINA MARTHA," &c. (see p. 446.)

Ibid. Mr. Wilson Jones died August 24, 1864, aged 70.

P. 326. The portrait of the Rev. Elias Thackeray is by W. Stevens, engraved by E. M'Innes, 1845: and bears an inscription,—“whose distinguished Christian zeal, amiability, and uprightness of life have elicited the affection of his Parishioners, and insured the esteem of his numerous Friends, by whom this Plate is published.” He is represented at whole length, in walking costume, the church of Dundalk in the background.

P. 328, line 2, for JOHN *read* JOSEPH.

Ibid. line 11, Martin Thackeray, esq. died in Gloucester-place on the 13th June, 1864, and his will was proved in the London court on the 22nd July, by the executors, Augusta Thackeray the relict, and Mr. Charles de la Pryme the nephew. The personalty was sworn under 35,000*l*. Upon the decease of his widow he bequeaths to King's College, Cambridge, all his books, prints, and engravings, in testimony of his grateful remembrance of the obligations received by him from the bounty of King Henry VI. and his anxious desire to promote the study of sound and useful learning among the scholars of the College. He also bequeaths the sum of 1,000*l*. the dividends to be given to the scholar of King's College educated on the foundation at Eton, who shall, on the examination each year for Bachelor of Arts, have taken the highest degree among the wranglers in the mathematical tripos. The testator bequeaths to his relict a life-interest in his estates real and personal, appointing her also residuary legatee; and, upon her decease, devises his freehold estates to his nephew Joseph Thackeray, leaving liberal legacies to his other nephews, nieces, and others. To the Bedford Hospital he bequeaths 500*l*. This bequest, and the legacies to King's College, are to be paid free of duty. A biographical memoir of Mr. Martin Thackeray appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September 1864.

Ibid. The portrait of Joseph Thackeray, M.D. is by J. Jackson, R.A. and B. E. Duppa, and engraved on a large mezzotinto plate by W. Ward.

P. 443. The following paragraph, alluding to Mr. Thomas James Thackeray, recently appeared in *The Morning Post*: “On looking through the names of the persons connected with the agriculture of France on whom the knighthood of the Legion of Honour was conferred at the last fête-day of the Emperor, we notice the absence of one whom we believe to have merited on public grounds deep gratitude from the country. We

allude to Mr. Thackeray, who lately formed one of the jury appointed by the Minister of Agriculture at the international competition of steam ploughs at Roanne; and who did not then appear for the first time in a public capacity, rendering gratuitous services to France in reference to her agricultural interests. So long ago as 1846, at the agricultural meeting of the Seine and Marne, and in 1849, at the Great Paris Exhibition, his name and the benefits he had conferred were prominently brought forward. Special mention of him was made in the report of the *Jury Centrale d'Agriculture et de l'Industrie*, by M. Moll, the government professor of agriculture, who, amongst other eulogiums, credits Mr. Thackeray as being one of the first who made known to France the immense advantages which England experienced from the practice of drainage."

P. 444. The wife of Frederick Thackeray, M.B. of Windsor, was Elizabeth, daughter of Abel Aldridge, esq. of Uxbridge.

Ibid. last line. SALLY was Mrs. Drewe: and the three lines from p. 446 should be added to her name. Her youngest sister, SELINA-MARTHA, (p. 446) died unmarried, at King's Lodge, Cambridge, about the year 1816.

P. 446. Dr. George Thackeray was only once married. The words "first, Nov. 19, 1803, Miss Carbonnell; secondly," should be erased.

P. 447. William Makepeace Thackeray and Amelia Webb were the parents of seven sons and four daughters. The former were: 1. WILLIAM, one of the Council in India; 2. WEBB; 3. THOMAS; 4. ST. JOHN—who all three died unmarried in India; 5. RICHMOND, 6. FRANCIS, and 7. CHARLES, all noticed in pp. 447, 448. The last died unmarried. The daughters were: 1. Augusta, married to — Shakespeare, esq.; 2. Emily, married to Dr. Halliday in India; 3. Charlotte, married to John Ritchie, esq. (see p. 447); and 4. Selina, married to Robert Langslow, esq. Attorney-general in Ceylon.

P. 448. Mrs. Carmichael Smyth, the mother of William Makepeace Thackeray, died at Onslow Gardens, Brompton, on the 18th Dec. 1864, aged 78.

P. 450. We mistook Thackeray's design for a crest. On looking at it again we perceive that the coronet incloses, not three darts, but the three broken portions of a tilting-spear.

It may be interesting to note that the present Parish Clerk of Hampsthwaite, James Swale, is great-nephew to Thomas Thackeray, who succeeded his father in that office, and who, dying in 1804, was the last of the family at Hampsthwaite. It is also an interesting fact that William Makepeace Thackeray was at Hampsthwaite last year (1863) when Swale showed him over the church, and told him all he knew about his ancestors.

QUERIES FOR THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

1. What were the arms, and what is known of the genealogy, of Dr. Peter Browne, Bishop of Cork, &c. &c.? He is mentioned in Smith's History of the county of Cork, ed. 1774, vol. i. pp. 360, 376, 380; vol. ii. p. 429.

2. King's *State of the Protestants* mentions that [Henry] Browne was hanged, drawn, and quartered (as a Galway prisoner), for participation in Southwell's attempt to join Lord Kingston at Sligo; and that his wife Eleanor Browne [né Lane], with five or six children, presented a petition for pardon to King James, shortly after he landed in Ireland, 12 March, 1688-9. [See Smith's *Cork* ed. 1774, pp. 339, 340, vol. i.; and p. 197, vol. ii.] Is this petition now existing?

3. Is there any family of Browne in the county Waterford who bear the same arms as Lord Kilmaine, and is anything known of their genealogy?

Hobart Town, Tasmania.

JUSTIN BROWNE.

Lady Conway. How am I to reconcile the following statements? In a Painter's Work-book (I. B. 9, fol. i b.) at the Heralds' College I find a sketch of arms, viz. *Conway* quartering *Seymour* and impaling *Cary*. The note attached to it is: "1715 Feb. 22. For y^e R^t Hon. y^e Lady Conway." Edmondson in his *Baronagium Anglicanum*, plate 285, says that this lady was a daughter of . . . *Bowden* of Drogheda; and Collins in his *Peerage* adds that she died in childbed Feb. 13th 1715, and was buried at Arrow, Warwickshire. Dr. Thomas in his edition of Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, p. 851, calls her "Mrs. *Jane Bodine* daughter of an eminent Merchant in London," and states that she died at Sandywell co. Glouc. Feb. 13, 1715, and was buried at Arrow. As I find no arms of *Bowden* at all resembling those of *Cary*, is it probable that this Lady Conway was a *Cary* by birth, and the widow instead of the daughter of Mr. *Bowden*?

C. J. R.

Arms granted by Continental Cities. Jasmin, the barber-poet of Agen, who is recently deceased, was seen by an American tourist during his travels in Europe, and is noticed at some length in a work recently published. Among other passages are the following:—The cities of the South have vied with one another in bestowing public honours on their poetical benefactor. *Two cities have granted him their arms*; others have sent him superb seal-rings; others, the freedom of the corporation." (*Familiar Letters from Europe*. By CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON, late President of Harvard University, 1864.) What is the meaning of this writer's assertion that "Two cities have granted him their Arms"? The Legion of Honour was conferred on Jasmin by Louis Philippe in 1846.

N.

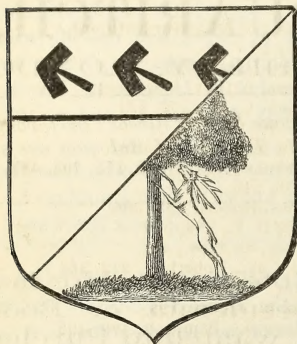
DIMIDIATION PER BEND SINISTER.

About four years since I bought in Holborn an old Portrait in an oval frame, and then in a dirty condition. It is that of a man in a black gown,

with a broad turn-over collar tied with two tassels; holding a leathern glove in his hand. In the left-hand corner of the picture are the words "Ætatis 34, 1665," and in the right-hand corner the arms of which I send you a sketch, and of which I request an explanation.

Venn, Tavistock.

WILLIAM GILL.



We have engraved the shield of arms sent by our correspondent, because it exhibits an extraordinary example of two coats dimidiated by a bend sinister, and we are curious to ascertain where such a practice was adopted. The coats are,—Gules, on a chief argent three mallets sable; and Argent, a stag gules browsing on a tree vert. They are probably either German or Italian; but we have not been able to identify them. In the *Armorial General* of Rietstap we find for—WAGNON, of Brabant, 1603,—Argent, a chevron gules between three mallets sable; which

gives at least the tinctures and the charges of the first of the two conjoined coats: and another branch of the same family *may* possibly have borne them as represented before us.

The stag browsing on a tree appears to be one of those coats which resemble the *imprese* or rebus, and it had probably some *canting* allusion to the name of the owner.

FOREIGN HERALDIC ITEMS.

TRAFFIC IN CONTINENTAL TITLES.—This Advertisement has appeared more than once in *Galvani's Messenger*: we have noticed it in the numbers for Sept. 27 and Oct. 4, 1864:—"There is an Opportunity for a well-educated Gentleman, with some means, to be nominated Chevalier, or even to be raised in rank to Foreign Hereditary Nobility. Apply, with real name and address, to Count, 65, King William Street, City, London."

F. R. de la Trehonnais, Esq. of Bickley Park, Kent, well known in English as well as French agricultural circles, has been lately raised by the Emperor of the French to the rank of Knight of the Legion of Honour, in recognition of the services which he has rendered to the cause of agricultural progress. A short time since, on similar grounds, the Queen of Spain has conferred on him the rank of Knight of the Order of Charles III.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

The King of Bavaria has granted to M. Hermann, of Schlagintweit, the head of a scientific mission in India, authorisation to add to his name that of SAKUNLUNSKI, in allusion to the fact that this gentleman is the first European that has ever crossed the Kunlun, one of the mountains of Thibet, and entered Turkestan from India by passing through the highland regions of Central Asia.

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ERRATA.

(Some errors are previously corrected in pp. 279, 280, 556, 557.)

- Page 102, line 3 from foot, "haryaut" is evidently intended for haryant or haryaunt, *i.e.* haurient.
- Page 187, line 24, *for* lithographed 1842 *read* 1844.
- Page 193, line 14, *for* crowns *read* swans.
- Page 226, last line, *for* [8]6 *read* 60.
- Page 246, line 4 from foot, *for* Catherine *read* Jane.
- Page 263, *for* FAMILIES OF THE BUTLERS *read* FAMILIE, &c.
- Page 275, line 11, *for* THE SENIOR *read* TASMANIAN.
- Page 278, line 22, *for* Stephenson *read* Stevenson.
- Page 370, line 3 of note, *for* Edmund *read* Charles.
- Page 371, line 27, *for* 1841 *read* 1844; line 28, *for* since *read* next after; line 34, *for* 9 *read* 32.
- Page 387, line 8, *for* sunc *read* sanc.
- Page 406, line 10 from foot, *for* Molton *read* Malton.
- Page 453, line 22, *for* Malyeard (Hartwell, Burnham *read* (Hartwith, Brimham.
- Page 454, line 22, *for* Scarborough *read* Harrogate.
- Page 550. It was Mr. Barneby-Lutley's father, John Barneby, esq. (who died Nov. 30, 1846,) that was M.P. for East Worcestershire.

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